TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The British Government have recognized Alfonso.

The defeat of the bill to guarantee the bonds of the Texas-Pacific Railroad Company at the present session is considered certain.

Congress will pass a bill tending to prevent the importation of Chinese prostitutes.

Twenty-three bishops have issued a protest, in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic Episcopate of Germany, against any such interference in the Papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular dispatch.

It is reported that the father of Don Carlos, with others, raised a large sum in London to carry on the war in Spain. General Cabrera has arrived at Escalia, and it is said he will take the chief command of the Carlist forces.

Insolligance of a serious disturbance in the city of Bethlehem in Palestine has been received here. The Greeks made an attack upon the quarter of the city inhabited by the Armenians, and several on both sides were killed.

Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral address, condemns the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey. He says these men seek to do away with good works and the necessity of baptism, promising salvation by foolish sensationalism without further repentance.

Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, is classed seventh on the list of cadets receiving a commission in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and is placed at the head of his class in fencing and riding. The Emperor Napoleon laid the Prince at Woolwich on the 15th.

The election at Stoke-on-Trent for member of Parliament resulted in the success of Mr. Kennelly, the attorney for the Tichborne claimant. There were three candidates in the field, of whom two was a member of the Tichborne family. The election of Dr. Kennelly causes great consternation in political circles.

Rev. Father Ryan, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, has written a letter advising that that organization should not take part in parades on St. Patrick's Day, partly on ground of excessive expense, and partly for the reason that parades derives from the religious associations of the day.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine arrived in Santander, Spain, last week; and on his pretense of attending him, the French residents visited his hotel and hooted him most persistently. The police had to disperse the crowd. He left for Madrid on the 14th, and the police had again to interfere to protect him from violence.

A dispatch from Franklin, N. H. says unusually cold weather has been experienced there. The thermometer sank to as low as 40 degrees below zero on the 16th. Much suffering has been caused by the severity of the weather. The workmen engaged in cutting ice in the Merrimac river report it to be four feet thick, an event that has never occurred before.

In the trial for the Wingfan libel case in Paris, the General addressed the Court, reproducing in sharp terms the insolence against his character as an officer, and De Cassagnac, the defendant, replied by a flat justification of his statement. He accused General Wimpfen of vanity and incompetency, and declared that he was guilty of treachery, having broken his allegiance to the Emperor.

A Paris special says the greatest uneasiness prevails in consequence of the grave political situation. The Chamber cannot make a Constitution, and will not dissolve. President MacMahon would have resigned if the Senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The Republicans will make no further concessions.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on the 12th, the debate of the amnesty resolutions for Manitoba rebels ended in an amendment offered by one of the Ministry granting complete amnesty to all, which was rejected by a vote of 21 to 183, and McKay's original resolution granting an amnesty to all except Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue, who are to be banished for five years, was agreed to by a vote of 156 to 50.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, member of Congress from the Fourth District in Boston, Mass., died in Washington on the 14th, inst., aged 67 years. He has been of pneumonia, aged 67 years. He has been a member of Congress continuously for fourteen years, and was a Republican in politics. He has been a heavy operator in gold, and his estate, amounting to $6,000,000 or $5,000,000, was accumulated in the China trade. The mortality among Massachusetts legislators recently has been remarkable. Mr. Whiting, Charles Sumner, Crocker and Hooper have died within the last two years.

A cable telegram to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that Rev. James A. Healy, of Boston, Maine, made choice of Rt. Rev. Bishop of Portland, Maine; Very Rev. Thomas Gulbert, the Augustinian, Bishop of Hartford; and Rt. Rev. John Henry Perry, Bishop of Wheeling; Rev. Krautboyer, of Milwaukee, Bishop of Green Bay; Rev. Hurely, of Peoria, Bishop of a see created for that city; Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; and Abbot Seidenbush, the Benedictine, Vicar Apostolic for a part of Minnesota.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the points of the vote on the 11th in the Assembly on the amendment to the Senate bill during the absence of Bonteau, is that it breaks up the majority of last week, and that it restores to the Bonapartists the ground they had lost. After the vote, which makes the Senate dependent upon universal suffrage, the only modification possible is a restriction in the list of persons eligible to Senatorship, and that will probably lead to the election of imperial functionaries.

The Florence *Nazione* has published a correspondence purporting to be between Prince Napoleon and Bismarck in 1866, in which the latter is said to declare the existence of an alliance of France and Italy; that by concessions relative to Rome, France has secured Italian aid in case of war with Prussia. Menabrel offers, if furnished with a million of throwns of arms, to revolutionize Italy before the correspondence authentic, but believe the correspondence authentic, but the *berlin Presse* repudiates it.

The trial of the section for libel, brought by General Wimpffen against De Cassagnac, editorial *Le Pays*, for statements made in that journal concerning the battle of Sedan, was opened on the 17th inst. General Ducrot, Le Brun, Galliet and others were examined. General Ducrot testified that it would have been possible for a part of the army to reach Montmedi if General Wimffen had not impeded its retreat. The plan suggested by the latter to cut through the German lines was impracticable; no such attempt could have succeeded. It was the Emperor who caused the white flag to be hoisted at Sedan; he did so to save bloodshed.

Suspension of the Writ.

No better evidence of Mr. Grant's desire to perpetuate his power could be had than the bill he has been instrumental in having introduced in Congress giving the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever in his opinion, voters were intimidated, or likely to be intimidated. It is needless to say that he would regard opposition to himself as sufficient reason for its suspension in every district in the Union. We are pleased to hear, however, that his adherents in Congress, much as they would like to oblige him, have too much political sagacity to perpetrate such an outrage on the American people at the present time. The times are not yet ripe for a dictator. At a Republican caucus in Washington on the 13th inst., Speaker Blaine declined to be regarded as joining in any such proceeding. It had not always been customary for the Speaker to attend caucuses of the House, but he came out as the Speaker, but as a member of the Republican party. He confined his remarks chiefly to the proposition to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Such provision as was there would be a needless fear, and would not be willing to go before his constituents on the bill and explain to them that he had voted for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in that State in time of peace in order to prevent disturbances in Louisiana. It was not just to denounce all the States and people altogether. The State of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were certainly in a favorable condition of peace and quiet, and if the writ were to be suspended it ought to be in particular localities where outrages were of a character to defy the ordinary method of enforcing the law. He did not think that the whole of the people of the country to become familiar with the sway and frequent suspension of the writ. He was especially hostile to the suspension at the North on the pretext that its suspension there would be useful or necessary to suppress disturbances in the South. This law, unlike previous laws for the same purpose, gave the power permanently to the President, and while he was willing to put that power in the hands of President Grant, he would not like to commit himself to say future President. Blaine's speech, though moderate in tone, was decided and emphatic against the action of the bill referred to. Mr. Garfield spoke against the section in very much the same terms. General Hawley of the committee also opposed the section. The bill was introduced in the House on Monday, but it does not seem possible that it can pass, certainly in the present great change, with the opposition that is manifested against it.

Stormy Debate in the French Assembly.

PARIS, February 12.—The Assembly, today, resumed consideration of the Senatorial bill. Jules Grevy addressed the Chamber in favor of the bill, providing that each department of the Left, including that each department of the Left, including that each department of the Left, including

UNDER THE DAISIES.

It is strange what a deal of trouble we take,
What a burden we bear of the willingly make;
How the lips will smile though the heart may ache,
And we bend in the ways of the world for the sake
Of the poor and scanty praises
And idle rare as with love's fire we glow
That our lives are wasted for those we love
To but look on its black shadow we go
To our long rest under the daisies.

And so often we fail in serious fight,
For wrong is not much in the place of right,
And the end is so far beyond our sight
As unknown course pursuing.
Even do we see, when the race is run,
That of all we have striven for, little is won,
And of all the work our strength has done
How little was worth the doing!

So most of us turned with sorry p or speed,
Saving in thought some deed we conquered in deed;
Least brave in the hour of present need,
And most in the lateriale morrow.
Keep a lodgefish of right and wrong,
It is strange that a heart can have brave and strong
Should falter as last, and most earnest may long
For a calm sleep under the daisies!

But if one poor, troubled heart can say,
"Its kindness suffered my life's rough way,"
And the tears fall over the daisies' array
We shall stand up in heaven in bright array
Than if all earth rose and shall never fade,
For the good we take to our home is made,
And the wasted words and the labors laid
All peacefully under the daisies.

The O'Connell Centennial.

At length, it seems, an earnest effort is being made by the more prominent Irish residents of this city and vicinity to perpetuate the name and fame of their great countryman, Daniel O'Connell, in enduring bronze and marble. What this was not done years ago argues little for the public spirit and good taste of our Celtic fellow-citizens, who, in many other respects, have proved themselves diligent promoters and warm advocates of objects worthy of public utility, ornament and charity.

Some years ago a number of gentlemen residing in the upper part of the city formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to erect a statue to Ireland's illustrious son in the Central Park. Several meetings were held and the necessary preliminary steps taken and effted the desired object, but from some unexplained reason the committee's labors evidently ceased and the public have since heard no more of the matter.

Now, however, that the popular interest has been again awakened in everything connected with the life and struggles of the champion of Catholic emancipation and the advocate of home rule, by the extensive preparations being made in his native land to celebrate the centennial anniversary of his birth, August 6th, we look to the present as the most auspicious time to remind the Irishmen of the Empire City of the debt they owe to the memory of one of their greatest benefactors, as well as the brightest of their compatriots, of whom they and their children may be justly proud.

Already, we are happy to learn, the matter has been seriously considered by a number of private gentlemen, from whose energy and social standing, as far as we have ascertained their names, the best results may be anticipated. A suitable location for a statue has been selected in our public park, and the consent of the Commissioners to its erection, if not already given, is expected as a matter of course. The funds necessary for its completion will, we are assured, be easily procured as soon as the projectors have time and opportunity to present the general public to subscribe to so laudable an undertaking. Of course, no time is to be wasted in the idle way of the world, for the sooner the 6th of August is reached the more complete and successful will be the display.

Perhaps a fitting way to celebrate the centennial birthday of Ireland's great champion and liberator.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

French peaches will be shipped to Europe this summer in large quantities. A successful experiment was made last year, and it was demonstrated that fruit kept frozen during the ocean voyage thawed out fresh and fine of flavor upon arrival in England, where it was sold at enormous prices.

BIGOTRY.

The use of words is mostly arbitrary and conventional. The same word may have two very different senses from the mouths of two opposite partisans. Thus, take the word charity, in its normal application by a Catholic and a Protestant theologian. The former means, primarily, by it the love of God; the latter means a kind human sentiment. Hence, we often hear of the want of charity among Christians, that is, of their severity upon heresy; a wrong impression, which could only have its origin from a wrong appreciation of the word.

If charity means first the love of God, it must mean, equivalently, the love of God's truth; so that to detest doctrinal error is not a sign of want of charity, but, on the contrary, is truthful indication.

Take another word, "penance," which is supposed, by Protestants, to mean, primarily, putting peas in your shoes to produce suffering, or the wearing a white sheet in church door. To the Catholic mind the word penance suggests, first, the supernatural sorrow for sin, and then, quite questionably, it implies that attempted reparation which is inseparable from genuine contrition. So of many other words, which mean one thing to a Catholic and another to a non-Catholic thinker. "Mortal" and "venial" are two very good examples. "Deadly sins" is the expression used by Anglicans, in that Litany which they say every Sunday, to distinguish grave sins from infirmities; but whole books have been written, and innumerable sermons have been preached against the Catholic use of the word "mortal." It is certain that many controversies between Catholics and non-Catholics would have been swept away as soon as they began to be treated in a thorough intelligence at starting of the different meanings attached to certain words. "Infallibility" is a very tremendous word, as it stands in its pompous first meaning, yet in the sense in which Catholic theologians explain it it is nothing tremendous or pompous. That God should not suffer His Church to fall into error, in regard of Christian faith and Christian morals, is all that is meant by this word as explained and defined by the whole body of Catholic theologians (here) a word which is of modern introduction. Infallibility is the state of being deceived in the sense in which we have explained it, while it is the state of deceiving as well as of being deceived in those who teach Protestant doctrine. Infallibility means no more than that God, being Truth, cannot positively guide His Church into error.

The word "bigotry" is another example of misused quasi-religious terms. The original meaning of the word was probably hypocrisy, if we may trust to the popular derivation; but it has come to mean many serious things, of which the zeal eclipses the sound sense. There can be no such thing as a bigoted Catholic. If the sense of devotion to his Church, become devotion to that which is true cannot possibly be too great, too profound, too profuse. A Catholic may be as bigoted as any one else in that which is matter for opposition; but as such he is in a state of darkness, and his bigotry is no excuse for his defense of what is right and condemnation of what is wrong; he is in this condition between Catholic and Protestant bigots—and yet how great is the distinction.—*London Weekly Register.*

Portland is fast enlarging her boundaries; the trees are disappearing from the hillsides, giving place to neat residences, and very many houses have been erected during the past year in the suburban part of the city.

French customs returns for the last six months show an increase in receipts of twenty-three millions of francs over the corresponding period of last year. The total revenue of the country for the same time increased seventy-nine millions francs over 1874.

An Old Asserter of Woman's Rights.

Our strong-minded female readers will be glad to hear of a new advocate of their claims, and, what is more, of one whose learning and piety adorn it. They must not look for him, however, on the bench, or in the pulpit, or in the bar; for, to tell the plain truth, he lies locked in a dusty vault in Mantua, and has rested there now some two hundred years, with a Latin epitaph by the learned Cardinal Bembo graven on his sumptuous sepulchre. This renowned advocate (whose works are not unknown to us, we are sure, unappreciated by Shakespeare, whose writings betray a knowledge of them) was Balthasar Castiglione, a learned gentleman of Mantua, whom Guido Ubaldo, Duke of Urbino, sent as ambassador to Henry VII. At once a warrior, a poet and a philosopher, he stored up, during his voyages and wars and his residence in the Courts of Pope Julius II. and that of the Emperor Charles V., such wise and deep thoughts on social relationships and the workings of that curious machine, the human heart, that he equalled Bacon in subtlety, and surpassed Sir Philip Sidney in the sciences of love. His famous work, "The Courtesie of the Courtier," is a veritable handbook of life.

Castiglione then goes on to sketch the perfect woman as full of wisdom, nobleness, courage and stateliness; good and discreet. "We have the understanding to order her husband's goods, and her house and children, and all those parts that belong to a good housewife. She must possess a certain sweetness of language that may delight (low tone of a used goose), and may know how to entertain all men with talk worth the hearing, and suitable to the place, time, and to the quality of men with whom she communeeth. She must be chaste, wise, courteous. She must not only speak or give ear to ill reports of other women, nor condemn them with a violence that might seem envious." And what the Castiglione is in his best "there is no man so shameless but beareth a great reverence toward such a woman as is endued with good and honest, because their gravity, tempered with knowledge and goodness, is a shield against the evil."

Then a wicked fellow slips in and suggests that women, according to their sex, are, from a defect of nature, wholly being always bent on making things most perfect, and would desire to bring their work to nothing but ruin. But here the dauntless Castiglione is at his side up, as they would in like strike the speaker, and he, fearing the fate of Orpheus, subsides into silence. Justice then advises women to practice the feats of arms, riding, tennis, wrestling, or other manly sports—and even those sports peculiar to women, they should practice with beefiulness and that soft suddness that becomes them in all things. They should be excelled with fearful success in 1795. In "swift and violent tricks in dancing," and boisterous instruments like the tabor, drum, flute and trumpet. Their singing, advance and sing with a certain bashfulness, and "noble shamefacedness." It is necessary for a woman to set more by her beauty than a man, Julian forgives the woman who, when she is fairer or lesser browner or wanner than she ought to be, amends it with appropriate garments.

Here a counter suggests that fallen would perhaps like women to bear rule in cities, make laws, and lead armies, while the men were left spinning in the kitchen. Here Castiglione himself reminds the scoffer that Plato made them in his Utopia governors of cities and even captains of armies, and therefore, q. for. "Nay," says the critic, "but Aristotle saith, 'Silence is the ancient assertor of woman's rights,' (I do mostly hold that to what war things men are endeavored to be silent if it pierceth the capacity of one it may like wise pierce the other." There was a pat proverb, "Whose is leader of flesh is apt of mind," and there was no doubt that women were apter of mind, and, in short, "natural meaning and speculations then man." Strong-minded women might well write up that last glorious sentence of Castiglione's, and women in their kind are both perfect, and each imperfect without the other.

"Why, then," asks Lord Gasper, with wicked simplicity, "make such a fuss about it?" "Why?" replies Castiglione, sarcastically, "the poor, silly creatures do not wish to be men because they are not, but because they do not glory, and to be rid of the ruin that man tyrannically, of his own authority, has obtained over them." Castiglione then goes on to exhume timidity in women. "It proceeds," says he, "of a soft and tender mind and quickness of their imagination, which conveyeth the shadow of every peril unto them, whereupon their sumerous and quick apprehensions breed fear and dread. Yet many women have there been who have showed stout-heartedness, and such as many men might have held worthy of infinite praise *no less than men have done.*"

"Who had Paradise for us!" suggests a mocking listener.

"And who sounded that offense but Our Lady?" answers the defiant champion of women. "Nay," he says, with a gay contempt, "eyes smell not for the use of nostrils, nor must but I will find his wife, or sister, or daughter of like merit, and sometimes more than one, where are those who have been of infinite value, moreover, to those notable men, and often broken them of many errors."

"And who can point out these wonderful women?" cries the scoffer.

"Nothing but the mention of them number me," says Castiglione boldly, and then he pours forth such a river of names. Semiramis, the sister of Augustus; Portia, the wife of Brutus; Cato Cornelia, the wife of Pompey; Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio; the noble Leena, who, when she had undergone the torture of the rack, bit off and spat out her tongue and threw it in the face of Hippias the Tyrant; Cynnna, the beautiful, who rather than marry the man who had murdered her husband, took heinous because she would not put by evil-minded her from the vicinity of Rome on the marriage day; the women of Massilia, who took poison boldly before the Senate, as was allowed to those who were too wretched or too propernous.

"And I remember," says the scoffer, "a story of a miserable man who asked the Senate leave to take hemlock if he could not live single any longer, and he said he was weary of his wife's tongue."

"And how many silly, poor women," shouts the advocate like a war trumpet, "have a just cause to ask leave to die and escape their husband's cruelty? which would not put to strong-minded women.

As a proof of what a wife's affection can reach to Castiglione tells a pretty story of the wife of a Pisan merchant who, writing to his wife to tell her, after some years of captivity, that he had escaped from the godless policy meet with just as good a home as in South Africa and South Americ. At any rate, the Germans, who profess to be the most thorough students of history in Europe, show by these doings that they do not know how to practice in accordance with their teachings, and that all the lessons of history have been thrown away upon them.—*London Universe.*

The Church a Mystery.

If the Church were a human institution it would be a matter of surprise that it is the subject of such constant misrepresentation. Any one possessed of the least sense, or even ordinary sense, would know that it is a mystery, and that it is not to be judged by the darkened minded of men. It is only apprehended by faith. Hence it is that the nature of the Church, her movements, her history and her designs, are all the subjects of constant misconception, and, in the matter of course, also of misrepresentation, on the part of those who have not the light of the true faith.

It was so in the days of the Apostles. They were taught to preach simply the Gospel of Christ, to teach men truths of which they were confessedly ignorant, and which, confessedly, in the use of their natural understandings, they could not discover, or, at least, could not into a kingdom out of this world, and which did not trouble itself with any human dynasty or secular power. Hence the misconceptions, misrepresentations, misery and calumny to which they were subjected in the Roman empire, and the rich and powerful resisted by the sensuality and the world, with their imagined rights. She teaches contentment, obedience, submission, to the poor and weak; and they, too, often turn upon her as an enemy and say that she is siding with their oppressors.

To some all this may seem strange, yet there is nothing strange to it. It is simply the mysterious working of the Church, as says by the Church of her destiny, and by the world of its sentiments. Those who are of the world of God. It is simply the constant repetition of what our Saviour tells us of the nature of the government of Himself and all who were animated by His spirit in the days of His appearance in the flesh. Such was the government of our Saviour, came lasting and doing penances, and the Jews said he had a devil. Our Saviour came to the Jews, eating and drinking with them, and they called him a glutton and a wine bibber.

So the Church, always on the side of virtue, of freedom and of law, teaches to rulers that they should exercise justice and mercy, and administer law in the fear of God, and they denounce her as opposed to absolute order, as aiming at robbing the State of its legitimate authority, and as conspiring against the good of society and fomenting civil disorder. On the other hand, the Church preaches to its people respect for the civil magistrate, patience under oppressive and unjust enactments, submission to secular authority, and denunciation represent her as the enemy of freedom and the friend of tyranny. The reason of this is, that men forget, or rather they do not really believe that the Church is divine. They regard her as a human institution; as impelled in her action by merely natural motives. They have no confidence in her being the depository of divine powers, the divinely-constituted and divinely-appointed guide and teacher of divinely-revealed truth. They look simply at her hierarchy as men, not knowing nor believing that, though they are but men, invested in the weaknesses and passions of fallen nature, yet that they are men to whom a divine mission has been given, who are divinely-commissioned teachers of divinely-revealed truths, and dispensers, through divinely-instituted sacraments, of divine grace. They look at the visible nature of the vessels, and seeing that, they utterly disbelieve that the treasure committed to those vessels is divine.—*Catholic Standard.*

Wasting Money on Funerals.

The tendency of men and women to extremes and to run everything into the ground has its most interesting illustration in the superstitiousness of floral decorations with which the dead are now honored, an excess which is to be avoided both on the score of expense and of good taste. And such is the force of custom, that one called to the funeral of a friend can ill afford the cost are often constrained by pride, or fear of being thought mean or poor, to go to a degree of expense that is really wrong, in the sensitive, and, indeed, in all thoughtful cities. These are sometimes the gifts of friends. Often they are not. When they do not come in voluntarily they must be bought. And the expense is incurred at a time when the necessary extra expenditure is very considerable, and therefore economy is to be studied as a virtue and duty. I am told that the price of white rose buds and lilies, with soldiers alongside. At last John M. Higbee came to order my squad to fire. Lee, like myself, had been with dreadful results

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.
August.
1—Sunday—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs.
2—Monday—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.—St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr.
3—Tuesday—Finding of the body of St. Stephen. Protomartyr.
4—Wednesday—St. Dominic, Confessor.
5—Thursday—Dedication of St. Mary Major.
6—Friday—Transfiguration of our Lord. St. Xystus II., Pope, and Companions, Martyrs.
7—Saturday—St. Cajetan, Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 31, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. It is in part a constant dun and a constant receipt.

WE are again constrained to urge our delinquent subscribers to liquidate their indebtedness to the office. The date on the wrappers of their papers tell them how their accounts stand as clearly as a bill, and these dates, we regret to say, in too many cases show that years have elapsed since some of them have contributed anything to this office. This state of things puts us to serious inconvenience, for while separately the amount due by each subscriber is small, the aggregate is quite large. We feel satisfied that our subscribers are all honest, and mean to do what is right, but are negligent; and if they could but see the hardship their negligence entails upon us they would be more prompt. We do not like these public appeals, and hope we shall not be again called upon to make one; so, gentlemen, let us hear from you without delay.

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

Our columns to-day contain a full and accurate report of the religious ceremonies, presentations and addresses with which the Silver Jubilee of his Grace the Archbishop was honored on Thursday. To insert it without abbreviations or omissions we were compelled to delay the publication of THE MONITOR several hours beyond the usual time, but we trust the inconvenience, if any, caused by that circumstance will be more than compensated for by the editing and interesting character of the event which caused it. We should certainly be guilty of vastly underrating the importance of the splendid demonstration of love and reverence towards his Grace the Archbishop did we go to press without a proper account of the whole proceedings.

It must be admitted that very few of a character to awaken feelings of pride and gratification in the breast of every non-Catholic resident of San Francisco, could be found. Whether we regard them as manifestations of the spirit of faith which animates the Catholic community of San Francisco, or as displays of personal devotion to the reverend prelate who rules the flock over which they were equally creditable and praiseworthy. Our city has so much the reputation of being wholly given over to the acquisition of wealth by means more or less open to the conventional than those known to older commercial centers, that it was, in a sense, necessary to show that the holy influence of religion is just as widespread, as powerful and as practical among us as among populations that lay claim to greater merit in this respect. When the prominent, wealthy, influential and talented members of any community so eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity of exhibiting their affection towards the head of their Church, and display such magnificent liberality in the way of showing it, the only natural inference to that the spirit of such truly dwells within them, and that the cares and troubles incidental to the prosecution of business on the most extended scale are totally unable to even weaken, much less extirpate, the religious lustre in their minds. There was a time when this would not be much to say, and indeed it would look like coining small praise to assert it; but in the present age, when material good is the supreme object sought by and religion is so violently assailed by the pervading ones of the earth, it is really something to boast of. It is a refutation of and practical against the selfish and degrading paganism which false philosophers would make the creed of the future if they could.

And viewed as a personal tribute to his Grace the Archbishop, these ceremonies and demonstrations reflect immeasurable credit upon the clergy and laity—upon all, in fact, who were connected with them. Without either flattery or exaggeration we may say that if ever any Catholic prelate deserved the reverence and homage of a faithful flock, Most Rev. JOSEPH SADOC ALEMANY is assuredly such one. We may also look upon what has been accomplished for the Church since his arrival in San Francisco, we cannot help being surprised that so much could be effected in such a short space of time by the labors, we may say, of one man. We do not wish to weary our readers with the recital of dry statistics, but we appeal to the memory of those among them who have passed the last twenty or twenty-five years in the State. What churches were built, what convents established, what educational institutions created, what asylums and refuges brought into existence during this time, they can figure up for themselves, and the total will astonish them, as indeed it must astonish the world. And the funds necessary to defray the expenses of their erection were contributed by the generosity of a class which, however successful individual members of it may have been, was far from being wealthy as a body. Every Christian man will understand the core, forethought, prudence and financial ability which were necessary for the collection of those funds and their distribution so that so much could be done with them.

It should be borne in mind, too, that all these buildings had to be got up on a scale not calculated for the requirements of what San Francisco and the State were for the time being, but for what they would be the time they had attained their full development and had become the abiding places of an immense Catholic population. How admirably his Grace directed the means at his disposal to the end he had in view stands confessed of all parties and creeds. To his unsurpassed zeal and energy he is owing that the Church on the Pacific Coast is as prosperous and flourishing as it is to-day. Of his Grace's personal qualities it perhaps does not become us to speak; but they are best illustrated by the deep love and profound respect in which he is held by all the members of his flock, composed as it is of men of all tongues and all nationalities. There is not a Catholic in all California who does not thank God that he has been spared to witness the Silver Jubilee of his consecration, and who will not pray that he may be blessed by holding the Golden Jubilee amid the felicitations of a loving and devoted people.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

Before another number of THE MONITOR can reach our readers, the greatest Irish celebration of the present century will have passed away. By that time the 6th of August, 1875, will have ended and live only in remembrance. Exactly one hundred years will then have come and gone since the great and immortal Daniel O'CONNELL first saw the light. The Irish people will be about to honor that memorable anniversary in a way which will make it mark forever an epoch in the history of their race. All over the Island preparations have been made for it with the greatest enthusiasm, and with more of national unity than has been manifested on any occasion within the memory of at least the present generation. The Irish at home and even villages of Ireland have appointed representatives to bear their part in the celebrations which are to take place in Dublin, the national capital, while the Irish residence of the Liberator during the most trying days of his political career. Subscriptions to pay the necessary and incidental expenses have been collected throughout the province, and liberally contributed to by all classes of the population. The Catholic Episcopate and priesthood, almost without an individual exception, have joined heart and soul in this national movement in honor of O'CONNELL, as well, indeed, they might, since the crowning achievement of the gallant patriot's life was the wresting of Catholic Emancipation from a heedless and bigoted Government. To mark their approval they even permitted the collections to be made at the church doors, a favor only accorded on the most solemn and important occasions, and his Eminence Cardinal CULLEN, in granting this unusual permission, warmly testified to his appreciation of the Irish labors and piety of the Liberator.

But, we must say, this admiration of O'CONNELL is not by any means confined to his co-religionists, as his efforts on behalf of freedom of conscience were not directed solely to their benefit, for it is shared in by honest and honorable men belonging to all denominations, and among those we are taking the preparatory steps to organize the leading celebrations are representatives of all the Protestant sects. Nor are the Catholic prelates abroad—that is to say, in Europe or America—devoid of any sympathy with the O'CONNELL Centenary Celebration, as will be seen by our columns to-day, where we reproduce answers to invitations sent by the new Irish National committee of those sent by the new Irish National committee of those sent by the new Irish National committee of those

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of July 3.

At the Dundalk quarter sessions there were only two criminal cases.

On Sunday the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch officiated at the blessing of a bell belonging to the church of Two-mile House, Newbridge.

At the Ballybot quarter sessions, Mr. Lefroy, chairman of Armagh briefly congratulated the jury of the last that, while this was the principal town in the county, only one case was to be laid before them.

At the Tullamore quarter sessions Hewitt P. Jellett, Esq., Q.C., said he was happy to be again able to congratulate the grand jury on the peaceful state of the district. There was one case on the list, and that of an unimportant nature.

At the Mullingar quarter sessions, Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., Q. C., chairman of the county, addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the business they had to transact being so extremely light, there being only one bill to go before them.

A widow named Mary McCallin, aged 86 years, died very suddenly on Thursday morning week at Pomeroy. She was perfectly well on the previous day. She has left behind her no less than fifty-seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

On Friday week twenty-six acres of first and second class meadowing, the property of Lord Dunally, was sold by auction in lots at Kilboy, near Nenagh, at prices varying from £6, £6 10s., £6 15s., £7 5s., with auction fees. The last-named figure is considered very high.

At the Ardee quarter sessions the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Thomas Branigan, P. L. G., Drogheda, was chairman, were sworn by Mr. Bourne, clerk of the peace, when his worship briefly addressed them. There were two cases to be before them, one for larceny and the other for aggravated assault.

In the townland of Loitrim, near Kilkeel, on the estate of Lord Newry, a number of miners have been engaged for some time past sinking a shaft. A few days ago they came on a stratum of iron ore; when working further, they came on another of lead, and a little deeper they discovered silver ore.

The Rev. Francis Arthur, P.P., made on last Sunday a collection for the poor unemployed laborers of Ballymacarrett and Castlewellan chapels. The sum received was £9 8s., which the same evening was sent by him to Mrs. Barron Byrne, Moyode Castle.

At the meeting of the Newry Presbytery, held in Derry, during the sittings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John Elliott, who preached the sermon at the funeral of Mr. John Martin, M. P., was loosed from the congregation of Donaghmore, and associated as pastor of Turd Armagh Presbyterian Church.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace for Pultipstown division of the King's County, Hewitt P. Jellett, Esq., chairman, very congratulated the Grand Jury on the unusual peaceable state of the county, the solitary case to be tried being one of assault. Bonlaith, Ballintles, Carrabeen and Moorbeen, in this county. The saddest part, however, is the statement that notices of ejectment have been served on several of the tenants on the above-named townlands.

A farm of about 30 acres in extent, in the parish of Hacket, about a mile Athgarvan, and on the property of T. A. Scaglis-Kerry, and on the property of T. A. Scaglis-ton, Esq., was sold by auction on the 15th ult. The farm was held by a widow named Hice, and the rent was at the average rate of the rest of Mr. Staughton's property in the neighborhood. The farm was finally knocked down to a farmer named Tracey, from near O'Curney, for the sum of £405. This with the auctioneers's fees of £25 make a total of £520—the sale's rent due last March also was sanctioned.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. McEvily held a visitation at Craughwell on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th June. On both days there was a great congregation. The Bishop confirmed 160 adults and children, and expressed unqualified praise of the postulants for the holy rite. There was benediction of the Holy Sacrament on both days, and a sermon on the Infallibility of the Pope preached on Tuesday by Rev. Patrick A. McDonogh, P. P., Clarenbridge. Dr. McEvily was the guest of Rev. Patrick Fahy, who had as his curates Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, and several of the priests of the diocese of Clonfert.

A subscription has been set on foot to indemnify Mr. Walsh, of the Wexford *Independent*, against the result of the action taken against him by Mr. Greene, of the Wexford *Free Press*, for libel. Mr. Greene, M. P., is sending his subscription, says to Mr. Walsh: "Though I need not say how much I regret the unfortunate decision in your case, I cannot but think that it affords another proof of proper understanding—of the honesty, fearlessness and ability with which the *People* has ever championed the popular cause. We will allow me, therefore to send you the inclosed check of five guineas for the *People* defense fund."

Over 300 irish artisans struck work on Saturday evening in Limerick, in consequence of the master builders having refused to grant their demand of a half holiday on Saturdays and immediate payment of wages at 6 o'clock, P. M. An immense number of laborers, who have no interest in the present cause of our countries are written on earth, those of your friends and of all who have better claims on your heritage, will, we are very sure, be willing to allow us, therefore to send you the inclosed check of five guineas for the *People* defense fund."

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On Friday week a special meeting of the Drogheda corporation was held in the Assembly Room, the Mayor, Nicholas Leech, Esq., presiding. The Mayor announced that the object of the meeting was to take the steps for the purpose of being represented at the O'Connell Centenary. Town Councillor Robert May proposed that they should communicate through the town clerk with the Centenary Committee in Dublin. Alderman Chadwick, J. P., said that in 1864, when the foundation stone of the O'Connell monument was laid, a circular was sent to them containing instructions. No doubt something would be done again. Town Councillor Carlin seconded to second the proposition of Mr. May. The Mayor said that a few days ago he received from the municipal authorities of Dublin a very costly token of the corporation's very costly token of their esteem and kindly regards, which he highly valued, and he now desired to state that to all these gentlemen he would be happy to extend him as a basqued issue invitations to meet him at a banquet to be held on the occasion of the Centenary. He would at his own cost provide carriages for all those who the council required on the occasion.

At the Drogheda quarter sessions before William O'Connor Morris, Esq., chairman of the county, there were an unusual number of cases set down for hearing, among the most being an amusing one of a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, a young girl of 15 years old, named Walsh, and the defendant, Jackson, a Dingbeds sandman, by trade, and a widower with nine jarsey, for the sum of £100 for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was in the service of defendant's mother (a sickly old woman), at the rate of 1s per week and board. The defendant, who is a bachelor of about 50 summers, fell a victim to the little girl's charms, and, after repeated kissings and coaxings, popped the question, and promised in nursery fer. They had arranged to go to the church to have the marriage knot effectually tied, but, except on one occasion, when the clergymen was unwilling, the gay young and bachelor failed, from one reason or other, "to come up to the scratch." The father and mother of the plaintiff proved the promise. The chairman having addressed the jury, they retired, and came into court shortly after with a verdict for £15 damages and costs.

There is an old Scotch ballad which describes in amusing terms the troubles of a "gudeman" who came home at eve and found a riding horse in his byre, and various articles of male attire strewn about his house. He asks how they came there, without his leave, and is told by his buxom wife that he is an old blind doard cafe, that the horse is a fine new bridle now put on it, and that the suspicious equipments are all innocent household appurtenances. So plausible is the explanation that the poor old man is half persuaded of his truth until he comes across a pair of boots with spurs on, and then we have the catastrophe. A pleasant version of this old comedy was presented at the police office last week, according to the Cork *Examiner*. A gentleman named Hennessey, who belongs to a "communities," went home on Sunday night and found a hat, which he declares not to be his, hanging up in his apartment. He asked his wife for an explanation, and was assured that he had brought the hat home himself. Like many other men deeply immersed in public affairs, Mr. Hennessey is liable to fits of abstraction, and it seems to have occurred to him that he might have purchased a new hat, exchanged head gear with some of the colleagues on the committee, but on the day in the suspicious the wound the whole of the body declared he never saw it before. Upon receiving this assurance the bible maiden opened his eye to the green-eyed monster. He went home, beat his wife, and threatened to tear her back off.

For this he was summoned before the magistrates to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, and therefore to be of good behavior. Had there been another bench in Venice long ago Othello would have been spared all the tears that have been shed over the fate of Desdemona.

The Pope and the Young Men of Italy.

A reception was lately given by the Holy Father at the Vatican to a deputation from the society of the Catholic Youth of Italy, and to the representatives of the various diocesan branches. An address from the Society was presented to his Holiness, and was read by Count Acquadenti. The following is the translation of it:

MOST HOLY FATHER.—In laying at your feet the humble tribute of devoted and grateful homage from among the Catholics of Italy, we feel ourselves stirred with great joy as we salute you in the beginning of the sixth Jubilee of a glorious Pontificate. This triumph of prayer—this mysterious manifestation of Providence—has caused to wonder throughout the world, and fills with astonishment. You are entering, full of confidence, on the thirtieth year of your reign, and it will not be in vain for the spiritual and material interests of your people that we shall see that voice of yours, which is ever being lifted up against all injustice—if we shall behold that ineffable power, that divine eloquence which has ever been employed in defending the rights of religion—if we shall behold that ineffable happy, and feel above us that light beam which is ever blessing, in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth, our dangerous enemy. Alienation of mind, fits of impulse, of sorrows and of joys, such was this pen of your great predecessor, which will be its future. Reducing on the strife of the year that has passed since last we came before you, it is uncertain whether we should rejoice or weep. For the enemies of religion and worldly powers to the Church we see the people will and prompt to make becoming atonement. Wonderful story certainly are they cheerfully accepted for your sake persecutions, and most without any of the anger of a powerful enemy. In Germany, in Russia, in America, in Switzerland, bishops, priests, laymen, imprisoned—born with desire—suffered criminal persecutions, and even tortures, that would make the heart of Saints to shrink. Holy Father. During the year that has passed there were numerous apostasies, infamies said to be in store for you. Italians and Catholics, we feared that we should be compelled to witness a renewal of the outrages endured in Arragni by one of your immortal predecessors. But, on the contrary, we resided his storm on it seemed to be a design nurtured in forgiving countries to destroy in the minds of the people cherished traditions by the threatened abandonment of your Holiness to the rebellious incidents of the Eternal City, and to which might rise up in any corner of the world. Thanks to the Divine Goodness, the threatened abandonment appears to have been averted, but nevertheless we feel it to be our duty on this, the sad day, to express to you, and that in all humility we implore your Apostolic Benediction. In receiving it, prostrate at your feet, we will form the resolution that on our part, at least, no trash iniquity shall henceforth be offered to the subject, the liberty, the independence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

The Pope's Reply.

His Holiness spoke as follows in reply:

Your presence, dearly beloved children, here to-day suggests to my mind a picture in which one may see depicted the struggle between good and evil. We may say, in the words of the Pagan poet:

Prodis pugnantes caelestis turba deorum,
Hinc Venus atque Cures, hinc posuere labentia pectora.

In that struggle nature came out from chance, and was lost in confusion shape. But, setting aside those imaginary conceptions, let us apply ourselves to the reality. Behold, I am assailed by another antithesis suggested by the feast of this day, devoted to the celebration of the birth of the Precursor. The division of the birth of the Precursor. The division of the birth of the Baptist. On one side is Herod, on the other St. John—the former under a gilded canopy, the latter in the midst of the darkness of his prison; the one surrounded by dainties, the other barely assuaging his hunger with ripe fruit; the one regularly lived; the other lived dancing and merriment, the other living out in the harshness of a penitential life; and in the fatigues of a mission entrusted to him by the Lord Himself. Remark, however, the diversity of the ways in which the Redeemer treats Herod and the disciples of John. Condemned before the cruel and luxurious king, the tyrant sake the Saviour, not for the purpose of instruction or edification, but purely through curiosity, and a desire of being amused, that he would work a miracle. Jesus Christ, however, with majestic look, and in silent contempt, disregards the request of the man who had already disregarded the true light of the great Precursor, and leaves him to his debauchories. On the other hand, the disciples of John are received affectionately by the Divine Teacher, who answers their interrogatories whether or not He is the Divine Messiah—not by pointing out the wonders which are being accomplished, declaring them in all John that the blind see, the deaf hear and the lame walk. And while His points out His divinity by the works which He does, and shows His affection for John, He also teaches that works manifest the person. Good works manifest the good spirit, and vice versa. Oil how many are the blind, the deaf, the lame, who are trying to corrupt society. They are blind, who are persecuting everything holy and religious, whose plundering the altars, the consecrated sanctuary of everything sacred, who are destroying the asylums for the poor and miserable in order that the lamentable longings of the agents of the revolution; who, in their eagerness to carry out the designs of the spirits of evil, are doing all they possibly can to pull down the edifice built up by Jesus Christ. They are blind who are constructing the way that leads to ruin. Nor does it avail thus to warn these, for they are deaf to the voice of man, and worse, they are deaf to the voice of God.

What shall we do for them? We will pray for them, according to the doctrine of Him who prayed for those who persecuted Him. We will say to them that they cannot unite Christ and Belial, and, therefore, let them remember the warning of our Lord, "Beware of the ferment of the Pharisees." This ferment is a real pitch, which takes a conscious hold, and renders powerless the noblest sentiments of the soul. Of this himself get amassed with it. Let it, therefore, be your duty to put on their guard your friends and relations, that they do not sully themselves with the pitch of the revolution, which even on the occasion of one saving the chief of living revolutionists, modern civilization and the government that are founded on the revolution, carry with them a whole train of crimes and outrages; and hence the commencement of such a character does not deserve from you, and those who think as you do, that you should subscribe to the subject, the liberty, the independence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

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SAN JOSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOPARD, WAECHMAKER AND JEWELER, Alameda, San Jose. apl1

VICTOR HOFFMANN,
Architect,
SAN JOSE CAL.

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.
E. POWER,
Sculptor,
SAN JOSE.

STATUARY, TOMBS, BASTEL-PIECES, HEADSTONES, FOUNTAINS.
And every description of MARBLE WORK. DESIGNING, MOULDING, &c.
And every style Wood and Iron Railing. Material and Cemetery work a specialty. an

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above-named Hotel, solicits its many old customers throughout the State that the reputation he has so long enjoyed will be fully maintained by him. The House is in good order, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. jy31

THE PIONEER HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
JOHN HEALY.....PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is now open for the reception of guests. The Proprietor has had many years experience in the business, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable. Terms moderate. jy31

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE is empowered by its charter to confer the degrees and honors usually conferred by Universities. Diplomas are granted to graduates in the Arts and Sciences.

The College buildings are large and well-ventilated, and are supplied with pure water from a never-failing pond, 200 feet above the level of the College.

The College grounds contain fifteen acres of ornamental plants, shrubs and flowers, and the finest collection of Roses in California. Bathing, Boating and Skating are among the recreations provided.

The Infirmary Year, which is divided into sessions of five months each, commences in August and in February of each year.

TERMS:

Payable semi-annually, in advance:

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing and Mending of Clothes.....150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
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Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1031

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Rosa, a short distance from the cars, in the most healthful and beautiful part of the State. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well-ventilated.

The course of instruction embraces the Classical and Commercial Courses, with a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably required in advance)

Board, tuition, washing, bedding, mending, etc., per annum.....$300 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....20 00
Physician's Fee, per annum.....10 00
Music.....20 00
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 00
Half Boarders.....5 00
French.....5 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

For further particulars apply to the SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal.
1236

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will be opened on MONDAY, August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Per quarter, payable in advance, for Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music and use of instrument.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....
Tuition for Day Pupils.....$ 5 00

Terms per month in advance:

Select Class, Primary Department.....$ 2 00
Intermediate Classes.....3 00
Graduating Classes.....4 00
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....1 00
For further particulars apply to the superior.
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THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will be opened on MONDAY, August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Per quarter, payable in advance, for Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music and use of instrument.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....
Tuition for Day Pupils.....$ 5 00

Terms per month in advance:

Select Class, Primary Department.....$ 2 00
Intermediate Classes.....3 00
Graduating Classes.....4 00
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....1 00
For further particulars apply to the superior.
jy31

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE is empowered by its charter to confer the degrees and honors usually conferred by Universities. Diplomas are granted to graduates in the Arts and Sciences.

The College buildings are large and well-ventilated, and are supplied with pure water from a never-failing pond, 200 feet above the level of the College.

The College grounds contain fifteen acres of ornamental plants, shrubs and flowers, and the finest collection of Roses in California. Bathing, Boating and Skating are among the recreations provided.

The Infirmary Year, which is divided into sessions of five months each, commences in August and in February of each year.

TERMS:

Payable semi-annually, in advance:

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing and Mending of Clothes.....150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1031

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Mohonerville, Sumboldt County, Cala.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

Board, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1031

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Rosa, a short distance from the cars, in the most healthful and beautiful part of the State. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well-ventilated.

The course of instruction embraces the Classical and Commercial Courses, with a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably required in advance)

Board, tuition, washing, bedding, mending, etc., per annum.....$300 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....20 00
Physician's Fee, per annum.....10 00
Music.....20 00
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 00
Half Boarders.....5 00
French.....5 00
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

For further particulars apply to the SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal.
1236

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will be opened on MONDAY, August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Per quarter, payable in advance, for Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music and use of instrument.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....
Tuition for Day Pupils.....$ 5 00

Terms per month in advance:

Select Class, Primary Department.....$ 2 00
Intermediate Classes.....3 00
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TERMS:

Payable semi-annually, in advance:

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Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing and Mending of Clothes.....150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1031

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Mohonerville, Sumboldt County, Cala.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

Board, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1031

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Franciscan Fathers of St. Barbara, will commence on the first Monday in August.

The object of the institution is to give a practical and thorough education, based on religious principles. The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and refined education.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$ 5 00
Board, Tuition, Washing, Bedding and Mending of Clothes, per session of five months.....100 00
Physician's Fee (only when required).....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Modern languages, Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00

Written for THE MONITOR.

THE GOLDEN SEA.

A song for the golden sea!
A song for the wide and wondrous main,
For the wind-swept waves of the golden grain
That sway on the sunlit sea.

Over the mighty deep—
Over the waste of the watery vast,
The stormy roll and the roaring blast
In Nature's fiery sweep.

We for the ships that gave
Their priceless freight to the trait'rous tide,
And dared, in their haunted strength, to glide
O'er the stormy-vexed wave.

We for the storm-rent sails!
For the riven masts and the parted ropes,
And the human power that calmly copes
With the strength of ocean gales!

O terrible sea! no—
In peaceful mood or in warlike crest,
With storm or zephyr to sing the breeze—
In ever the watery zone!

But sing for the wave of gold,
For the shining billows that whisper low
To the sunshine kisses that come and go,
Of their magical wealth untold!

Sweet songs of the south lea—
Ah, richest treasure of golden grain!
Ah, priceless freight of the crashing wake,
Of the land stripped agrain!

From harbor free, amidst shores,
From the golden mouth of the royal sea,
The shining sea of the rain bath wea
The parent of all his love;

For home is regal pride
To bathe in the dew and verdant sea,
And toil at the breast of the fragrant sea
A bright Peruvian bee!

Gone was the emerald hue,
But over the wind swept meadows rolled
The wondrous billows of sheen, argent,
With diamond crests of dew.

While ships to death go down,
The golden waves of the plain are rife
With glorious decks of wonderful life,
Their glad explorer's crown.

"This is the peerless bee
Of the golden sea that hath come ashore—
The hidden heaps of the banded sheaves
Uprared in the summer's noon.

Then greet the harvest free!
Of glorious land reaper's crown
Be this the ringing and glad refrain—
"All hail to the golden sea!"

MARIE.

Napoleon and O'Connell.

Yet if we compare O'Connell's labors and their results with those of the great soldier whose career had closed while the former was only beginning his peaceful struggle with England, there is no reason to shrink from the verdict. Emancipation was worth many Marengos. The rule of the Liberator may fairly be set off against that of the Conqueror. The civic crown of green and gold placed on O'Connell's head on the Rath of Mullaghmast, in the presence of 400,000 men, was an emblem of true sovereignty greater in many ways than that iron crown which Napoleon lifted with his own ambitious hands from the altar at Milan. The one thing needful, it might be said, with the blood and tears of unknown thousands; the other well invested with the halo of peace, which all statesmen of religious influence and education to the rights of freemen had bestowed here a willing and unanimous homage. Napoleon and O'Connell smile in death as they smiled in the days of such as he gazed for the last time on the shores of his country! One, possessed by the shattering of his gigantic ambition, and the assertion of pouty details of etiquette in the midst of the ruin around him; the other, oblivious of self, was wrapped down by the doom of famine into the adventurous circumstances of power, and in Southern Europe from the death. To what extent the crops there have been so short, and famine so long known; but that there will be a considerable spoilage is generally conceded. Reports from Naples heavily in arrears part of the week, but during the last half it has been mainly a speculators' market. After being nearly a week in advance in pleasure of Spring Wheat to $1 40 and $1 55, in the face of the rapid decline in gold and freights, word came by cable that England had fine weather and more tranquil markets, which led to a prompt reaction, sales being made and offered to-day at $1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, and at $1 35 @ $1 35 @ $1 32 in store, for No. 2 Chicago. At the close, the market is quiet, all parties awaiting further developments. There is no doubt that the suit-ure of our wheat crop can all be marketed in Europe at much better prices than have prevailed for the bulk of last year's crop; but it will not do to assume that the deficiencies of Western Europe can be met from no other quarter than the United States. Crops in the leading agricultural countries of Europe may be, and no doubt are, below the average, and yet the Eastern and Southern parts will unquestionably have considerable surplus to spare for the West; and, besides, higher prices rarely fail to stimulate supply and lessen consumption from unexposed sources. The more conservative operators are disposed to pause until more comprehensive views can be obtained. The activity in Wheat has carried with it a considerable advance in Corn, oats and the minor products, though there was a partial reaction in prices toward the close, Freights ruling nothing like the inquiry. The latest grain charters have been at 8c. to 8c. 3d., to the United Kingdom via Cork, and to the Continent direct. France has only taken two small cargoes, the remainder of the Continental ship ments having been to Holland and Belgium. Germany has taken nothing, crop advices from that country being mainly good.

The following singular advertisement has appeared in the London *Morning Post*: "A lady is anxious to find a home for a young lady in whom she is deeply interested. She will undertake with or without children. She has good health, good temper, cultivated mind, quiet and homely tastes, and religious principles, devoted to children. A Plymouth brother would be preferred. Any one who gets her will have God for such a life companion."

A farmer and his wife called at a photograph gallery to order some portraits of her, and while the operator was getting ready, the husband gave the wife advice as to how she should act. "Hasten your natural expression, my dear," he said, "and don't you laugh and spile the job. Think about earlier days—how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd have been if I hadn't pitied you. Just fasten your mind on that." Nor didn't have any photographs taken that day.

Rev. J. W. Thomas, a Methodist New Connection minister at Tunswall, has been expelled by the Conference for misconduct, grow of the charges against him was that of promising marriage to four young ladies.

General Sherman at Edenton.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* published in the latter part of June a furious assault upon General Sherman from the pen of its Southern contributors, charging him with needlessly burning a cotton factory at Edenton during his march through Georgia, although piteously begged to spare it by two hundred women and children whose only support it was, and suggesting that Mrs. Sherman's charity to Southern Catholic churches since the war may be caused by her fears as to the eternal destiny of the man who burned a convent in Columbia, and was cursed for it by the nuns whom he ejected. An ex-soldier who had served under Sherman sent him the paper, but as the General was absent in New England, Mrs. Sherman returned the following womanly defence of her husband, which was published, like the defamation which called it forth, in the *Courier-Journal*:

The General is absent, but I have seen your letter, and the article inclosed from a paper which has been considered respectable. The General has the intention to answer anything which has been put forth in a spirit of malice, envy, anger, or resentment, regarding his "Memoirs." You may say for me, however, that the most "ghastly apparition" at which "cringe before the soul" the ogre which "dills me with the greatest horror"—is the "weird dread" of the fate of those (especially if they be Catholics) who indulge in such baseless slanders and spread them with such malicious falsehood. My knowledge of General Sherman's character is thorough. Every year of his life some his wife since old, I have associated with him or corresponded with him, and I have known his every thought. Could the natural virtues and a heart free from malice, resentment or injustice secure heaven to a man, I need not ask for him the supernatural gift of faith. The *Courier-Journal* says he perpetrated an enormity in himself applying the torch to a factory, during which time he was also guilty of blasphemy. Now, I know that he was never guilty of blasphemy or profanity, and the man of the *Courier-Journal* knew when they penned that article that he had never applied the torch to a building. How shameful to slander a religious body by basing her off deplorable telling down a curse upon a man! When the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Columbia, S. C., was reported to be in danger of burning, Gen. Sherman sent my brother, General Charles Ewing, and a commissary officer, Major W. W. Comyn, both Catholics, with orders and authority to do all they could to defend the Sisters and those under their charge. They executed the orders with zeal and great kindness, and under continued instructions from General Sherman they assigned to them a goodly number of soldiers as escort and aided to their wants until the army left the place. Curses which are called down will not fall upon General Sherman, and he does too good to wish that they may rest upon those who have upon them. Let the Sisters revile, and the false invent slanders, and let such journals as choose to deal in such things publish to the world; but let them not presume to assign to me sentiments so foreign to my heart regarding the most whose life is a practical, unswerving principle, gentleness of heart, and courage of soul have been developed and confirmed in the admiration and confidence of my youth.

The New York Wheat Market.

The Monetary Times of Toronto, June 25, has been a lively one in the Produce and Grain markets, with wide fluctuations in prices and no little excitement. The first two sections in Wheat each fully 2,500,000 bushels, in good part for August and September delivery, and for speculative account, based upon the damage to crops in Western Europe from heavy rains, and in Southern Europe from the drouth. To what extent the crops there have been so short, and famine so long known; but that there will be a considerable spoilage is generally conceded. Reports from Naples heavily in arrears part of the week, but during the last half it has been mainly a speculators' market. After being nearly a week in advance in pleasure of Spring Wheat to $1 40 and $1 55, in the face of the rapid decline in gold and freights, word came by cable that England had fine weather and more tranquil markets, which led to a prompt reaction, sales being made and offered to-day at $1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, and at $1 35 @ $1 35 @ $1 32 in store, for No. 2 Chicago. At the close, the market is quiet, all parties awaiting further developments. There is no doubt that the suit-ure of our wheat crop can all be marketed in Europe at much better prices than have prevailed for the bulk of last year's crop; but it will not do to assume that the deficiencies of Western Europe can be met from no other quarter than the United States. Crops in the leading agricultural countries of Europe may be, and no doubt are, below the average, and yet the Eastern and Southern parts will unquestionably have considerable surplus to spare for the West; and, besides, higher prices rarely fail to stimulate supply and lessen consumption from unexposed sources. The more conservative operators are disposed to pause until more comprehensive views can be obtained. The activity in Wheat has carried with it a considerable advance in Corn, oats and the minor products, though there was a partial reaction in prices toward the close, Freights ruling nothing like the inquiry. The latest grain charters have been at 8c. to 8c. 3d., to the United Kingdom via Cork, and to the Continent direct. France has only taken two small cargoes, the remainder of the Continental ship ments having been to Holland and Belgium. Germany has taken nothing, crop advices from that country being mainly good.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
TUESDAY, July 27, 1875.

FLOUR—Quotations are as follows: Superfine, in half and quarter sacks, $5 10@5 50; Extra, $5 75@6; shipping grades, $5 25@5 50.

WHEAT—Prices ruled firm during the week until the 26th, when the news of a temporary lull in freights and rates on cleir caused a temporary depression in the market. The Liverpool market was telegraphed on the 26th as follows: No. 2 spring, 10s. 2d.; No. 1 California, 10s. 3d. Cable quotations at 6 p. m. to-day are 5d. on shot and 5d. on short once out last. We quote good shipping at about $1 37½.

BARLEY—The demand is good for feed, and sales are held at $1 50@1 55; Chevalier, $1 67½@1 75; brewing, $1 55@1 60.

OATS—Sales are in good supply at $1 70@3.

HAY—Weak at $12@16 per ton.

CORN—We quote yellow at $1 40; white, $1 45 @1 50.

BRAN—The following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $17 50@18; Middlings, $19@20; Chop Feed, $21@22; Rolled Barley, $21@22; Cracked Corn, $23@24; Oil Meal, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a large supply. We quote 60@75 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—Quotable at $2 50 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are quoted at $2 50@3 per 100 lbs from the bills.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75@2 per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We quote Canary, 25c; Flat, 24@25c; Amber, 23@24c; Dark, 20@22c; Mexican, 20@ 22c.

HIDES—We quote California dry, 15@16c; Salted, 12@13c; Oregon, 12@13c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@7c ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote choice long staple grades, 34@ 36c; good clothing, 32@34c; fine, 30@32c; heavy fine, 28@30c; coarse, 24@26c; tender, 22@24c; burry, 20@22c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are quoted at 20@22c ₱ lb.

CALIFORNIA Standard and English dry, at 16@18 ½c; Light, 15@16c; Dark, 14@15c; Foggy, 13@14c; Soft, 12@13c; Stumps, Shank, &c., 10@11c; Fine medium, 16@17c; Fine medium, Choice, 18@19c; Fine Choice, 20@21c; Extra choice, 22@23c; Choice for mould and dipping, 24@25c.

OREGON—Sales are reported at 16@17c; 50 for washing, and 18 @ 20 for choice washing; Fleece, 19@21c; Light medium, 20@22c; Choice, 23@24c; Extra choice, 25@26c.

CHILI—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.

PERU—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.

SANDWICH ISLANDS—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 27@30c; Fresh firkin, 25@28c; Pickled, 18@20c; Cornish—California, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c; Canada—California, 17@20c; Oregon, 17@20c; Choice, 22@25c; Inferior, 15@16c; Pickled, 15@16c; Pats, 20@25c; Rancho—California, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Quotable at 15½@16½c in tns, and 16@17c in cs.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 5 @ 7c; other grades, 4@ 5c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large, 6@7c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Sheep, 6@7c ₱ lb.

LAMB—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@10c; on foot, grain-fed, 5@7c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, $6 50@7 00; Broilers, $5 @6 50; Roosters, fried & dozen.

GEESE—$6@8 ₱ dozen.

DUCKS—$5@6 ₱ dozen.

TURKEYS—Old, 20@22c ₱ lb.

PIGEONS—$1 50 @ dozen.

RABBITS—$1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

QUAIL—Plenty; English Snipe, $1 50@2; small do., $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

GRAY'S
Music Stores and Music Publishing House,
108 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and
101 First Street, Portland, O.
The only Importing and Publishing House on the Coast.
STEINWAY PIANOS AND SOLE AGENCY
DEBY ORGANS.
GUILD, CHURCH & CO. PIANOS
AND SHONINGER ORGANS.
CARL ARONICH, KRANICH & BACH, ERNST GABLER, AND M. GRAY Squares and Uprights.
The Largest Stock of Music on the Pacific Coast.
Pianos for Rent at from $6 to $10 per month. tf
GRAY'S MUSIC STORES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
California Savings and Loan Society,
101 California Street.
The Directors have declared a dividend of Nine and one-half dollars ($9 50) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and Eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the half year ending 30th June, 1875—free from Federal tax, and payable on and after Tuesday, the 3d inst. By order.
D. B. CHRISHOLM, Secretary.
jy3

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,
WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
Established in 1826.
CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER BELLS, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable Bell Hanging for use. For prices and catalogues apply to
MENEELY & COMPANY,
West Troy, New York.

JOHN F. LYONS,
COLLECTOR AND BUSINESS AGENT.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and others who may desire his services, that he has entered into the business of Collecting Rents, Bills, Serving Legal Papers, etc. He also will act as ADVERTISING AGENT FOR INTELLIGENCE PAPERS.
All orders left at THE MONITOR office, 626 Clay street, will receive prompt attention.
ap13

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALISTOGA
REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
CALISTOGA, WITH A POPULATION OF about 500 persons, is a village watering-place at the head of the Napa Valley, in California. It is 90 hours' travel north of San Francisco by steamer and rail. Its shipping port is Vallejo, on the Bay of San Francisco, forty miles distant by rail. It is at the head of the most charming valley in the State.
THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.
In traveling this thirty-seven miles of fertile dale the eye never wearies. If one ascends the sides of the lofty mountains that bound the valley on either side, whether looking up the valley or down, and from whatever point of view, the scene is one of ravishing beauty.
Mounting the summit of St. Helena, which towers over all, fall to the east the snowy Nevadas bound the view; and to the west spreads the Pacific Ocean, with its winged ships and its blue horizon. To the north are the vast forests of Mendocino, its stately pines terced in shrubbery, and Clear Lake, in its pride of expanse, stretched in a mile-dim.
THE WARM SPRINGS.
From the beauties of Calistoga we turn to its other attractions. The estate covers 1,500 acres of fertile land. Its Warm Springs are endowed with healing who flock to its bathing waters, and who return cured of their rheumatism, their paralysis, their neuralgia, their nervousness and their kidneys. The medicinal elements of the hot springs are principally iron, magnesia and sulphur. In this climate the season of watering places is prolonged.
THE SURROUNDINGS.
By consulting the map it will be apparent that Calistoga is destined to become a commercial town of importance. It is the center to which converge the rich agricultural valleys of Napa, which will grow every year more populous and more productive, and through which will empty all the products of the mines of the Mayacmas Mountains, which bound it on the east and the Coast Range on the west. The latent grain charters have been at 8c. to 8c. 3d., to the United Kingdom via Cork, and to the Continent direct. France has only taken two small cargoes, the remainder of the Continental ship ments having been to Holland and Belgium. Germany has taken nothing, crop advices from that country being mainly good.
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.
A new industry is now being introduced at the head of the valley of Napa, which will give easy employment to all the people in the neighborhood for many years, and create a permanently remunerative market. The Liverpool market was telegraphed on the 26th as follows: No. 2 spring, 10s. 2d.; No. 1 California, 10s. 3d. Cable quotations at 6 p. m. to-day are 5d. on shot and 5d. on short once out last. We quote good shipping at about $1 37½.
BARLEY—The demand is good for feed, and sales are held at $1 50@1 55; Chevalier, $1 67½@1 75; brewing, $1 55@1 60.
OATS—Sales are in good supply at $1 70@3.
HAY—Weak at $12@16 per ton.
CORN—We quote yellow at $1 40; white, $1 45 @1 50.
BRAN—The following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $17 50@18; Middlings, $19@20; Chop Feed, $21@22; Rolled Barley, $21@22; Cracked Corn, $23@24; Oil Meal, $1 25@1 30.
POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a large supply. We quote 60@75 per 100 lbs.
BEANS—Quotable at $2 50 per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—Are quoted at $2 50@3 per 100 lbs from the bills.
BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75@2 per 100 lbs.
BEESWAX—We quote Canary, 25c; Flat, 24@25c; Amber, 23@24c; Dark, 20@22c; Mexican, 20@ 22c.
HIDES—We quote California dry, 15@16c; Salted, 12@13c; Oregon, 12@13c.
TALLOW—Quotable at 6@7c ₱ lb.
WOOL—We quote choice long staple grades, 34@ 36c; good clothing, 32@34c; fine, 30@32c; heavy fine, 28@30c; coarse, 24@26c; tender, 22@24c; burry, 20@22c ₱ lb.
HOPS—Are quoted at 20@22c ₱ lb.
CALIFORNIA Standard and English dry, at 16@18 ½c; Light, 15@16c; Dark, 14@15c; Foggy, 13@14c; Soft, 12@13c; Stumps, Shank, &c., 10@11c; Fine medium, 16@17c; Fine medium, Choice, 18@19c; Fine Choice, 20@21c; Extra choice, 22@23c; Choice for mould and dipping, 24@25c.
OREGON—Sales are reported at 16@17c; 50 for washing, and 18 @ 20 for choice washing; Fleece, 19@21c; Light medium, 20@22c; Choice, 23@24c; Extra choice, 25@26c.
CHILI—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.
PERU—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.
SANDWICH ISLANDS—Sales are reported at 15@16c; Fine, 17@18c; Fine choice, 19@20c.
DAIRY PRODUCTS.
BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 27@30c; Fresh firkin, 25@28c; Pickled, 18@20c; Cornish—California, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c; Canada—California, 17@20c; Oregon, 17@20c; Choice, 22@25c; Inferior, 15@16c; Pickled, 15@16c; Pats, 20@25c; Rancho—California, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c.
CHEESE—Quotable at 15½@16½c in tns, and 16@17c in cs.
FRESH MEATS.
BEEF—For first quality, 5 @ 7c; other grades, 4@ 5c ₱ lb.
VEAL—Large, 6@7c ₱ lb.
MUTTON—Sheep, 6@7c ₱ lb.
LAMB—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@10c; on foot, grain-fed, 5@7c ₱ lb.
POULTRY AND GAME.
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DRY GOODS,
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Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents'
BOOTS
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SHOES.

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CUSTOM-MADE
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JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.
J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—
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1,000 pairs Leather Slippers 1 00
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Men's Rubber Boots 2 00
Men's Rubber Boots (long) 3 00
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Elegant Beaver Suits, from ..... $12 50 to $15
A splendid Variety of Fancy Overcoats ..... $10 to $15
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Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:
Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order ..... $4 to $6
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All other garments made at proportionally low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods, workmanship and style. 1y24-1y
Fine Livery Suits.
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If you WANT TO HAVE YOUR CHOICE Watches keep good time, and cheap gold chains, send to J. W. TUCKER & CO., 161 Kearny street, San Francisco, and get their Price List. Please give him a trial. You will have no more difficulty in selecting a good watch after you have seen it. Watches, Chains and Jewelry sent C. O. D. to any part of the country, with the privilege of examining before paying for same. Please mention this paper in sending for Price List. Address as above. jy17
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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COFFEE TEAS GROCERIES
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4 pounds Excellent Coffee $1
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The Monitor And Guardian.
MILDES PATRIA UNITAS CARITAS
VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875. NO. 44.

Written for THE MONITOR.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S CENTENARY.

O mother of saints and heroes!
Arise in thy grace to-day,
And speak in the hearts of thy children,
Wherever their footsteps stray.

Speak as only a mother speaketh
When she tells of the great deeds done,
For the sake of her love unbounded,
By a noble and chartered son.

Till their souls shall glow in fervor
With many an answering thrill,
As memory calls to mind
The days of the past to recall.

That tender and true Tara's hill;

The voice that o'er the Curragh
Swept like a wind of the west,
And fired the hearts of the people
At the blush of Enlightenment;

The voice of the Liberator,
Subduing all hearts with silver chimes,
Dispelling the gloom and darkness
And horror of penal times.

For his character, grand as Tone, Erie,
The right for thy sons to stand,
In the light of the falls of their fathers,
Redeemed from the chains of a land.

For great was thy weight of weight,)
Most great thy thorny crown,
And heavy the iron fetters
With which prison had weighed down them.

They had martyred thy priests and bishops,
Laid thy altars and abbeys low,
And thy children and poor and anchors
Were marked as a common foe.

They smote the hedgerows,
Or in the midnight darkness
Might they seek for their scattered sheep.

The sword of thy persecutor
Hath stripped with the bloody hand
When O'Connell was sent into thee
To comfort his fallen land.

Never before, O mother,
Was such glorious victory won,
Without pain and battle carnage,
As this which awaited one son.

When he roused from their trance of sorrow
His brothers, who bleeding lay
Under the heel of their tyrants,
With the hope of a better day;

When with words of such burning power
He unsummoned them far and wide,
And waked the dead nation's
Their national love and pride;

When, not as a plodding nation,
But a people inspired, they rose,
Resolved to be free as their fathers
And their fathers' fathers before;

That free is the right of the world
Which God gave to all mankind,
And that no one hath children
Who is not their fathers' kind.

Poet can't 'mouth their motive alone!

That religion's fairest of daughters—
Learning—might stand more secure,
Loved and honored of the Nations
As she had been in days of yore.

Blessings of untold merit
Will be showered on their—
For thee and thy exiled children
After by each distant sea;

For wherever the flag of England
Marked the march of her power,
There was Emancipation
To the rights of the Penal Bower.

He stood in the light unflinching
And firm in thy chartered cause,
And laid all his best, O mother,
The corner-stone of the pedestal for.

For this do thy children sow him
Love fervent and strong and deep!
For this in our hearts' recess
Most sacred his name we keep.

And over the earth's expanses,
Where thy exiled children stray,
Their voices are raised in honor
Of O'Connell's natal day!

For now in the light of the freedom
His untiring electioneering won,
We hear, O mother, the echoes
The words of thy noble son!

And while others from streets of lament
To down their sorrow will,
Take them from the golden overlaid
Talk spray of Moss for his shrine!

MARIE.

MOUNT WOODLAND, August, 1875.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC CHALLENGED BY ROCHEFORT.—*London, July 30.*—The *Times* reports that Henri Rochefort on the 10th inst. sent a challenge to Paul De Cassagnac, calling him to come to Belgium to fight with sconce. The cause of the challenge was a certain article appearing in *La Paye* on the 9th. De Cassagnac replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort the choice of weapons and naming the seconds. Rochefort's seconds have met those of Cassagnac in Paris to arrange for the duel. They claimed that as their prine pal is the insulted party, he has not only the choice of weapons, but the right to decree the distance. They then demanded that the men meet with pistols at five paces and shoot at the word of command. De Cassagnac's seconds said this was simply murder, as when the men met the nonchalants would be astonished the muscles of their weapons would almost touch. Rochefort's seconds refused to admit the objections, and said that their principal, considering the importance of the case, had been very lenient. The seconds broke off. The friends of De Cassagnac then proposed that the distance be thirty paces each man, hesitant to be allowed to advance five steps after the word is given; the time of firing to be optional; the shooting to continue until one falls. Rochefort's seconds declined this, and the matter rests for the present.

The Daily News has a dispatch stating that a paper has been drawn up, signed by the seconds of both parties, declaring it impossible to settle the conditions of the duel.

Hon. Dr. Pollen has taken the place of Sir Julius Vogel as Premier of New Zealand.

A Growl from John Bull.

One London writer has had the courage and the honesty to speak out what was in his mind, and what was in the minds of very many Englishmen concerning the celebration of the centenary of American Independence which takes place next year. For many years there has been a good deal of false glitter about this event. Americans habitually kept up in England, much friendly sentiment has been affected, and very many pleasant things have been spoken with the lips without the existence of any corresponding feeling in the heart. Since the United States grew to be a great power it has been thought wise and politic by "representative Englishmen" to pretend that the anniversary triumph in the War of Independence, far from leaving any sort of regret or grudge in the British mind, is in fact quite a pleasing recollection. That the struggle was glorious for both parties, that the result was a blessing to each, that the memory of it is delightful, and that England and America should each be proud of the share and sentiments which crop up from time to time in British literature, and in the remarks delivered by British orators on occasions when Americans form part of the company. A good many Americans, we dare say, take this sort of talk for no more than it is worth, and what this is may be gathered by judging from the action we now refer to. We learn that a number of American gentlemen in London, either rejoicing on the friendly professions regarding their country which they have been in the habit of hearing, or deeming to put some of the reprehensive English to the trouble of using their lack and talking their undignified and humiliating nonsense on a very public and remarkable occasion, got up a grand dinner in honor of the Fourth of July at the Crystal Palace, and got Dean Stanley to do the very loving, highly gratified, and jubilant Englishman for them. But John Bull thinks this was carrying the matter a little too far, and at this point the "representative" men of the country are left to themselves. They are left to their own devices, and they are only encouraged by the cringing flattery which Dr. Stanley calls conciliatory and pneumatikig. There is no gain and little safety in a peacemaking which is wholly one-sided."

So much being said, the *Standard* turns round and indulges in a fierce outpour of abuse on the Government and people of America. One half the country at least, it says, bitterly regrets the enslavement of its independence—a statement which we refer to the judgment of the opponents of secession in the Southern States of America. Then, as to the other half, we read:

"Northward, rottenness pervades the entire fabric of politics—the State Governments, the Federal Government, Congress, the Executive, the Civil Service, the Treasury, the collection of revenue, are one and all steeped in bribery, disgraced by peculation, trained in corruption and dishonesty. It is not pretended that any part of the Government is honest; it is scarcely considered worth while to affect the virtue so notoriously wanted. Even the judiciary is dishonored. Corruption has spread downwards, until merchants and men of business, railway directors and officers, are by no one who serves the public or a corporation, in the highest or the lowest capacity, are scarcely better than the worst Fenian collector of customs. Tyranny, such as George III., would have abhorred, is now half the Union, all pervading dishonesty and corruption," at which Walpole or Newcastle would have shuddered, in the other—those are the results of ninety-nine years of American Independence! these the facts, these the sobbevements on which Americans yesterday congratulated themselves, on the strength of which they extolled over England. If there be a man in England who is disposed to envy them, he has only to visit America and study the actual working of her Government. Among the Americans there are but few, not select patriots in the system of public plunder, who are not ashamed and disgusted in their hearts; and of the better sort not many who would not thankfully exchange their election President, their elective Senate, their elective judges and their popular sovereignty, for the order, the honesty and the loyalty of the empire from which, just a hundred years ago, they made their insane revolt."

Such is John Bull's picture of the American people presented to them with his compliments as a specimen of their high-toned sence. It is a repulsive one, blackened and distorted in every feature, but it is an honest expression of his feeling in this matter. He feels he has been dissembling his real sentiments long enough; and he knows that he might have gone on in the same way for a good while longer if his self-love had not been most foolishly and unnecessarily hit by the Fourth of July banquet in London. But this is the signal of the opportunity of which Southern States of America. Then, as to the other half, we read:

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AIFFE'S REVENGE.

I.

Many an old forgotten story of the heroes of the Round in childhood, comes upon me—tales of yore I am not blind and weary, but I'll tell thee of it now.

Of the deeds of many a chieftain of the glorious days I can still see blind and weary; peace and rest are all I crave.

For I'm galed, slowly, slowly, to the silence of the grave.

But my pulses throb the faster, and mines grow with When I think of all the glory that our fathers won in fight.

Therefore that waved so proudly o'er the crim-Thanes the banner,

Therefore the heart could meet death nobly, but would never stoop in [illegible];

Yea they could, and that right nobly; courage is that bosom burned.

And they never fled from field or foray but with honor bore returned.

II.

In the hall of Sire Ouchbella lived, and loved the Did the gentle breeze of summer have the chieftain's By the daily-coming cross wonders she with hope, and the never seen his vessel rising to the crimson Wash;

Over the lonely wanderer daily, till at last she hoped Then by day the wondered sadly, till at last she hoped and the silent but true soul made mute, worships from the

Least, as on, from the [illegible], where the red sun's Sank, at eve, between the [illegible],

Then she sighed [illegible], wandered many an evening By the strand—but brother all the more that Aiffe

Gained my heart, in my bosom pants thy heart with Sweet, thy [illegible] in my bosom pants thy heart with Shall my heaving bosom triumph? must I only suffer

Not upon the house I repose [illegible], O chilling blog of Of [illegible],

Constantly intense flashes over shall the shower,

Doth [illegible] Shall thy shower, tough and thee

Be [illegible] Shall thy shower, tough and thee

Bound with still the rose and lovelia, and revenge

Thou the spoken, and [illegible] Ouchen, scarcely

Heard [illegible] with [illegible]

Down; and then the gentle monarch sank upon

III.

Now with crazed and sense and lovelia flowed the

Green of Ossian's days;

Some his lyre, a wandered cowards' fair

And [illegible] praise;

And to clutch that heart of fire, eye of hard and

Sorrow of steel,

Seemed it [illegible] servant, should be trained a

Samuel loved to spoil

Oh, my [illegible] home, to the island of the

Dear [illegible]

Dost thou challenge to the farm of the heaven and

Dost thou bring [illegible] [illegible] hand and serve

Dost thou [illegible] [illegible]

Well I know Caoilte's firmament with thy vanished

For, though [illegible] in the ocean wast he crave he

Yet I will [illegible]

Crown [illegible] battle never stained or Irish clear.

Oh, my son, and ere the winter come his shadow on

Feel the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IV.

Over the [illegible] manner of cross Ossioch's vessel

And [illegible]

Sorrow [illegible] him of Kite once the joyful sailors

Sorrow [illegible]

Sorrow [illegible] and her lonely greeting, when, upon the

Over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sorrow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sorrow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sorrow [illegible]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.
August.
8—Sunday—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.
9—Monday—St. Lawrence, Martyr. Ember Day.
10—Tuesday—St. Clara, Virgin.
11—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
12—Thursday—St. Clara, Virgin.
13—Friday—Of the Octave. SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, Martyrs.
14—Saturday—Vigil of the Assumption. St. Eusebius, Conf.-not.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
AND ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY ..... AUGUST 7, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look a fter printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"MOK."—The population of Ireland was largest in 1841, when it amounted to 8,178,000. Since then it has been constantly decreased. Now it is about 5,400,000.

"A READER," Oakland, is informed that the reason for making the Jubilee extends to the last day of this year. The NORTON of March 6th contains the Archbishop's pastoral on that occasion.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

It is not easy to estimate the proper value of the telegrams received during the past week, the purport of which goes to show that the O'CONNELL Centenary celebration is likely to be marred by dissensions among the people. In the latest Irish papers which have reached us we find a statement whatever to be denied or confirmed of opinion about the celebration, but, on the contrary, we discover every sign of harmony and satisfaction. The cause of the disagreement reported by telegraph is said to be the accidentally religious character of the proposed ceremonies and the prominence given to Catholic priests and dignitaries! The objection is certainly a strange one, and we cannot think that it is seriously urged by many intelligent people. Some few extremists, or individuals who are better able to destroy than to build up, may possibly urge this objection in the hope of making the celebration a failure, but we can scarcely believe that they express the sentiments of any considerable body of the population.

It is stated that Protestant and Conservative gentlemen who admired O'CONNELL as the champion of civil and religious liberty in his days, and who would willingly do honor to his memory on that account, are deterred from taking any part in the celebrations by the fact of their being simply Catholic religious exercises. The idea is asserted that the Home Rulers are discontented because the Repeal labors of O'CONNELL are being altogether ignored, as if they were not worthy of remembrance, or as if they were subservient to the main object in the management of the centennial celebrations to be gained Emancipation. Some say Isolmore, too, complain that the celebration is being manipulated so as to serve the purposes of an anti-Disraelian democracy, and therefore, they say, they can have nothing to do with it, although they would be quite willing to join in any proper tribute of respect to the memory of O'CONNELL as the friend of freedom and the foe of persecution all the world. Beyond doubt there is a plentiful crop of grumbles and complaints from several quarters; but it is hard to say what the final result will be. The telegrams report that there is a likelihood of three celebrations taking place simultaneously—one by the Centenary Committee, another by the Home Rulers, and a third by the Catholic clergy, who will hold a mourning demonstration for their brethren who are yet in prison.

All this is really very sad, inasmuch as it goes to prove that the old curse of dissension is not yet banished from Ireland, but still remains to frustrate and make barren the work of the most noxious and self-asserting portion of the community. We cannot entertain the idea that any one seeks to spoil the celebration merely because the bishops and clergy become a prominent, yet fit and becoming, position in the proceedings—a position, beyond all controversy, the grand achievement of O'CONNELL'S life, and judged by any other result his career was a failure. It cannot be treason for the priests and bishops of Ireland to share the honors for the memory of a man to whom they owe so much. Any objection to their participation cannot be based on motives of interested selfishness to obtain an approval from the Irish people. It is a strong consolation to know that these reports of dissension appear to resolve their chief importance from papers which cannot be regarded as friendly to the demonstration in any sense, and are consequently likely to be somewhat exaggerated. The wish is most heartily indulged in by thought, and those who want the celebration to be a failure have no repugnance to magnifying everything that seems calculated to realize their desire. But a couple of days will tell the whole truth.

THE YOUNG LADIES' ILLUSTRATED READER. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. The contents of this nice volume have, we believe, been selected by Mrs. D. J. Sadlier, one of the best Catholic novelists now living, and may therefore claim a certain degree of judgment. The range of subjects is wide, the articles are all interesting, and as they are taken from the works of the most famous writers, their literary excellence stands unquestionable. It is scarcely necessary to add that nothing un-Catholic in tone or objectionable in sentiment has been admitted into the pages of this reader. It is an one, we understand, at Mr. M. Flood's, Market street, and at Mr. Waldteufel's, on the Jetd.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Attempts have been made to throw upon France all responsibility for the maintenance of the huge armies which are now existing up the industrial resources of Europe. The allegation is that she cherishes an immense desire for vengeance upon Prussia, that she is increasing her military stores with the design of renewing the war as soon as possible, and that Prussia, in consequence, is compelled in self defense to support a large standing army. Both France and Prussia keeping up huge armaments on foot, the remaining European countries must of necessity do the same, and thus the whole continent is nothing but an enormous camp. There is very little truth in the description of the state of affairs. There is no evidence whatever that France intends renewing the war, but a great deal of proof that she desires to put domestic matters in order and establish her position on a sure basis. Despite the politicians or intemperate writers may declaim as much as they please about the necessity of vindicating the national honor, and avenging the warrior of Sedan, but the industrial and working classes do not want that kind of braggadocio talk, and prefer being left to mind their business in peace and quietness. They have had more than enough of war for a long time to come. But, unfortunately, the same pacific disposition do not prevail among the governing Prussian classes. The hard-earned gains of citizens may be as severe to bloodshed as their French neighbors, but as long as Prince BISMARCK or Von MOLTKE desire a renewal of the struggle, that sentiments will be a very little account. They must all march to the border as soon as they get the word.

There is abundance of evidence to show that the Prussian military authorities are now dominant in the Empire, favor a resumption of hostilities, and are intriguing to force a quarrel. It is only a few months since they were engaged on the point of getting their legions in motion for the fields of France, and were prevented from so doing solely by the firm attitude assumed by the Emperor of Russia, who declared that the withdrawal of his troops would be compelled to face his soldiers. This put a stop to warlike movements for the time being, but it did not prevent Prussia from increasing her war fund in a peculiar manner. Just as in 1870, the plan seems to be to force France to declare the war, and then throw all the responsibility on her as the letting aggressor. Spain, however, will hardly be deceived a second time in the same fashion; and Russia, Austria, Italy and England will know very well who ought be blamed if war does break out again. According to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*—a paper hitherto strongly Prussian in its sympathies—part of the programme is to irritate the French Ambassador to the German Court by premeditated slights and insults, in the hope that MACMAHON, like NAPOLEON III., will espouse his cause. The official organs are already indulging in bitter attacks upon that gentleman, who finds them so intolerable that he has asked to be recalled and replaced by some other individual less disposed to exercise a thick skinned. We suppose the Marshal will comply with his request, and quietly ignore the untriendly designs of Prussia and her statesmen. To do any thing else would be to play into their hands. Beyond doubt there is a plentiful crop of grumbles and complaints from several quarters; but it is hard to say what the final result will be. The telegrams report that there is a likelihood of three celebrations taking place simultaneously—one by the Centenary Committee, another by the Home Rulers, and a third by the Catholic clergy, who will hold a mourning demonstration for their brethren who are yet in prison.

All this is really very sad, inasmuch as it goes to prove that the old curse of dissension is not yet banished from Ireland, but still remains to frustrate and make barren the work of the most noxious and self-asserting portion of the community. We cannot entertain the idea that any one seeks to spoil the celebration merely because the bishops and clergy become a prominent, yet fit and becoming, position in the proceedings—a position, beyond all controversy, the grand achievement of O'CONNELL'S life, and judged by any other result his career was a failure. It cannot be treason for the priests and bishops of Ireland to share the honors for the memory of a man to whom they owe so much. Any objection to their participation cannot be based on motives of interested selfishness to obtain an approval from the Irish people. It is a strong consolation to know that these reports of dissension appear to resolve their chief importance from papers which cannot be regarded as friendly to the demonstration in any sense, and are consequently likely to be somewhat exaggerated. The wish is most heartily indulged in by thought, and those who want the celebration to be a failure have no repugnance to magnifying everything that seems calculated to realize their desire. But a couple of days will tell the whole truth.

THE YOUNG LADIES' ILLUSTRATED READER. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. The contents of this nice volume have, we believe, been selected by Mrs. D. J. Sadlier, one of the best Catholic novelists now living, and may therefore claim a certain degree of judgment. The range of subjects is wide, the articles are all interesting, and as they are taken from the works of the most famous writers, their literary excellence stands unquestionable. It is scarcely necessary to add that nothing un-Catholic in tone or objectionable in sentiment has been admitted into the pages of this reader. It is an one, we understand, at Mr. M. Flood's, Market street, and at Mr. Waldteufel's, on the Jetd.

A Reserved Compliment.

The leading members of the legal profession—such as C. J. P. Hoge, S. M. Wilson, E. D. Sawyer, John B. Felton, Hall McAllister, T. I. Bergin, Chas. McC. Dempsey, John T. Doyle, Calhoun Benham, S. S. Wright, A. H. Loughborough, Richard Tobin, Alexander Campbell, D. J. Murphy, C. H. L. Barnes, John M. Barnes, Gov. H. H. Haight, in fact all the leading members of the Bar, of every shade of politics—have signed a card, requesting the different nominating conventions, irrespective of party, to re-nominate Hon. R. F. Morrison for the position which he now occupies, Judge of the Fourth District Court. During the six years that Judge Morrison has occupied the Bench the urbanity of manner has given universal satisfaction, while the justice and soundness of his opinions have been acknowledged even by the losing suitors. In addition to high legal acumen, Judge Morrison's moral character is irreproachable. He is a true Christian Judge, and ought to be unanimously nominated.

The Board of Education, last Tuesday, abolished the separate schools for colored children, as hereafter negroes will have the right of admission to any school they choose, and this with the "public truth." Should the negroes be foolish enough to avail themselves of the law, they will in time learn to their sorrow that forced equality is the reverse of pleasant. Statutes cannot eradicate the prejudices of centuries.

Whitaker Reid, the managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, gave a salary of $18,500 per annum. Jay Gould is at present the principal proprietor of the *Tribune*.

The bronze statue of Lafayette presented by the French Government to the city of New York, arrived there on 12th July.

GRANT'S NEW POSSESSIONS.

Steinberger and the Samoan Islands.

The recent publication of some disjointed details of the second visit of Mr. A. B. Steinberger to the Navigator's or Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, as a "Special Commissioner of the United States Government," has created considerable interest in his extraordinary and triumphant mission. The term unauthorized is used because no act of Congress, or other competent authority, has justified President Grant and his Secretary of State and of the Navy in using Government vessels and spending thousands of dollars of Government money in the absurd attempt to establish in these islands a monarchy, with the enterprising Steinberger as Prime Minister, and a good American protectorate, as a defense against other foreign powers.

The New York *Sun* has obtained some interesting information in relation to the islands from Colonel J. B. M. Stewart, formerly of this Coast, which we condense:

In 1863 an effort was made to open up the trade of Polynesia by a San Francisco firm. In 1869 the trade was further developed by extending it to the Samoan Islands, which were considered the central point of the group, and a company styled the Polynesian Company, and that by a firm might be styled Grant, Babcock & Steinberger. The British Consul at Apia, Mr. Williams, went to San Francisco, and Steinberger told him that on his (Steinberger's) return to the islands the President of the United States accompanied him as far as Cheyenne.

When such a grosser outrage upon the American people than the President's Son Dominge [?] says Col. Stewart, "if fail in the right light. The President and the grace to consult Congress before he consummated his big job. After all his details had been arranged by Babcock to the instance he evolves his jurisdiction from his own Executive power, and indulges his desire for territorial aggrandizement and self-enrichment regardless of the legislative power."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S EARLIER LIFE.

Colonel Steinberger has many acquaintances in New York, who are wondering whether they must hereafter address him as "Your Excellency," or continue his purely complimentary "Colonel" as a prefix, or fall back upon plain "Al. Steinberger," by which he was familiar during his youth. Those acquaintances describe him as a very respectable shirt-maker of Rochester, with black hair and irregular features. His mode his advent in Colorado in 1859, as the only daughter, wife of Professor Brocklin, an older brother is accredited with having made himself extremely useful to Captain Grant at a critical period of that great warrior's military career in Oregon, when stimulated by the ingenuity of Mrs. Brocklin physically helpless. Hence the fair lady is called on the Pacific Coast the Colonel, or the Excellency, whichever she must be called, acquired his love for physique, and he is now little to be seen in public, but to be by ill-informed admirers as Bleeches Ts. The two are now as utterly exiles after all.

Kate Field is said to have made a happy return upon a distinguished pr fessor expressing his astonishment at the absence of the American naval intonation from her speech. Miss Field said the omission was not so unusual among the people of the United States as he supposed, and that she lasted no way Englishmen should especially remark its presence, since it was after all the old "Cromwellian whine" imported by the Plymouth and other colonies from Surrey, in which country it might still be found.

The O'Connell Centenary in Ireland.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1.—A special dispatch from London to the *Herald* says the O'Connell Centenary demonstration is assuming political and diplomatic significance, embarrassing to Liberals, Home Rulers and the Government. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, supposed will at this to be Lord Hartington by thirty-four years together (from 1841 to 1875), without the assent of the population, the great measure of Catholic Emancipation and are devoted supporters of the Holy See; was not Catholic Religion Lord Hartington by thirty-four years together, united by a Repeal League, with the Catholic Priests, twice within an interval of eight years (1840-1848), consented to see, in the person of M. Gunsol, a Protestant statesman and an ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland?

Catholic Ireland, is Ireland's staidest spirit of true liberality, has just now witnessed in her capital Dr. Graves, a Protestant, and a Conservative, freely elected to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1875-6. Are not these premises sufficient to warrant, as a fact, of Catholics being, in the fullest sense of the words, practical lovers of political and social liberality? Imagine Protestant London for a moment going out of its way to elect a Catholic to be Lord Mayor, as the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Coventry has done, all on account of his services as Protestant as Belgium is Catholic deliberately electing a Catholic Prince to be its first sovereign! Imagine the storm of tremendous bubbles that would be excited at the bare idea of a Catholic statesman being installed in Downing street (just as M. Gunsol was in the Downing street of Paris) as Chief Secretary for Ireland, or as the title is now, First Lord of the Treasury. Why, John Bull would call all the kings and queens that ever belong the only genuine and true liberality to be found in the length and breadth of Christendom, and would be half disposed to call in question the sanity of the Executive in the proposition. He should have need for such a conclusion were coming together. And yet—as the three simple facts here above established very well tend to show—his might be something of true liberality from Catholic Religion, from Catholic France from Catholic Ireland.—*London Weekly Express.*

There are great differences between Ben Grant and Mr. Beecher, and yet the *Courier Journal* draws a comparison between them by saying that "Grant has unquestionably served enough to make himself richer than Beecher." The New York *Sun* says this is the truth. Grant is a very poor man. Yet they have points of resemblance, too. Both are selfish; both love fast horses, and know how to drive them; and both can get all the money they want out of everything he touches. Grant became head waiter a trial as Beecher's, but he is just little less than a fool. Grant ought to be by ill-informed admirers as Bleeches Ts. The two are now as utterly exiles after all.

Catholic Intrrance.

DR. NEWMAN has said that on becoming a Catholic he understood and felt, then for the first time, what was meant by true intellectual freedom. There—within the pale of the Holy Church, and within her pale only—he found himself entitled to the highest freedom of thought, and to the most unbiased and unfettered exercise of his reasoning powers. Then

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of July 10.

The death is announced of the Rev. J. Kearney, P. P., Valencia, Kerry.

It is contemplated to establish in Galway a ride club.

Dr. Greene (a Conservative) has been unanimously chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1876.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, entertained the American Rifle Team at dinner.

Very Rev. Father Shea, S.J., of New York, is in Dublin selecting candidates for the American mission.

On Saturday a man named Thomas Vallantine was buried in Lorgan, having died in the workhouse in that town. He was stated to be 102 years old.

The contract for the erection of a new Catholic school-house in Lorgan was signed Friday week, Mr. Sweeney, a local builder, undertaking to execute the works at £690.

The few Orangemen in the district of Newport celebrated the anniversary of the Boyne by a display of fireworks and a large bonfire.

Captain Boyton has received from his friends in Dublin a gold medal, the inscription on which commemorates his remarkable life landing on the Irish coast last October.

Sir William Wilde has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Science at Upsala, and a corresponding member of the Geographical Society at Berlin.

At Mey fair, while Mr. Mackey, master baker, Banbridge, was standing on the side path, a passing horse kicked him in the mouth, and the unfortunate man at once passed away.

At the meeting of the Catholic bishops, held at Maynooth on 20 h ult., the Rev. H. Stevens, D.D., St. Colman's College, Fermoy, was elected to fill the vacant Deanship at the National College.

At the last meeting of the Newry Union Farming Society, on Tuesday week, two pigs, belonging to different owners, competed for the premium. The contest was for the names of the competing pigs as "Roger Thatcher," and "Dr. Kennedy."

The statue of the late Dr. Graves, the distinguished physician and physiologist, which is about to be erected in the hall of the College of Physicians, Dublin, has been highly approved of by the committee.

The secret and trustees of the National Bank voted 100 guineas towards the O'Connell centenary celebration. Lord O'Hagan forwarded £25, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, £5, and many other subscriptions were received.

An inquest was held on the townspeople and parishioners are arranging for the erection of a testimonial to the memory of their late distinguished parish priest, Very Rev. Peter Reynolds, P. P., V. F. The subscription is confined to the parish.

A Government proclamation has been posted throughout county Cavan, enjoining persons against carrying firearms in procession, and stating that parties not having licenses and carrying arms are liable to have them revoked under the provisions of the Coercion Act.

On July 1st the death occurred at Hollland, county Kildare, of a woman named Anne Clinton, in the 104th year of her age. She was born in the year of Ireland's disgrace, 1771, her maiden name being Staplaton, and had possession of all her faculties perfectly. Her maiden name was Kate Staplaton. She was born in Lavrey, county Cavan, and belonged to one of the oldest families in the county.

The Gaelic is a memorial of Sir William Osborne, Bart, D.L., of Rockwood Park, near Nenagh, after a short but severe illness, at Dunbrody, the residence of his brother-in-law, Philip Jenny, R.M., Esq., J.P., where he has been staying for a short time previous.

A very melancholy occurrence is reported from Belmullet (Mayo). A widow, who resided with her three children in a lonely secluded place, took a cask of pearl ash oil in the house. The parafin oil exploded, and burned her three children, three cows and several pigs, together with all the furniture. She escaped.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions the chairman, addressing the grand jury, said there were very little to be met them, all of a common or ordinary character. The most serious case was that of Cornelius Dwight, for arson, and, he must certainly say, the conduct of the grand jury in finding of one accustomed to holdings in the case of ardent, and when previously bound to carry them will be liable to have their licenses revoked.

In Rathfarnham on Saturday, John H. Ovsay, chairman for many years of the Board of Commissioners of Conservancy of the district. Plans and drawings were brought into court, showing the route which it is intended through several streets; a bending road at the foot of Mount Hill, and thence to the Dodder. The engineer was then examined by the counsel and by the commissioners, the result being that the plans were approved of.

At the quarter sessions held in Longford a memorial was read and received of addressed to the magistrates on a young woman named ——. As the young man was passing her door she threw the contents of a bucket of boiling water upon him. He reported the matter, and made application to the case, and the young woman was at once arrested, but on the grand jury refusing to find an indictment against her, the case was dismissed. She was then released on entering into recognizances in the sum of £50 herself and two sureties in £25 each to keep the peace.

On the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul the cathedral of Enniscorthy was the scene of a most touching and affecting ceremony which the Church loves to present before her children, and through which she herself not alone to their faith and reason but to their hearts. The occasion was the blessing of the new altar of the Sacred Heart; and though the ceremonial was brief and simple, the appeal was direct and appealed directly to the hearts of the thousands of worshippers who thronged the noble edifice. Immediately after the High Mass, Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Stafford, delivered a beautiful and eloquent sermon.

At the Dalkey (county Meath) petty sessions William Walsh, Captain Nobelson and W. L. Byrne, R.M., the Drogheda and Drogheda Railway Company, represented by Mr. James S. Healy, solicitor, proposed two lands of Thomas Donaghy, Samuel Connor and Reginald, for trespass. Mr. Healy stated that the defendants had cattle fired, sent, on looking from whence they came, found the two defendants on the railway track at a gate. They were fined 10s and 14s 6d costs. The same authorities were prosecuted, and fined 5s in pursuance of the prisoners have been arrested, and are now confined awaiting a court-martial.

At a late hour on Thursday night week the town and neighborhood of Monaghee were thrown into excitement by the proclamation of the "Peace Preservation Acts," issued by order of the Lord Lieutenant, constituting persons taking part in processions and meetings as the occasion of the Orange anniversaries; giving special power of the constabulary in proclaimed districts relation of the war; directed to his powers conferred on them by those Acts, and that all persons who are suspected of carrying arms concerning in their time to be arrested by some in a proclaimed district, proceeding to, attending, or returning from any procession or meeting. The notice accompanied that all persons found with arms and not having licenses to carry arms, are liable to be arrested and prosecuted, and persons discovered with arms on soon commencing and when proved to have no carry them will be liable to have their licenses revoked.

In Rathfarnham on Saturday, John H. Ovsay, chairman for many years of the Board of Commissioners of Conservancy of the district. Plans and drawings were brought into court, showing the route which it is intended through several streets; a bending road at the foot of Mount Hill, and thence to the Dodder. The engineer was then examined by the counsel and by the commissioners, the result being that the plans were approved of.

On the Feast of the Visitation the solemn blessing and inclosure by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of the new monastery of the Nuns of the Most Holy Redeemer, recently called Redemptoress, at Drumcondra, took place. The nuns on Wednesday last left their old convent in Harrington-street, and by the consence of their beautiful and newly-built monastery, which for the two following days was open to the friends of the Institute. His Eminence the Cardinal was attended by Most Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Auxiliary; Very Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, Dean of Dublin, etc. The proceedings were performed, his Eminence proceeded to bless the monastery, followed by the priests, and the Sisters of the community, and finally, the numerous friends invited, among whom we remarked several members of the clergy, medical and regular, also the Hon. Justice O'Brien, Mr. and Miss O'Brien and several others of the laity. His Eminence having in the usual form blessed the entire monastery, on arriving at the principal door he stood to the west, and addressed the beasts of the assembly, in which he congratulated her on her success, she received his congratulations with a modesty and grace not to be described.

Here is an example of the affection of a dog. A mail under at Aghada refused to leave his hut. The flood surprised him, and he was suffocated under his roof. The animal escaped, and galloping or swimming back to his home, lay moaning on the ruins where his dead master lay.

HOW SUCCOLINE IS DONE.—The instructions given to Custom House officers to enforce the rules of the Department are being strictly carried out. Some amusing incidents are related of the success attending their vigilance, in which it is supposed the smugglers and their dupes are engaged. A New York paper relates the following: "A corpulent lady was in the act of stepping ashore from the plank of an ocean steamer. Her fancy, evidently, clear-cut contours of her ample proportions, she offered every facility to the officers in examining her baggage. Her trunks were opened, and found to contain a very extensive assortment of fine clothing, and costly ladies shawl. The Custom House officers commenced to see what the women had secreted about her person, and found nothing. The astonished lady then conducted into the searcher's room, and the female customs detectives were told to go through her clothing. They went at it, and stock out of the portly lady over $5 000 worth of jewels, laces, gloves and other articles of women's wear, and left her pretty well dressed after all. Her books was made of glove; a large braid of false hair was chiefly laced her underclothes were full of jewels, and her corsets were not by any means devoid of owing to law. There was very little women left after she had been shaken down, and she was trying to smuggle herself off for all."

Great interest centers in the coming Belfast races at Baringo. Those who prove themselves poor scullers can redeem their laurels by becoming good scholars.

SAN JOSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOPARD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 14 and 16 South Christ street, San José. dec

VICTOR HOFFMANN, Architect, SAN JOSE, CAL.

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS. E. POWER, Sculptor, SAN JOSE.

STATUARY, TOMBS, MANTEL-PIECES, HEAD-STONES, FOUNTAINS And every description of MARBLE WORK. DESIGNING, MOULDING, &c. Also every style Wood and Stone Carving. New material and Cemetery work a specialty. an

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE, SANTA CLARA, CAL. MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above-named Hotel, reserve his many acquaintances throughout the State that the house will be kept in a proprietor of the "Old Pioneer Hotel," at San José, and later with several of the first-class hotels in San Francisco, and as a former owner of Santa Clara county, will be understood where to find the best accommodations.

In connection with the Hotel is a fine stock of horses and carriages, which for safety and comfort cannot be excelled. Horses will be boarded by the day or week, at most reasonable rates. sat13

D. SERGIN, SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA

Has the largest assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes To be found South of San Francisco, which he will sell at less than San Francisco rates. sat13

EDMUND MARKS, AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, etc. 316½ MONTGOMERY STREET, Between California and Pacific, San Francisco. 12tf1

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A.B.; the Scientific, B.S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Christian Brothers have been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good Commercial education in as short a time as possible. While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR: (Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Graduation Fee (College).....20 00
Day Students.....40 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Bedding will be renewed on the 8th of August.
1631 BRO. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea. In the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The system of instruction is the same as that followed in the schools of the Christian Brothers throughout the world, and embraces a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum.....$300 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition in piano, per quarter.....10 00
" drawing.....5 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Intermediate, " 2 00
Preparatory, " 3 00
Music, " 5 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The above establishment is also the residence of the Order.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA GERALDA, Superioress.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, MARTYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED ACcording to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors. It will commence its Twenty-sixth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 9, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....72 50
Washing, " 12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to employ one of the Faculty).....5 00
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, which will be found very moderate.
Bedding and Furniture, each.....10 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month in advance.)

Select Day Pupils, Primary Department.....$ 2 00
Intermediate Classes.....3 00
Preparatory " 4 00
Music, with use of Instrument.....5 00
Drawing and Painting.....2 00

No charges for the French, Spanish and German languages. For Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Good references required.

SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR: (Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....$60 00
Senior " 80 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The very moderate of the scholastic year commences on the 15th of August and the 15th of January.

For further information address REV. THOS. P. O'NEILL, Vice Rector.

Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Provincial.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

SILROY, SANTA CLARA CO., CAL.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per session.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition in piano, per session.....40
" drawing.....10
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Intermediate, " 2 00
Preparatory, " 3 00
Music, " 5 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the 15th of August. This, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to SISTERS OF CHARITY, 1730 Santa Clara, Cal.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.

SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

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SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES MacGILL, C. M. President.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees such "such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States of America."

The design of the Institution has given a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. During the present year, there is also a Commercial Course.

The College is essentially for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
" " Grammar Department.....1 50
" " Higher Department.....2 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month.....$1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....1 00
For each Academical Degree.....10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, combining an extensive Park with the advantages of a healthful location. The Institution is furnished with all the modern improvements, and expresses herself confident that the system of education pursued, and the course of study embraces the various branches of a useful, refined and solid education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (French included).....$160 00
Washing.....20 00
Bedding, Without Linen (if supplied by the Institution).....10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to SISTER M. STEPHANIE, Superioress.

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THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Fulton street, opposite the Mission Church.

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The course of instruction embraces every needful and ornamental branch taught in the best schools of the present day.

The next session of the Tenth Annual session will commence July 16, 1875.

TERMS:

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Per quarter, (payable in advance.)

Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music with use of instrument.....15 00
Vocal Music.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month (in advance.)

Select Day Pupils, Primary and second Preparatory Classes.....$ 2 00
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Music, with use of instrument, throughout the course.....5 00
Drawing and Painting.....2 00

Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress. ja5-tf

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TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance.)

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance, Use of Bed, Bedding, Fuel, Light per year.....250 00
Mother's Lunge, Drawing and Music form no extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money, and the like, no advance made to the Institute. For further particulars, apply to

jan REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE, SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINETH SESSION OF THE INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 1st Monday of August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible rate, and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

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Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$15 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months and a half.....200 00
Music Teach's and Harmon Form extra charges.
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Payments will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the "Celebrated FREDERICKSBURG BEER" have declared a dividend at the rate of one gram of their Beer on every ton casks that may be invented, payable immediately at their Saloon—THE BRANCH—813 California street, San Francisco.

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The Pilgrimage of Oostaken.

The present sanctuary of Oostaken having, on account of sundry recent events, acquired a certain notoriety, a few words of history and description by one who had occasion to visit it frequently during the last few months, will perhaps be acceptable to your readers. I shall confine my revelations to what I have myself seen or heard from the lips of reputable witnesses, or others whose testimony is above suspicion, such as the clergy of the parish and the noble founder of the grotto, my object being to give a sketch that shall be strictly accurate.

The history of this sanctuary, which promises to become quickly famous, is simple but striking. In the words of the lady who has had the honor of being instrumental in its establishment, "the Blessed Virgin has done everything." Nothing on the part of any one else is to be all eloquence to create the result achieved.

The facts are these. There is in the pleasure grounds of Madame la Marquise de Courtebourne a small hill or hillock of artificial origin, but old enough to be covered with trees of fair size. It also, though but mere thin twelve feet high, yet presenting an elevation not usual in the flat country. The idea presented itself of taking advantage of the to construct an artificial grotto, the constructing being also desired to find work for laborers during a hard season. As there are no stones in Flanders to speak of, a photograph of Lourdes was shown to the overseer of the work to give him some sort of an idea, and this is also said, though that a little shrine should be made for a small cave of Our Lady. But, as I said, there was nothing more religious intended. The place was to be a sort of summer-house, and was to be fitted up as such accordingly.

When all was ready somebody proposed that it would be well to have one statue which was to fill the niche. Madame la Marquise approved, and made a great impression on the good peasants who took part in it, and they, speaking of it at home, induced others to come. Soon there was to be some a great wish to see the grotto of which they had so much. There was no way of getting it except through the garden and past the front door of Madame de C.'s chateau and the applications for admission frequently became so numerous as to be troublesome. It was, therefore, announced that those who wished to enter must do so on Sunday afternoons from one o'clock to nine, when the approach would be free, but this did not stay the throng. Then there were applications for admission during nine days running for one Novena and then for another. Next, the rumor got about that unusual graces had been received and cures brought to the grotto, the first authenticated one of the latter seeming to date from the month of October.

With this the concourse increased vastly, and it became clear that something must be done to regulate it. Accordingly, the Abbé Delplanque, of Oostaken, was appointed to preside over the affair, history has been we see today. The number of pilgrims I am told on the spot) averages 1,500 a day on weekdays, and on Sundays about as many thousands. Omnibuses ply constantly from Ghent; cabs, and carriages, and country wagons troop in on every road, parties and towns come in procession, and a large farm is rapidly rising.

I have been there often myself at very various hours. I have never found less than twenty persons, and never more than two hundred. The common week-days. A certain number of pilgrims and invalids are always found, the latter in some form or other, showing that the firmness of their faith sufficiently attests that they at least believe in the favors which are said to have been vouchsafed to the fallows.

As to the cures mentioned as having been wrought, an account of the best attested sort, with a history of the shrine, will be published, I hear, in a few days by Poelman, of Ghent. It is from the pen of the Cure of Oostaken, and has the approval of the Bishop. Unfortunately for all but local interest it is in Flemish.

I will succinctly give as an instance—perhaps it is the most striking instance as yet in the annals of history to which the neighborhood is beginning to grow accustomed—a poor man's leg had been broken between the knee in such a way that the bone had to be set, despite the treatment of four or surgeons. There was, in fact, a disease of two months standing when the fracture took place. Despite the remonstrances of friends, and especially of his wife, he refused to come to Oostaken, which he did the 8th April, this year. The limb was then in a terrible state; in danger of sickling, the sung loose, and could be twisted independently of the knee. In going he was on crutches the short distance between the omnibus and the grotto and tracks of blood upon the road. He was perfectly healed, leaving his crutches behind him, the bone firmly set, and the limb restored to proper shape and size. Both the crutches and bandages which had been left hanging loose like a sash. The day he was at work in the fields, and his children, who had never seen him without crutches, would not believe that he was their father. And this is not the last time that cures at least have been said to be a noise. A blind lady, wife of a doctor at Tournai, recovered her sight also in the grotto and on the proper stage, and the cure of her eyes' standing was cured.

The place itself lacks some of its history in legibles and et-voice with which it is to be associated. There was no way of SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, any being the most perfect artificial help in the following, and a Bath chair stands in a shed, unable to stand, cured last year at Lourdes.

And now a word of description as to the place. Here, as in the case of the history, it manifestly true that there is nothing to explain when we see. The grotto is but a very little one, a mere rock-like structure, and it does not even profess to be a copy of that of Lourdes. A piece of stone-work twenty or twenty-five feet long by fourteen feet high, against and of the second, has in its center a niche eight yards or so wide, three or four feet deep, and some eight feet high. In the niche is the little statue, with a very striking colored statue of the Apparition.

There is a wall somewhere near, and pieces are made to trickle through the stone-work into a little trough. A few drops of Lourdes water are mixed into the every day, and by its own many of the cures have been wrought. Besides the cave a number of votive tapers are always burning, and various inscriptions are hung up recording, some the pilgrimage of a parish or guild, others a favor received from heaven. There are also some strong old trusses, memorials, I suppose of cures. All is exceedingly plain and simple. There is nothing to take the eye, nothing to strike the imagination except the tales of what has been done, and the devotion of the good people, who pray with a simple heartiness quite in keeping with the place, many of them, in native fashion, with arms outstretched in form of a cross. This is all, and when all is said we must agree with the foundress that what has been done is not man's doing.—*London Weekly Register.*

Santa Anna is seventy-seven years old, but he is still erect and slender, and his black hair and whiskers give no promise of their original brilliancy. He is as fond of cock fighting as ever, but hasn't money to indulge in it as much as he would like.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, writing from the Black Hills, declares that the Indian Ring will fight hard against any arrangement for opening that region to settlement, as the final outcry of a policy would destroy their best plunder-fields.

The Parthenon at Athens is being shockingly wrecked and ruined by tourists. A person from New York writes that a piece of a photograph of Lourdes was shown to the overseer of the work to give him some sort of an idea, and this is also said, though that a little shrine should be made for a small cave of Our Lady. But, as I said, there was nothing more religious intended. The place was to be a sort of summer-house, and was to be fitted up as such accordingly.

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There is a wall somewhere near, and pieces are made to trickle through the

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NEW YORK.....Bank of the Commonwealth & Co.
BOSTON: National Bank of Commerce.
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AN IRISH HEROINE.

A truly remarkable incident occurred at a Galway village a few weeks since. A wedding party had just left Athlone on the way to Galway, and were congratulating Bridget by the unanimity of their admiration of the handsome appearance boasting from their eyes. Four of the number were by a small-pox hospital, and on the other, but, and to say, when the bridegroom and the bride for interment there was no room for it to be had for love nor money. Then the bride rolls on her head and set out determined to watch the abbey churchyard. Her eldest child, said, Most Rev. Archbishop Wood conducting the ceremonies.

The new church of St. James, on Harrison street, Boston, Mass., which has been in course of construction for the past three years, was dedicated by the Archbishop of Boston on Sunday, July 25.

On St. Peter's Day the decree was signed for the canonization, of the last religious nuns of the Visitation of St. Bonaventure on the Palatine, the Capuchinesses and the Passionists.

We are pleased to hear of the appointment of Rev. Father Galligan, lately of Holy Innocents to the pastorship of the church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Broadway and Ninety-first streets, New York, recently made vacant by the removal of Father Brennan to the pastorship of the church of St. Rose of Lima in Cannon street.

A very large monastery is being rapidly prepared for the Jesuits at Chesterfield. Two hundred of the Fathers of this order, expelled from Germany, are expected in the course of a few days, and will be at once distributed from the above-named place.

The corner-stone of the Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart was laid by the Archbishop of Toronto in Sault St. Marie, on June 16th. His lordship the Bishop of Gratiana, Mons. Jamot, also officiated on the occasion, attended by Father Cormican, the Grand Vicar, Father Laurent, P. P. of St. Patrick's, Toronto, whom his Lordship said Mass for the occasion.

The Fathers of Mercy have recently begun to build a convent and school in the interior of the Diocese of Dublin district of Loodoo, which is one of the most miserable parts of the great country. They have very kindly placing themselves to the spiritual and temporal benefit of that wretched race of Mohammedan-ridden people. It is impossible for anyone who knows Loodoo not to feel great admiration for the noble men who have thus willingly sacrifice their lives in such a horrible part of a city which, although so rich in its fertility and poverty, has none which has a worse celebrity than the "Dials."

A WIDOW'S GRIEF ASSUAGED.

A Mixed Set at Rest by an Interview with a Matter-of-fact Coroner.

The other day a tall, thin woman from over the river hunted around Vicksburg until she found Coroner Bressing, whose petting deputies and promising attention to business are certain to make him famous all over the State within the coming year, and when she was certain of her man, she inquired:

"Business sir? driving now, is it?"

"Yes, I have served a sigh and continued: "Mam is missing."

"Mam, Sam," he repeated.

"Yes, my old man. Is sigh on to twelve weeks since he started to cross the river about six miles above here, and I'm getting anxious. I thought I'd drop down and see if you remembered of having sot on such a man."

"About twelve weeks ago—less one? I believe I did pull in a floater some ten or eleven weeks since."

"Was he a tall man?"

"Yes, I think he was."

"Have a long nose and brick-colored hair?"

"Yes—I remember now."

"Cowhide shoes and a paler coat on?"

"Yes—I got that very man?"

"A rise to the surface and was pulled in here, sot on according to law, and duly buried?"

"He was, madam. And do you believe that the body was that of your missing husband?"

"I know it! He could drive mules or paddle a dug-out with any man in Louisiana, but he couldn't swim worth cents. His canoe flopped over, he went under, and that's the reason he didn't come home."

"And do you want the body exhumed so as to make sure?"

"Was he put down to stay?"

"He was well buried, madam."

"Well, it's 'bout as well to let him stay there. He's probably fell away so that I wouldn't know him, and I don't feel like having my sarves strung up."

"Well, I'm very sorry for you madam. If I could have identified the body I would have sent you word right away."

"It's all right. I've felt it in my bones for more'n two months that I was a widder, and the school don't stagger me like I did at first. I'm sorry, for Sam was kind."

"Yes, it was too bad."

"But he ought a known'd better, when he couldn't swim. I told him and told him, and told him, and that day I told him again, and he hollered back, 'Shut up.'"

"Yes, he did; and now he's under the silt and I'm here! I'm 'bleeged, Mr. ——, that you was able to know, and when I was up in the night I shan't worry so much. Is there anything to pay?"

"No—not nothing."

"Well, I'll go home feeling better. It's harder hard to have the old man under that way, but I 'spose the Lord knows best. The Bible says we commit up to be cast down, and I suppose that means drowning as well as shooting."

And she left to see if her spectacle case was all safe, and started for home.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

HAVE you a cough, cold, pain in the chest, or bronchitis? If so, have you the remedy—Dr. Tutt's expectorant of the "lonesome archer," consumption! If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, in many cases where hope has fled, has snatched the victim from the jaws of death.

Purify the springs of life.

It is a sine qua non of health that the sources of vitality, the "springs of life," should be free from contamination. The blood which, by every pulse beat the food, transforms it into blood, and the great vital instrument itself, must be pure, if the nerves, the bones and the whole are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform satisfactorily their various functions, since if these are disturbed the vital fluids a wealthy residue remains in the system, which, if allowed to remain, will produce disease. The blood deposited which purifies them, by overcoming those bodily irregularities which produces them. In this manner, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters acts within this salutary alterative acts in as simple as it is philosophic. The origin of most diseases is impure blood, it weakens, caused by insufficient nourishment of the food, or by the introduction into the system of the life-sap by receiving which the organs are supplied with an abundance of the nourishing fluid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thorough alterative, and by purifying the blood, it promotes the healthful action of the digestive, assimilative, secretive and excretive organs, and thus restores them to perfect vigor. Not only does it purify the blood, but it also enriches it, and thus increases the amount of that most valuable nourishment, but as a preventive of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, kidney and nervous complaints, it is unrivalled. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Be sure to get Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and refuse all substitutes which contaminate the springs of life.

Wholesale Market Report.

MORTIMER CUTTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1875.

FLOUR—Prices are hardening and the tone of the upward tendency of Wheat. We quote here EXTRAS [@ 7.75@ 8 00 bs, and Superfine as high as 6.50. Oil are scarce.

HAY—Quiet at $12@18 per ton.

BARLEY—Feed is in fair demand at 1 07½@1 12½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—The market has been firm at $1 37½@1 47½ ₱ ctl. Oil are scarce.

CORN—Nominal—Yellow cracking, 1 02½@1 05; feed 95@1 00 bs from mill.

On the Coast—Yellow cracking, 1 02½@1 05; feed 95@1 00 bs from mill.

RYE—Quiet at 1 12½@1 15 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at 1 75@2 00 ₱ ctl.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5½@5½ ₱ lb.

HIDES—We quote Dry Hides as follows: Spanish, 15@16; Mexican, 13@14; Salt do, 10@12; Calf do, 16@18; Deerskins, 25@30; Goat do, 10@12.

SHEARLINGS—Quotable at 10@15 ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall Clip as follows: Foothill, 12@14; Humboldt, 16@18; Valley, 18@20; Mountain, 16@18; Nevada, 16@18; Eastern Oregon, 16@18; Middle Oregon, 16@18; Northern Oregon, 16@18; Humboldt, 16@18; Mendocino, 16@18; Sonoma, 16@18; Napa, 16@18; Solano, 16@18; Contra Costa, 16@18; Alameda, 16@18; Santa Clara, 16@18; San Mateo, 16@18; Santa Cruz, 16@18; Monterey, 16@18; San Luis Obispo, 16@18; Santa Barbara, 16@18; Los Angeles, 16@18; San Bernardino, 16@18; San Diego, 16@18; Tulare, 16@18; Kern, 16@18; Mariposa, 16@18; Fresno, 16@18; Inyo, 16@18; Mono, 16@18; Lassen, 16@18; Plumas, 16@18; Sierra, 16@18; Nevada, 16@18; Placer, 16@18; El Dorado, 16@18; Amador, 16@18; Calaveras, 16@18; Tuolumne, 16@18; Mariposa, 16@18; Merced, 16@18; Stanislaus, 16@18; Fresno, 16@18; Kings, 16@18; Tulare, 16@18; Kern, 16@18; San Luis Obispo, 16@18; Santa Barbara, 16@18; Los Angeles, 16@18; San Bernardino, 16@18; San Diego

THE DEAD BOCCARTH.

Oh! he was a priest in the autumn of life,
That shrivel'd before my leaf,
And gladly down by his cold white face
Fell the red sun of an Autumn day).
And I signed as myself—oh, a mere summer of youth,
How it flies, while I scribble these lines!
That cool night the dew of Immortal love
Of the leaves amidst grass from the tree.

Sir,—for that word we have a sacred claim,
Though then but a nameless child,
That touch is the seal of the soul in both stirred—
In God was the bosom at God
And still ever that heart timed the chalice of Christ,
For a taste of His food was he.
And I thought, oh! I thought at the last, last time
I had heard, sorrow-bowed, at his knee.

Ah, God of our Faith, then I hastily cried,
Our lives were but vanities, bubbles and brine dark
Has we not as guides through the wilderness
Our dear holy priests such around.
Oh, where is the heart of the sky-anointed wrath,
If trouble its fear would we flee,
To guide Thy flock in the grace, Thy Friendship, Thy love
If not in our confessor's knee?

And the people prayed with the white robed priest
The cradle of our Church's low sway,
And their sons in each bosom gave an answering
At the sign for the creed, slow to weep.
Then sorely, O sheep, the Man complete,
The sound and the ritual vow,
The light made each, a brotherly band
The road in its blue they bore.

Then sanctly on through the winding streets
Of Vaucluse! In the darkest night
Where the glory of the sorrowing crowd—
The grief of an mourning time.
Low they laid him down to his long, long sleep—
And the day of the world in bind
Was piled and piles, till all saintly deep
With the bosom of earth Vaucluse laid.

One parting prayer for the earth-riven soul
Hinged up through the clouds to God,
And the white robed priest and the people each struggling
Went down through the cedar-arched path,
Ah, each in deep sadness and Faith
Like the sage of the Bible to rise
And bless with a word for the glory of God
And his love in the heaven of her sorrow.
—Lucia Hubbard.

A Miracle of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

The account of this miracle is taken from the *Unita Cattolica* of June 2, and since it seems to confirm a prevalent opinion of the Holy Father and the Pope, contained in a document lately issued by the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition, with which many of our readers are probably already acquainted, we shall give a translation of it before narrating the facts connected with the miracle. This pronouncement of the Sacred Congregation was addressed, in the form of a letter, by his Eminence Cardinal Parisi to the Bishop of Premilla of the Latins, in Galicia, on the 28th of February, 1875:

To the Most Rev. Bishop of Premeilan of the Latins: An humble petition which was presented and forwarded by the Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna to our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX., your Lordship set forth that, in the diocese of Premilla of the Latins, as indeed in all Poland, the devotion to the most Blessed Virgin, Immaculate Mother of the Incarnate Word, exists and flourishes, and that there were instituted and approved there many pious societies under the title of "Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," enrolled with indulgences by the Holy See, numbers very many members. You added, moreover, that you had received with joy the translation now made of the Pious Exercises, published, adapted to the spirit of the Polish language, against the piety of Mother of Love, and the Heart of Jesus, and that this translation the erroneous and danger

ous phrases of the French invocation, "Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," may be avoided in the pious and devout recitation or invocation in the Polish language as expressed above.

Now, their Eminences the Cardinals Inquisitors General, along with me, to whom the consideration of the matter was entrusted by our Most Holy Father, could not help recognizing and praising the pious exposition of the faith and consistency of your Lordship in defending, especially at present, the purity of the faith, which does not seem to be much esteemed by men who, no matter how pious they may be, are drawn, perhaps by an excessive love of novelty, having no regard to the danger of the simple faithful being easily led astray from the right sense of piety and devotion, by means of strange and foreign doctrines. In order to obviate this danger, the Supreme Sacred Congregation, the Supreme Pontiff himself so ordering, thought it well, at different times, to warn and reprehend those who were laboring to explain the title of the above-named Sodality, and to illustrate the meaning of it by not conforming themselves fully to the traditions of the Church and the approved formulas, and were also writing above its proper bounds the predominate power of the Blessed Virgin Mary intervening in the divine mastership, and were so magnifying the new title as if a new presentation of glory and prominence were to be ushered in to the Virgin, and so of the source of her sublime dignity, inherited only by the Church according to the Scriptures of the Holy Fathers, there was always something wanting, not considering that although the name Virgin has much reference with her Son, nevertheless it cannot be purely asserted that the exercises authority over Him. In this matter, finally, it was that the Apostolic See thought well not to approve the title of "Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," inasmuch as Christians desire her under this title as their Lady. To this the decree already promulgated must be preferred, by which, when it was urged that the invocation of the Virgin Immaculate, the Spotless Queen of the Sacred Heart," might be approved of, it was prescribed that the Pious Exercises of Jesus, under "Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," should be nominated in every instance.

Lastly, it was ordained by the Sovereign Pontiff that the stance or pictures to be consecrated to the virtue should represent the Virgin bearing the Child Jesus, not below her knee, but in her arms. The observation was given to make this order understood the care and watchfulness of the Apostolic See not only in condemning and proscribing the errors which were openly proposed to Catholic truths, but also in reproving those comments and opinions which, being considered in and of themselves as matters, seems even lightly to tarnish the purity of doctrine.

For the rest, with regard to the object of your petition, you may know that there is nothing to prevent the fidelity of sacred dears from participating in the same treasure of indulgences with which the privately Sodality of Sinolka was enriched, provided always that the means of the title or invocation to be translated into the Polish language, corresponds carefully to the French title, "Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur," when being fully approved by his Holiness, I am most happy to intimate to your Lordship. And, for my part, offering to you the assurance of my most respectful regard, and wishing you every happiness, etc.,

C. CARD. PATRIZI.

We have only to add, by way of preface, with the *Unita Cattolica*, that in publishing the following account of the miracle which took place in Florence, we submit entirely to the decree of Urban VIII. and to the authority of the Church.

On the 24th of May, Florence witnessed a great prodigy wrought by the Blessed Virgin Mary. A young lady, restored in an instant from death to life and blooming health, has given us the particulars of the wonderful fact with great candor and simplicity. We are happy to publish the details furnished by her, together with the statement of the physicians in attendance, and we would urge the Catholic journals to republish the same to the glory of God, to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, and for the good of many souls.

They who are disposed to deny all miracles must exploit, as best they may, the astounding fact we are about to relate. This particularly striking feature of this event is that the Blessed Virgin appeared as she is represented in the pictures of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (according to the requirements laid down by our Holy Father for such pictures), and, moreover, took care to impress upon the dying girl that she was appearing in that particular way. It would seem that Mary desired to give a sacred sanction to the prescription of the Vicar of her divine Son in a manner so delicate.

Besides the words of our Lady, which the young lady has recorded in her account of the apparition, she heard the Blessed Virgin say to her other things concerning her conscience, which, of course, she does not relate. The confessor of the sick girl was present at the time, and attests that her daughter rose and knelt upon her bed, and went through all the acts of contrition and expressions of contentment of one who was in earnest conversation with an intimate friend; she declares that she felt deeply impressed by the scene, and was persuaded, that something extraordinary was taking place in regard to her daughter. The event is thus related by the daughter herself:

"On the 22d of last November I was attacked by a severe pulmonary complaint, which increased by frequent hemorrhages, and which in a short time reduced me to a state of very great weakness and prostration of body. The physicians daily applied new remedies, but to no purpose; the disease grew worse. On the Feast of the Epiphany my condition was so critical that the Holy Viaticum was brought to me, and at the 11th I received Extreme Unction. My relatives were all in the deepest grief. The good cook put on black and wept me, and in a few days an improvement was visible in my condition. Towards the end of March I was able to sit up, but I felt that I was not restored to health, and that a relapse was imminent. This indeed, on the 26th of April. I was again helplessly stretched on my bed. The hemorrhages and the pulmonary complaint grew rapid and limbs began to swell to an alarming extent; I was frequently seized with frequent convulsions, violent palpitations of the heart, and such weakness of the stomach, that I could retain no nourishment. I could not speak without vomiting. It became necessary to sustain life by artificial means. In this state she remained for twenty-four days, during which time the limbs and the whole body of the patient became swollen to an alarming extent, causing vividest palpitations of the heart and a great suffocation that threatened her life; then suddenly all these symptoms disappeared, and the sick girl was restored in an instant to perfect health, so that she could actually go to the decree of Urban VIII. and to the authority of the Church.

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"I have drawn out and signed this statement with my own hand.

"ELVIRA NELLI, Child of Mary.
Aged 19."

The following is the attestation of the physician:

FLORENCE, May 28, 1875.

I, the undersigned, attest that the young lady, Elvira Nelli, of Florence, was attacked in November, 1874, by a series of violent hemorrhages, accompanied by symptoms of epilepsy, which illness lasted almost five months, after which she recovered and remained for a month in a comparatively satisfactory condition. The illness then returned with even more violence, with frequent convulsions, violent palpitations of the heart, and such weakness of the stomach, that I could not prescribe any nourishment. The illness increased, and the limbs became swollen to an alarming extent; I was frequently seized

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.
AUGUST.
15—Sunday—Assumption Sunday after Pentecost. Octave-day of the Assumption. St. Timothy and others. Martyrs.
16—Monday—St. Patrick Bishop, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew.
17—Tuesday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
18—Wednesday—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.
19—Thursday—St. Joachim, Confessor, Father of the B. V. M. (Aug. 20: St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.)
20—Friday—St. Joseph, Calasanctius, Confessor.
21—Saturday—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
TWO ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look a the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE O'CONNELL CELEBRATIONS.

We owe an apology to our readers this week for the appearance of our leading columns. While there are some topics, home and foreign, upon which we should like to say a word, we think the unusual character of the celebrations to which we devote our space will be ample excuse for postponing our remarks. In the speech of Mr. RICHARD O'CONNOR, we give our readers a literary and intellectual treat not often met with in newspapers. The distinguished patriot evidently wished that this should be his masterpiece, for it shows every sign of much thought and care in composition. WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture is so lengthy that we cannot print the whole of it this week, but the instalment we furnish will, we know, be well received. With some of Mr. PHILLIPS' opinions we differ very strongly, and with his reading of history we can never agree; but his admiration for the Liberator is so warm and genuine, that we give insertion to passages in his lecture, which we would prefer he never wrote. Perhaps it is only Mr. PHILLIPS, for instance, who could find any parallel between the careers of DANIEL O'CONNELL and MARTIN LUTHER! But, perhaps, these eccentricities of judgment are pardonable in the great Radical orator. We have entered General BUTLER'S speech for insertion from among many others, some probably more deserving, because it is so thoroughly characteristic of the man, and we are sure it will be read with feelings of amusement. The much berated General has little to say about O'CONNELL, but a great deal about the Yankees, as he calls them, and that deal is the purest of unadulterated gas. We have considered all this centennial matter to be the mission of our readers.

THAT SAN MIGUEL RIOT.

Many of the line against Catholicity put in circulation by the anti-clerical liberals of Europe and America are very cleverly framed and cannot stand the slightest scrutiny. [illegible] easily among men who do not want to know the truth, and who are ready to grasp at any statement, no matter how ill-supported, which appears to tell against the Catholic Church, that these falsehoods can find permanent acceptance. Intelligent and honorable persons, though they may be deceived for a moment, recognize their malice and shrewdly estimate the value made accessible with the real facts, and are ever ready to defend the truth. As an example of the anti-clerical way of inventing a story, we may mention the assertion apropos of the recent riots at San Miguel, which we alluded to in these pages a couple of weeks ago. In that version, our readers will remember, the priests were accused of being the cause of all the disturbance, and even of inciting the populace to pillage and murder. It was stated that in the pockets of many of the rioters who were killed documents were found, bearing the seal of the Archbishopric of San Salvador, in the form of a request to St. Peter to admit the bearer to heaven because he had been slain while fighting for religion.

The absurdity of such a story and the impossibility of its finding believers, except among a section of extreme anti-Catholic fanatics, seem not to have struck the inventor at all, while his solicitude in assuming the name of a priests who never existed to these supposititious "passports," proves that his stupidity must have at least equalled his irreligious malice and depravity. There is no such individual as "GONOSO, Bishop of San Salvador," in the Catholic Church, and he exists only in the imagination of the concocter of the riot romance. But its untruthfulness was so patent and self-evident that we would not think of alluding to it again, and would be content to let it pass away along with a thousand other exploded calumnies, if we did not think it worth while to record that we have seen account of the disturbances printed in an English paper in which "GONOSO, Bishop of San Salvador," is not even mentioned, and in which the priests are represented as acting solely as peacemakers. The whole difficulty, it appears, grew out of the authoritative removal of the cemetery of the city market to a location disliked by the people. A few troops attempted to accomplish the transfer of the dealers and their wares by violence, but met with a resistance which, unfortunately for law and order, proved successful. The populace overcame the soldiery and committed brutal excesses; but the priests, so far from exciting them, risked their lives in the endeavor to restore true quiet.

The irritation against the Government for prohibiting the reading of the Bishop's pastoral was altogether another matter, and had no connection with the disturbance, though no doubt it may have served to embitter the people who could not understand the right of the civil power to interfere in ecclesiastical matters. We have not learned the nature of the Bishop's pastoral, but we are fully confident it was nothing more than a protest against some anti-clerical legislation, and that it did not transgress the moderation and charity proper to episcopal counsel. We are strengthened in our belief by the circumstance that the Government appears to have taken advantages of the San Miguel riot as a pretext for decreeing the banishment of the bishop and priests who were obnoxious to them. There was no investigation, no trial, no law proceedings of any sort—the President of this moral "republic" sentenced them to exile, and they had to leave the country. This is freedom as known and enjoyed in the republics of Central America, and we should like to learn how many admirers it has in this country.

The Spanish American Church.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Spanish church, junction of Broadway and Mason streets, which took place last Sunday, was an event long to be remembered by the Catholic population of this city. It will, we trust, ever mark an important epoch in the progress of Catholicity on the Pacific Coast. The erection of the new ecclesiastical structure was a necessity a necessity, as without it the spiritual wants of our Spanish co-religionists, every day growing in numbers and importance, could hardly be properly attended to. It must be mentioned to the credit of Rev. A. Garriga that he was among the first to recognize the great desirability of providing increased church accommodation for his countrymen, and that he was certainly the very first to take active steps to secure what was so much needed. In a quiet, unostentatious way he began, after having obtained the permission of his Grace the Archbishop, to take up a subscription, and before long he had obtained such solid encouragement, and could see such prospects of ultimate success, that he bought a lot in an excellent position and set about the immediate construction of the building. The interesting ceremony performed last Sunday is, we are sure, ample proof that before its completion the church will be found to be too small for the congregations of the city market to a location disliked by the people. A few troops attempted to accomplish the transfer of the dealers and their wares by violence, but met with a resistance which, unfortunately for law and order, proved successful. The populace overcame the soldiery and committed brutal excesses; but the priests, so far from exciting them, risked their lives in the endeavor to restore true quiet.

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The Grotto of Lourdes.

We have been kindly accorded permission to copy into THE MONITOR the following passages from a letter written to his Grace the Archbishop by Rev. W. Gleeson, pastor of Brooklyn, Alameda. They will stand in editorial illustrations of the piety and devotion of the pilgrims to the sacred grotto and will therefore be welcome to our readers:

ROME, June 5, 1875.

From the heading you can see that I have come further than the sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes. According to my intention, I intend, shortly after my arrival in France, the scene of the miraculous apparitions. I shall ever connect the occasion with the auspicious circumstance of my life. I purpose to take favored locality would abundantly repay one, though it came from the most distant part of the world. I never before experienced such an atmosphere of piety in any temple of God. The intense devotional demeanor of the pilgrims, the associations connected with the sanctuary, but especially, and above all, the individual fact of the Mother of God herself having appeared in person to a child, and by her visible presence—all seem to awaken a sensation, a feeling that cannot be really expressed. It is impossible in such lines all the surroundings, but appropriate instructions therefore now flowing in great abundance, whom before there was not a drop of water, suddenly being ,suddenly moved. I had an idea of the great number of miracles effected; the evidence of many of those are still to be seen in the shape of costly ornaments. A perusal of the books containing the records of the miracles, and which I brought on my return to the hotel, fully satisfied me that the number of cures related fell so much below the truth as to be incredible.

The church, which cost upwards of two millions of francs, is built immediately over the grotto. It is of a pointed style in its way, and, as a pilgrimage, has been raised to the dignity of a Basilica by the Sovereign Pontiff. The interior is divided into two remarkable manner, but the additional Sanctuary was a surprise—those of the Lower Church, I mean, are there. At least those are the only ones I noticed during my visit. The Lower Church is to be seen a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, with its silver and golden hearts, votive, etc.

I am leaving for Jerusalem on Monday. The present is about the worst time of the year to visit the Holy Land, but as I may not have another opportunity again I will visit it. I have long desired to see the land sanctified by the visible presence of our Divine Lord, and having accomplished that, my desire for sight-seeing will be almost over.

The Democratic Nominees.

Elsewhere we publish a full list of the nominees of the Democratic party for municipal and legislative offices. The municipal ticket leaves us little to wish for. While it contains a few names that might have been left to the requirement of private life, the vast majority are representative men, some of whom have already occupied public positions, and discharged their duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public.

The Legislative tickets also contain some first-class names, gentlemen of proved honesty and capacity, whose election would add to adopt, a horrible patient occurred. The curse of famine fell on Ireland—the land of the people's food blackened and rotted in the ground. To famine, soon succeeded the mortal epidemic which famine breeds. It was a terrible time in its life through—a terrible time for a seven years' visitation. The British Government did nothing; talked coldly of the laws of "supply and demand," and repeated about "political economy," while the people were dying by thousands. It was enough to say that the cure for famine was little grizzled to see the Celtic element in Ireland perishing before a weapon more powerful than their own. "The Celts are gone," wrote the *Times*—"gone with a vengeance. Praise be to God!" A note of triumphant exultation was struck from the English press, and the people, burying all in one common grave, left the land to its new masters. Perhaps I remember it well—I was one of the few that survived. I was one of the few that remained, a wretched, miserable, starving child, with what, in his darkness, was left of his family, in the dark sky; it was the quick, piercing, protesting sympathy of America. The first time I ever felt it.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Was on a ship freighted with breadstuffs, sent from Philadelphia, in 1847, for the relief of the people of Ireland. It floated above the bounteous cargo, the blessed sign of piety and brotherhood to the foreseen island; and that band of friendship, then stretched across the Atlantic, with what, in his darkness, gratitude I was clasped by Ireland. It seemed to say 24 feet long in the right hand. "Feed all the world abandon you—though nature itself turn against you and do the work of God, the United States of America is not one of them." Those words, since then, have been the public, in hope and home. Never, never be that sign enough loosened; never be that league of love dissolved. It was consecrated by Providence itself. "What God hath joined, let no man put asunder."

It was the worst calamity of O'Connell's life that he lived to witness this woful dirge of his country. But it was not to be long. He was about three score years and ten, when mortal disease laid its hand upon him. His last journey was to Rome—to the great center and temple of the faith in the Eternal City. He died on the way, at Genoa, on May 21, 1847; died in the full possession of all that should attend old age—fame, honor, obedience and troops of friends." His life had been a full life, and his death, crowned with success, was a glorious one. He was the last of the great Irish leaders, and the last public voice was sent to their cause. He lived a life, noble, beautiful, and powerful, and he died as a man laid to-day a bolder and manlier tone of public speech, of sensation question that was agitated, if Protestant ascendency is a thing of the past, and all men are equal before the law, and free to worship God as they will, if Irishmen are becoming united in wise and peaceful policy, if the good of our land, if there is in Ireland a literature active, brilliant and racy of the soil, much of the eloquence of the day, and many able men who, in perilous times, sustained the independence of his country, reduced by no slight cost on her, gave and took blows in her defense, taught her to think with courage, to speak, write, and act for herself—it is owing to the great and good man

WHOSE GRAVE IS IN GLASNEVIN,

But no loose spirit will mingle with his and animates Ireland. For nearly thirty years he has lain in that grave; and yet, to-night, I stand near his tomb, as I heard it in long ago—clear, musical, impressive, uttering the lines of Moore, which he loved to repeat:

Went they all I could wish that, great, glorious and free—
First flow'r of the earth and first gem of the sea—
I'd rest in the hope of my labors and dreams
But shall I live thus more dearly than now!

No, thy shades as they reach thy blood as it runs.
Thy sons were indeed worthy of thee in the days
Whose hearts, like the freeing of the desert-bird's chains
Bore love to each life-drop they drew from the breast.

That sacred love will never die out of the Irish heart. It is a sentiment which neither time nor change can ever eradicate. Prosperity will but feed it. Adversity can never trample it out. Education and enlightenment will redouble its fire and force. Ireland will be Ireland to the last. The great Napoleon most wisely said that Europe would never know peace or repose until it was governed according to its nationalities. Had Europe only learned that lesson how many thousands of gallant lives might have been spared. It is not yet too late, she may be too little to be the successful enemy of England; she is surely too great to be her submissive slave. There is one other relation between them not yet tried, the only remaining, I think, that ever can bind to the honor, peace or happiness of both. That relation is friendship—such as says its honor exist between two independent nations—bound together, not by force, but by the firm alliance of common civilization, common interests, purposes and hopes —regarding old quarrels, repentingful old wrongs, striving to redeem the errors of the past, by cultivating good will in the future, and by common effort to render that future a career to both of power, prosperity and freedom.

Mr. O'Gorman retired amid great cheering, and the meeting then dispersed.

THE CENTENNIAL IN NEW YORK.

From the New York Sun of August 15th:

Probably the large hall of the Cooper Institute was never more densely crowded than last night on the occasion of the O'Connell Centenary. The stage was gorgeously draped with Irish and American flags, and below the big clock in the center, just underneath the bust of Washington, was a life-size bust of Daniel O'Connell. At 8 o'clock sharp the orator, the Rev. Father McGlynn, were the Hon. Thurlow Weed, Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Thomas Underwood O'Connell, Judge Quinn, Controller Green, Judge Cardozo, Colonel Cavanagh, and Colonel Fellows, Colonel Wm. Mann, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan

THE PEASANT GIRLS.

The peasant girls of sunny France,
Support the toil of life
With more than half the manly part
Of labor in the strife.
The sun—and forth the foes with gun
Or hoe contend to meet,
While fruitful weeds of interest
Are heard throughout the land.

And fair Italia's peasant girl,
The Arno's banks beside,
With step and brow that shine into poor!
Will bind in wreaths of pride.
Her native land, and under the sky,
With arbor of the vine,
Look up and see her grow enough—
Is she not made for love?

The peasant girl of England, see
With lips of rosy dye,
Before the Grand Jury on Saturday; and it
Was decided to hand over the amount applied for, £1,300, to the county surveyor, by whom the work is to be carried out.

The commission for county Limerick was opened on Saturday by the Lord Chief Justice, who remarked that considering the state of the county and the number of its population, there was hardly another county that could show a more pleasing prospect.

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You take heed, as well as I, of two deputies who might be called a people; but these deputies do not sit on the benches of the French Legislature; one of them is in the English Parliament and the other in the Parliament of Spain. O'Connell; Olano!—these are the only two men who, in the contemporaneous age, could be called a people without ridiculous hyperbole. Both are representatives of oppressed peoples; both are representatives of conquered peoples.

Olano, the representative of a people transplanted and preserved by conquest, whose oppression and spoliation will not last beyond the extermination or domestication of the conquerors, has been a people only for a day. But both have been a people. Despair of the freedom of the world is needless; but he was only an individual. Ossian was simply an eccentricity; Mirabeau a flaming meteor only for a day; Bonaparte spoke in the name of the ancient tyrannies of his country; Mazzini was a sane gold. Cicero composed phrases, made for the purpose of saving his client than of saving the liberties of mankind. Mirabeau was eloquent from a thousand causes, but above all through his assurance, which is the dominating quality of all factious. Berrier has the eloquence of past glories—an eloquence peculiar to dying parties.

But look at O'Connell, that Irish Cyclops, who made himself blind in the cause of his Kingdoms there is not one man whose head could be compared. Men regard him with awe, as if he were a demigod or the son of Ossian giant. He does with his word what Pygmalion did with his statue, in which the sound of all instruments lay dormant, but ready to awaken at the slightest touch. O'Connell's voice is modified and intensified, lengthened, husky and clear, blasé and thrilling. It is a harp, it roars like a lion, it stores, it stormifies like a hymn. O'Connell is the good angel of Ireland, the evil genius of England. He is the sacred plaster of his country local his tones fall consoling and sweet; in the English Parliament his voice bears impressions, while his head agitates the aspects of the Forties. O'Connell is sublime in Democratic tongue; Olano is Machiavelian, melancholy as Chateaubriand, tender as Petrarch, coarse as a hallway, savage as an Albanese, prudent in the Parliamentary manner as Ulysses in the camp of the Greeks; intrepid, bold and daring as a political charlatan leaves for light to die in the boundary and in that felicitous manner there is something of the serpent, something of the serpent, something of the king, and something of the Damocles' sword. O'Connell there is a great deal of the savage man, and a great deal of the highly-civilized man; he is at once fox and lion. He is audacious and ingenuous, like Goethe's Mephistopheles; and he is innocent and candid as a child. He is a whole people, and a whole people in everything.

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Vide, refuted the rights of the Basque provinces in the Spanish Cortes.

ADVICE TO A LOVE-SICK TAILOR.—Press your suit.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of July 24.

At the assizes in Enniskillen the Lord Chief Justice complimented the Grand Jury on the state of the country. There were only two cases to go before them.

The assizes for King's county opened on Monday. The judge congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of their labors. There being only one case of importance to go before them—namely, a charge in connection with the murder of Rigney.

The presentment for the proposed bridge over the Bandon river near Kinsale, was before the Grand Jury on Saturday, and it was decided to hand over the amount applied for, £1,300, to the county surveyor, by whom the work is to be carried out.

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EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$200 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00
Use of Library.....50 00

For each Academic or Day Class.....1 00

Bedding will be furnished on the 5th of August.
1631 BRO. PATRICK, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA CLARA, a short distance from the train, in a delightful and healthy part of the city. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, clothing, bedding and washing, per session.....$100
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....5
Tuition or place, per session.....30
Physician's fee.....5

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Flute and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....2 00
Tuition in Music.....5 00
French.....5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Flute and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

For further particulars apply at College, or address
SISTER SUPERIOR.
1230 Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State of California, possesses the requisite academical honors, will commence the Scholastic Year on MONDAY, August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....42 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Use of Bedding, which may be preferred.....5 00
Physician's Fee, per quarter.....2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, or dismissal. Languages, nor for Flute Lessons, Tapestry or Fancy Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will not be received for a shorter time than a session, nor be permitted to withdraw before the expiration of the session. 1407

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most healthy and delightful part of the city. The education embraces the various branches of instruction usually taught in the most approved academies for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination received. Terms, for the session of ten months, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the Church.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last day of June. Parents or guardians who wish their children to leave at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.

TERMS
(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$225 00
Washing.....12 00
Physician's fee.....5 00

Pupils commencing at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish languages. Not only must

All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending linen.....$200 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....50 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....$40 00
Senior class.....60 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence respectively on the first Monday in August and the 20th of September, 1875.

For further information address
REV. P. STRAUB, C. P. P. S.
N. B.—On account of unavoidable delay the school will not open on the 20th of September, 1875.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
—FOR THE—
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
SILBOY, SANTA CLARA CO.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, clothing, bedding and washing, per session.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition or place, per session.....50
Physician's fee.....5

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Flute and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....2 00
Tuition in Music.....5 00
French.....5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Flute and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

For particulars apply at College, or address
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
1230 Santa Barbara, Cal.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated in Dolores street, opposite the Mission Dolores. The course of instruction embraces all the solid and considerable branches usually taught in every first-class academy. The discipline is mild and parental, while the strictest attention is paid to the moral deportment of the young ladies confided to the care of the Sisters. Particular attention is given to the health of the pupils, and all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch. Pupils will be received at the present day.

The first term of the Tenth Annual Session will commence July 16, 1875.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter, payable quarterly in advance:
Board, Tuition, washing, with the use of bed and bedding.....$60 00
Use of Instruments.....2 50
Vocal Music.....1 00
Drawing and Painting.....1 00
Fancy Needlework.....1 00
French.....1 00

Terms per month (in advance).
Select Day Scholars, Primary Class.....$1 00
Intermediate Classes.....2 00
Senior Classes.....3 00
Use of Instruments.....1 00
Per Quarter and Primary.....1 00
Fancy Needlework.....1 00

No extra charge for French, Spanish and German languages, nor for Plain sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Good references required.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,
President.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical honors. The course of literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of this Institution is to give a thorough General, Mathematical and Philosophical education. To accomplish the classical, there is, also, a Commercial Course. The College is attended for day scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH
(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
" in Lower Department.....2 00
" in Higher Department.....3 00
" EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month.....$1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....1 00
For each Academic or Day Class.....1 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUATED between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding a view of the Bay of San Francisco, and is now open for the reception of pupils. In all the modern improvements—no expense having been spared in the construction of the building.

The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (Preparatory).....$100 00
Washing (including use of bedding).....20 00
Use of Piano.....10 00

Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIOR.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August, 1875.

The object of the Institution is to give a good Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Philosophical education, at the lowest possible cost, and thereby rebut the assertion that this cannot be done.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months.....150 00
Music: French and German forms extra charges.
Physician's fee in case of illness.....5 00

Parents will pay for medical attendance, and apothecary's bills.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of clothing, books, or anything else not to be deposited.

For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. RONO, O. S. F.
1278

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
24 POST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

EDUCATES FOR THE PRACTICAL AFFAIRS of life; has long been and is now liberally patronized by the Bench, the Bar, the Merchants of San Francisco, and the Legislature of California. Has received the highest premiums at all competitions on the Western Coast for its system of penmanship.

For full particulars call at College, or address
H. S. HEALD,
E. P. HEALD, San Francisco.

BOOKS OF EASY MUSIC.

COLLECTION OF EASY, BRILLIANT, POPular airs, that can be learned by heart, and are not easy thing.

Musical Garland.
$2 50. Violin and Piano Duets.

Musical Flowers.
$1 50. Flute and Piano Duets.

Flute Bouquet.
$1 50. Airs for Flute.

Violin Amusements.
$1 50. Airs for Violin.

Party Dances.
75 cents. Violin and Piano.

Winner's Band of Four.
$1. Quarters for 1st and 2d Violin, Cornet or Flute.

Strauss' Dance Music.
$1. Violin and Piano Duets.

Violin and Flute Duets.
$1. By Winner.

Clarke's (S) Instructors.
For Piano, for Reed Organ, for Violin. Each $1.

Winner's New Schools.
Each 75 cents. For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Flute, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Fife, Fifer, Flageolet, Clarionet.

For sale by all music dealers. Sent, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., C. H. DITSON & CO.
Boston. 711 Broadway, New York.

A Man and His Up a Tree for Several Hours.

Yesterday noon a rumor spread over town that a man had taken refuge in a tree on Post Oak bottom, and that there was no way to rescue him, as the waters were still rising and coming down at a fearful rate. We heard the story down to a fine point, and found that during the early part of the day an Irishman, named Tim Kilty, who had some hogs out on what is known as the Priestley bottoms, fearing the flood might carry them off, mounted his horse and went to the rescue. He found his cattle, swimming to and fro, in queer of dry land, so he helped them all to be ould, by driving and coaxing, to pilot them through.

But one little pig, as Tim says, "had the divil himself within it," for it persisted in "going it alone." Finally Tim resolved to take pig by the ear and teach him a lesson, so he wheeled his horse around and made a good grab at his persistent porcine property. And he got hold of it. But at the same instant the horse commenced to run off, and Tim, leaving to lose the pig, made a grab at a convenient limb with the view of landing the horse to go where he chose. Then Tim placed the squealing pig astraddle of a limb, and perched upon another himself. Then the twain joined voices in a duet, but Tim soon grew hoarse in the surge and roar of the mighty rush of waters.

Then they had to mount higher still, as the sadying stream rose swiftly (about two inches per hour), and the situation became decidedly uncomfortable. Accordingly, when the threeks had come for the lobitiment of their wounds, the Samaritans offered a vigorous resistance, and it was only consequent the Americans were victorious. The Irishmen and pig were rescued from the unbecoming outrage and for the scandal that they had contained. It is not the first time that they have been in close adjacency and dumbfounding manner. They have invaded an American privilege of the Latin Catholics, who had long enjoyed the luxury of officiating on the feast of St. James the great, in the name of the Spanish dedicated to that saint—a church built by the Spaniards, but which does not, in some way or other, since fallen into the hands of the Americans schismatics. The Latin Catholics had also had the right of officiating at mass held on Whit Sunday and Whit Monday on Telegraph Hill, in honor of Notre Dame, the name of the House of Calipolis, which was one of the possessions of the Armenians, from 1810 to 1814, when the Armenians finally refused to the Latins the accustomed privilege, and thereafter there have been no more processions from there to the parish church. Pope that the privileges should be restored. Finally, the Irish influence has been sufficiently powerful to cause the order to be given and carried out the Catholics to be trampled on.

At a spiritual camp meeting held at Bunker Hill, Iowa, a denominational response to the question, "How long is it since you were saved?" was, "The clouds keep pouring out water; the rain keeps falling, and I keep expecting out water it will rain." And then they knew all about it.

T. J. BRODERICK
112 Third Street,
(Between Mission and Howard),
Keeps a large and well-assorted stock of the best boots, Ladies', Misses' and Children's.

Shoes and Rubbers
are constantly arriving. Also, a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Remember the place.
117 119 Third Street.

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N. SWEENY,
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Consantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms.

Particular attention given to Military Uniforms. 1278

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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Suits of California clothes made to the tallest style, at the ratiest prices. 506-11

THE RIGHT Man IN THE RIGHT Place.

PANTS TO ORDER,
$6 and Upward.

XXXXX BEAVER SUITS,
In any Style, $50.

CASSIMERE SUITS,
$25 TO $40,
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A. MORRIS',
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Near Mission, - - - West Side.

Over 1,000,000 Witnesses
Can testify to the superiority of the DIAMOND SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, they being the most perfect artificial help to the human eye known to science. Try a pair and be convinced. The responsible jeweler in every city keeps them.

Ⓢ Ⓢ On the genuine.

Trade-mark, stamped in the bow of the Spectacles and handle of the Eye-Glass.

SPENCER MANUFACTURING CO.
16 Maiden Lane, New York.

California Jewelry Company (LEVISON BROS.), 124 Sutter street, San Francisco, General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

"FITS AND EPILEPSY"
POSITIVELY CURED. THE WORST CASES of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hetzog's Cure.

It has Cured Thousands,
And will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A book sent free to all addressing J. R. HETZOG, M. D., Druggist, 111 Sixth Avenue, New York. 1231

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(Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market Streets).
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Treasurer.....EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but this Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered in the Agent by whom the 48 hours' notice.

Deposits received from 12½ upward.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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BANKERS.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN
Payable at all the Branches,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
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Head Office—LONDON.
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Ireland—BANK OF IRELAND.
Scotland—BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.
England—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
England—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.
England—BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

The Bank transacts a General Banking Business, deposits received on current account subject to check, or on deposit.

Drafts granted on London and all the principal cities and towns of Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards, and Letters of Credit issued for travelers' use.

Commercial Credits granted available in Europe, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good mercantile security.

JAMES D. PHELAN, Manager.
ISAIAH W. TILLINGHAST, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL
—AND—
SAVINGS BANK
OF SAN JOSE.
Capital.....$1,000,000.

OFFICERS:
C. T. RYLAND.....President.
R. D. MURPHY.....Vice-President.
HERMAN HUFFMAN.....Cashier.
A. H. BROCKENFELD.....Secretary.
J. BRACKENRIDGE.....Attorney.

Receive General and Special Deposits in gold and silver current. Deal in United States Bonds and Coupons. Make Loans on Personal Security. Have a Savings Department, which is organized for receiving small deposits, and which pays interest on deposits of $5 and upwards. Declare semi-annual dividends, so they may accumulate if not withdrawn. Have a Safe Deposit Vault for rent. The ample capital of the Bank will be sufficient guarantee for the safety of deposits.

Remittances from a distance may be made by Drafts on San Francisco, New York or London, and Pass Books will be promptly forwarded as desired.

Correspondents:
DONOHOE, KELLY & Co.....San Francisco
EUGENE KELLY & Co.....New York
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....London
BANK OF IRELAND.....Dublin

THE FIRST NATIONAL
Gold Bank of San Francisco.
Paid up Capital, - 2,000,000 Gold.
Geo. F. Hooper.....President.
D. Colligan.....Vice-President.
C. C. Wolfenden.....Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. F. Hooper, Peter Donahue,
D. Colligan, James C. Flood,
C. C. Wolfen, William Sharon,
James Mollet.

CORRESPONDENTS.
LONDON: Baring Brothers & Co.
Messrs. Rothschild Bank of India.
PARIS: Rothschild & Co.
BERLIN: Prussian Bank of Ireland.
HAMBURG: Messrs. Newman & Co.
NEW YORK: Bank of the Commonwealth & Co.
BOSTON: Blackstone National Bank.
CHICAGO: First National Bank.

The Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business.

Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on time certificates.

Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan.

Collections attended to and proceeds remitted made at the lowest rates.

THE CALIFORNIA
Savings & Loan Society)
Office 512 Cal St., San Francisco
(Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.)
Guarantee Capital, $300,000

OFFICERS.
DAVID FARQUHARSON.....President.
CHARLES MAYNARD.....Vice-President.
JULIUS C. REES.....Secretary.
C. F. ROBINSON.....Surveyor.
D. K. CHINGMAN.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
James R. Kelly, A. C. Corbett,
Chas. Maynard, C. Hubbard Thompson,
Charles Lux, John Sell,
Julius C. Rees, R. G. Rose,
Gustave Reis, Alex. Austin,
Robert Feusier.

ORDINARY DEPOSITS are received from $1 up to $5,000, and are practically on call. The last dividend on them was 7 per cent.

TERM DEPOSITS are received from $5 upwards, and the last dividend on them was 9 per cent. The dividends are declared and payable on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and if not called for are immediately placed to the credit of the accounts on the same.

No commissions charged on deposits.

There is no Charge Made for Entrance Fee or Pass Book.

LOANS MADE ON GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, AS WELL AS ON CITY PROPERTY.

The fullest particulars may be obtained of the officers of the Bank, either personally or by letter.

Banks to Banks, Bankers and Merchants, Messrs. James R. Kelly, of Sullivan, Kelly & Co.; P. J. White, Capitalist, and ex-Sheriff of San Francisco; John Kelly, ex-Presidio Hotel; Andrew Hallidie, Manufacturer of Wire Rope; Daniel Sharon, of Ferguson & Sharon; Messrs. S. Lathrop, of London and San Francisco; John Charles Lux, and Henry Miller, of Miller & Lux; Daniel Inman, Builder; John D. Mondy, Druggist; J. E. O'Brien, Plumber and Gas-fitter.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMMENSE BARGAINS
—FOR THE—
Next Two Weeks,
AT
DEASY BROS.,
126 THIRD STREET,
1231 BET. MISSION AND HOWARD.

KAST'S
FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,
502 and 504 Bush Street, opposite the Alhambra Theater. 1218

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,
FASHIONABLE BOOTMAKER,
Has Removed from Irish-American Hall to
508 Howard Street, near First,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Boots and Shoes

JOHN SULLIVAN, NORTHEAST CORner of Bailey's Lane and Jackson street, is able to order the best Boots and Shoes, Manufactured from Stock, Warranted to Wear, at Reasonable Rates, by which he has established a good name. Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

To Correspondents.

Patrons may be measured correctly by any part of the country, however distant, who are in want of Boots and Shoes, by sending the size of their feet, with specific cases, and who think proper to address a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their commands will be promptly attended to, and the Boots in a regular gradation, and May be confidently relied upon. If the case be difficult and carefully fitted, personal communication will be unnecessary, as the Boots will be made to suit the general fashion of the time, and will fit the foot without the necessity of a trial. Please send for the Monthly Fashion Sheet.

Address JOHN SULLIVAN,
Bailey's Lane, Jackson street,
San Francisco, Cal.

UNDERTAKERS.

TEL. PLANTAGE. M. J. GALLAGHER
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kent.)
Undertakers.
NO. 934 MARKET STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. 1231

MASSEY & YUNG,
Undertakers.
NAUTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 28 and 30 North Market street, Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Reference given if desired.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!
DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,
No. 625 Kearny Street, over Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SPECIAL TREATMENT AND CURE of all kinds of Chronic Diseases, Nervous and Physical Debility; all diseases of the urinary and genito-urin organs, and all private diseases of whatever complaint, and from whatever cause or ignorance of the same. Such diseases of young or middle-aged men as require long-continued treatment.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance can be treated AT HOME by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating name and age, and a description of the disease has contracted and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from observation, by express to any part of the country. Terms for advice and medicines moderate. Call and state your case, or address by letter, with full and plain statement. Consultations FREE. 625

DR. ABORN,
CATARRH, THROAT and LUNG
PHYSICIAN,
N. E. Corner Post and Kearny Sts.

MEDICAL AID.

DR. W. K. DORSETT'S MEDICAL AND SURgical Institute, 660 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DORSETT receives his sincere thanks for his commendable patronage, and assures the public that he is prepared to treat them with best of confidence on consult at his Institute. Diseases of the BLOOD, SKIN, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, LIVER, URINARY, SEXUAL ORGANS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES. Dr. Dorsett has had many years of successful practice will continue to devote his attention to the treatment of the above diseases. For 7 years in Europe and the United States he is enabled to offer to the afflicted the most successful treatment known to science of all kinds. He cures without mercury, chemicals, or any poisonous drugs, and has testimonials from the highest sources, and has references of responsible parties. Dr. Dorsett has a large experience in the treatment of diseases of females, and invites ladies to call for letter or interview, and receive prompt attention. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. 1278

To Correspondents.

Patients may be measured correctly by any part of the country, however distant, who are in want of Boots and Shoes, by sending the size of their feet, with specific cases, and who think proper to address a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their commands will be promptly attended to, and the Boots in a regular gradation, and May be confidently relied upon. If the case be difficult and carefully fitted, personal communication will be unnecessary, as the Boots will be made to suit the general fashion of the time, and will fit the foot without the necessity of a trial. Please send for the Monthly Fashion Sheet, which will be forwarded free on application.

Address JOHN SULLIVAN,
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TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ES

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge William F. Deingerfield has been nominated by the Democracy for Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. Mr. Deingerfield is both a Democrat and a Catholic.

The Republicans of Hollister, San Benito county, have nominated John Breen for the Assembly, and Thomas Hodges, Jr., for Sheriff. Mr. Breen is a Democrat, and Mr. Hodges is both a Democrat and a Catholic.

The Democrats of Amador have made the following nominations:—For County Judge, T. M. Johnson; District Attorney, H. P. Carter and Thomas Prendergast; Assemblyman, H. J. Corbet and Thomas Deehan; Sheriff, James Morgan; County Clerk, Henry Peck; Treasurer, James Kingan; District Attorney, C. F. Jones; Assessor, J. J. Jones; Superintendent of Public Schools, W. H. Stowe; Public Administrator, Daniel Corcoran, D. Myers.

Following is the ticket of the Committee of Vigilance, or "Chronicle party," so far as the nominations have been made: Mayor, Charles Coon; Auditor, Sadleir Sadlein; Auditor, T. Rodgers; Treasurer, A. A. Hoke; County Clerk, J. D. Keagle; County Attorney, D. J. Murphy; City and County Attorney, W. G. Barnett; Coroner, Jas. R. B. Swan; Public Administrator, Simon Mayer; Surveyor, W. F. Humphreys; Fire Commissioner, H. Plaisted, W. H. Johnson, S. Ordoneaux.

The following deservedly complimentary notice of ex Chief Crowley appeared in the newspaper "Record-Union" of the 16th inst: "The Democracy of San Francisco have made one first-rate nomination in the person of Patrick Crowley, for re-election to the office of Chief of Police. Mr. Crowley served with credit to the office, and no one knows better than he the security which the police force has given to the city. Under his management it has become complete, or the force so city of life and property as complete and straightforward as it can be. Mr. Crowley has commanded and deserves the confidence and support of all half citizens, without distinction of party. He has not been in the habit of making changes for the mere purpose of rewarding political partisans, but has only brought against Chief Crowley. He was by far the most popular Chief we have had since the consolidation, and impossible office, and he was success in a short time in the performance of his duties. He has the entire confidence and intelligent support of the police force, and of the vast majority of the people of San Francisco, then ought Patrick Crowley to be re-elected? We think there can be but one answer to that question. The Democracy should not vote for any other than the nomination of Mr. Crowley.

The Unit editorially, and says: "He shows himself to be well informed, and to have a thorough grasp of the principles of constitutional law which he seems to have studied. His views on the law are in accordance with those held by the majority of the party. His opinion is useful to every man, with judicial protection to American manufactures, the course to be taken in regard to the tariff, the country and heavier on artisans and laborers. The Democratic platform is based upon the principles of Gen. Jackson, and so far as Mr. Piper can see in the future, they seem to be perpetual. Mr. Piper says he does not think statesmen to what may be termed the grasses of temporary policy, but as a rule, they are to be found in direct state, are what is termed so. He views it as his duty, from a Democratic standpoint, to credit to the speaker."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Southern Pacific Railroad will be extended from Anaheim to San Diego.

John Cook fell a distance of 200 feet in the Overman mine, last Friday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Santa Clara capitalists have subscribed $40,000 to build a narrow gauge road from Los Gatos to a point two miles beyond the summit, by 1876.

Work on the Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad is progressing very finely. The company has a force of about 300 men employed on the division of 16 feet, which will be completed by the first of November.

Work on the railroad from Anaheim to Newhall has commenced. A bridge across the Santa Ana River is to be built, Los Angeles furnishing the iron and the county of Orange the labor and timber.

Continued the work of improving the navigation of the Feather river between Marysville and Yuba City, and the work will be completed. Several wing dams are to be constructed at Nicholas, and from it southward to Yuba City it is intended to put in timber dams.

Boys' Directory and Employment Office.

Following is the report of the agent of this institution for the nine months ending August 1st:

To Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany and the Board of Directors of the B. D. and E. Institution:

In submitting for your consideration and the consideration of the friends and patrons of this institution a report of the work we have so far accomplished, I shall confine myself to a brief statement of certain facts, leaving for another occasion reflections of certain nature, which, though important, may not be indispensable.

This office was opened on the 1st day of November, 1874, and consequently now about nine months in operation. The efforts of the office were stayed to be two—to direct and aid boys seeking for employment, and, as far as possible, to watch over and protect them. Though we have merely commenced the good work, the following figures will show that at the end of the office has already been of considerable use. The number of boys who have applied at the office for employment has been 1,000, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years. Of this number of these for whom places have been found has been 304.

Some of these young men came from the East and from the interior of the State, others from country districts—came from all parts of the city; but in many instances these latter would have been as much at a loss where to look for employment as their employers, and but the office extended a guiding hand to them.

The expenses of the office for its six months ending August 1st were:

Rent	$75 00
Printing and stationery	75 00
Advertising	12 00
Postage	5 00
Langley's Directory	5 00
Rubber Stamp	2 50
Stationery	7 00
Incidental furniture of office	75 00
Collector, per month	100 00
Salary of agent for six months	600 00
Total expenses for six months	$1,056 50
Received from subscribers	454 50
Balance due	$601 50

As the office, so far, is wholly dependent for its support on the monthly subscriptions of friends, it could not continue to grow and its efficiency will be impaired unless the list of subscribers be increased. Many of the members are found to befriend the boys, and their number needs to be largely augmented.

San Francisco, August 16, 1875.

The office of the Sisters of Mercy is at 36½ Dupont street. The office for boys is near the French church, Bush street, between Dupont and Stockton.

The Board of Directors are Richard Tobin, M. J. O'Connor, C. D. O'Sullivan, James H. Kelly, The Sisters of Mercy have a female auxiliaries are P. J. Sullivan, A. J. Kendig, F. P. Ryan, J. F. Sullivan, F. J. Thomas, James W. Doles, John B. O'Connor, M. J. Dorsey, Daniel Sheridan.

The Archbishop and the Board of Directors would suggest quarterly, half-yearly or yearly subscriptions to those who may not wish to be called on monthly.

Following is the report of Sister Mary B. Russell of the doings of the employment office under charge of the Sisters of Mercy:

To the Board of Directors of the Boys' Employment Office:

Beginning of February the office was removed to its present location, since which time 1,000 boys have applied for situations. Not more than fifty of these were under fourteen years of age; quite a number were over seventeen in the country; among them were found boys who could not read or write, nor use a pen, but as a rule the majority (that is, during the period from February to August) were efficient, capacities, but owing to want of employment, they were unable to exercise them, and were supplied. It may be well to explain that the boys who were found unable to read or write learned these while the names of the families applying for boys are entered every time they call.

The monthly expenditure of the office is about $100, and to fit it up and supply the necessary furniture, stationery, etc., cost $150. The total expenditure these six months amount to $478 25, including the rent of the office, which is $75 per month. The amount sold for the benefit of the institution has been $454 50, which is a help, as the income have to be supplemented by the friends of charity, as the expenditures we do not include what may be given in charity to the poor, who apply in general terms for assistance.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell, son of the Liberator, and formerly member for Meath, has written a letter to the London Times, contradicting a statement which recently appeared in a leading article in that journal, that his father wished to be Master of the Rolls, and that the Government of that day would not gratify his ambition. Mr. O'Connell states his father was offered the Mastership of the Rolls and the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer, and that he refused both.

The liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the New York bankers, are $2,100,000 over and above the assets.

Senator Sargent, in a recent speech at Marysville, conceded Luttrell's election over his Republican competitor.

General Sheridan and his brother, Col. Michael Sheridan, are on their way to California.

Purify the Springs of Life

It is a sine qua non of health that the sources of vitality, the springs of life, should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transform it into blood, and the great vital centre—the heart, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions. If these organs are disturbed the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, say, the early blood-purifier which purifies them, by removing those bodily irregularities which produce them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The principle upon which this medicine acts is as simple as it is philosophic. The organs of most consequence, and indispensable to life, are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys. The first is the receptacle into which the food is received, and where it undergoes the process of digestion, and is prepared for the nourishment of the system. The

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge William P. Daingerfield has been nominated by the Democracy for Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. Mr. Daingerfield is both competent and honest.

The Republicans of Hollister, San Benito county, have nominated John Breen for the assembly, but he declines to run. Lee Angier is running in his place for Judge Jones P. Rees, who, holding the office of County Judge, could not qualify, if elected.

The Democrats of Amador have made the following nominations: For County Judge, T. M. Rawling; Assemblyman, H. F. Gaddis; District Attorney, Sheriff, John Mahoney; County Clerk, Henry Parks; Treasurer, James Meagher; District Attorney, T. J. Purcell; Assessor, J. J. Jones; Superintendent of Public Schools, W. H. Stoker; Public Administrator and Coroner, D. Myers.

Following is the ticket of the Committee of Twenty-four, or whatever party, so far as the nominations have been made: Mayor, Charles Gray; Assessor, Sam Shortell; Auditor, T. Rodgers Ish; Assemblyman, A. A. Hale; County Clerk, J. Dalton; Treasurer, C. Huggins; District Attorney, H. J. Murphy; City and County Attorney, W. H. Barnett; Coroner, Dr. R. R. Swan; Public Administrator, Silenus Mayer; Surveyor, W. P. Humphreys; Fire Commissioner, Ed. Finnerty, W. B. Johnson, B. Grossenich.

The following deserredly complimentary notice of ex-Chief Crowley appeared in the morning issue of the Herald of the 16th inst.: "The Democracy of San Francisco have made one first-rate nomination in the person of Patrick Crowley for Chief of Police. Mr. Crowley served fourteen years in the police force, and left the department of his own accord, and at one time nearly governed the county. He is a man of great energy, and, if elected, will make a thorough reform in the police force, and will be free from the political corruption and entanglements that have more demoralized and depraved it of late than ever before. We do not think that any charges was ever brought against Chief Crowley. He was by far the most popular man who ever held the office—fearless and responsive to office, and he was reasonable and had the perfect confidence of all the people. His retirement, and nonchemical integrity from the office of Chief of Police, left the city and County of San Francisco without the one man who could be the most popular with the largest vote for any officer in the municipal government. The Democratic party will also endorse the nomination of Mr. Crowley."

The Chief subjoins: Mr. Piper is late Democratic Secretary Hall, and says: "He shows himself to be a true Democrat, and has proved his fidelity to the principles of constitutional law which he claims to have been violated by the late Legislature in accordance with those held by the majority of the party. He advocates a tariff for revenue only, the individual protection to American manufacturers, the desire to be at last in possession of the whole country and favors an address of reconciliation to the party. He advocates a tariff for revenue only, the individual protection to American manufacturers, the desire to be at last in possession of the whole country and favors an address of reconciliation to the party. He advocates a tariff for revenue only, the same position as assumed himself to the people of Ohio. Nevada, as you know, elected a Democratic Governor, and Democratic Senator and Congressman. The Republicans of

A NATION'S TEST.

READ AT THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL IN BOSTON, AUGUST 2, 1875.

A nation's great are its life in men, and scores;
No king's crown have mankind ere placed amidst shorers.
But manhood strength is forts the arms' hands.
The weight of empire rives or crowns superiors.
Athens is here—but where is Athens now?
A desert lives nameless round Rome eternal.
And England's home might safety rest on one.

Here you and I are drawn from Nature's preaching;
Africa and Asia—half the rounded earth
In teaming lives the solemn truth we're teaching.
That heavy millions have homes forth.
Son-bound and fruitful, every road is bowling
A busy life, too small to reach the thousand
No nest is he, with no man thinking, reading—
The ascendious creep their course and die.

Hapless the lands, and doomed amid the races,
That give no answer to this rarest test;
Their trifling cities will droop upside traces,
Their earth be pity takes their back to rest.
A nation's manhood may not be sold,
But flesh light tells us it cannot be good;
Valley and hill have beauty—but the level
Must bear a sturdiness and regional breed.

I bring the tenderness, Motherland, to thee,
And sons there trembling, fearing their shoulder fail
If frontiers, coolness, thou wert prov'ed to be.
All what would lots and mortality avail!

Brave land! God has blest thee!
Thy strong heart I feel
As I touch thee and bend to thee.
Dear land! As thou art
To the magnet's true point, so to thee my breast.
With a sailor's devotion to the loom of the best,
Has its unerring beneath the touchstones, looking on
her distant path.
Looking down her line of Leaders and of workers
for thee;
Ere the Tenine, Norseman, Briton, left the primal
wasilized tribes.
When their rule was might and raptor, and their law
a gaunt law;
When the son of art and learning still was to the
sire a slave;
When the spirit of humility under Christ' hand was
shed in;
The right to worship and the right to voice.

Always its name—but yet a glittering prize!
In ask, or, mistrust, still a mastery name
An "overawed King." Whose people's love was
choice
His title—Liberator of his land!

"His manhood is the measure, its spirit is he bravest,"
So runs the old song that his people sang;
A nob'ler sentiment ne'er yielded inheritance—
Fit fresh beadsmen for an Irish king!

Motherland! there is no cause to doubt thee,
Thy faith is as every atom in thy
Though grief and wrong may cling like robes about
thy form.

Thy motherhood will keep thee queen alway.
Thou hast given sons to empire and science,
Thou hast given to every age its hero-host;
Whate'er the time, though all things are conserving,
Unless it breed great men, it is not great.
So, dear land! and while the generous blood
Send out to many men thy fair word-mind,
Thy name is empty till amidst the nations—
Up on to fame, and stand where none else stood.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"Gentle Mike," by Grace Law, the title of the London Love, translated by O'Donovan and Henry Charles Fox, who reigned 900 B. C., appeared a volume Paul Cornelius Mallon, of the city of the Lord's, who received the late hon a recent ballot the Academy of Sciences, in the room of the late Bishop, sociologist, philosophy, poetry and science, etc., were produced by his successors. Elu- both 1815 and signed 1875 are given to preserve the unit interests of the Kingdom in a remarkable manner.

PRINCE NIENBORGH.—Here are some of the extraordinary powers granted to Colonel Rutenberg by the Constitution of Sardoe:

It is all to the date of the King to appoint some person as his particular Minister whose it is shall be President of the Kingdom. His duty would be to act for the King all Ministers connected with the special interests of the kingdom, and all documents and business executed by the Premier shall have the force as those executed by the King himself. He is the Premier who is to the King's right hand to be the important business of the Kingdom. The King shall not act without the knowledge of the Premier, and the Premier shall be responsible to the King and House of Parliament, and join to the debate.

Under this provision of the Constitution which was imposed upon the ignorant islanders with fantastic ceremonies, Weinberger is in reality created a monarch over them, and he has been supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States arsenal in Benicia to use upon them if they should rebel against his authority. Of course, when Congress knows the whole matter will receive a very thorough investigation.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL IN BOSTON.

Brilliant Address by Wendell Phillips.

A hundred years ago to-day Daniel O'Connell was born. The Irish race, wherever scattered over the globe, assembles to-night to pay fitting tribute to his memory; one of the most eloquent men of his time, a devoted patriot and the most successful statesman which that race has given to history. We of other races may well join with you in that tribute, since the cause of constitutional government owes more to O'Connell than to any other political leader of the last two centuries. The English-speaking races, to their equal honor in the nineteenth, must pass by Chatham and Walpole and go back to Oliver Cromwell, or the able men who held up the throne of Queen Elizabeth, it to put the civil and social elements of your day into successful action and plant the seeds of continued strength and progress for coming times, if this is to be a statesman, then most emphatically was O'Connell one. To exert this control and secure this progress while and because simple means lie ready for use under your hand, does not rob Walpole and Colbert, the able men who held up the throne of their title to be considered statesmen. To do it, as Martin Luther did, when one must ingeniously discover or invent his tools, and while the mightiest forces that influence human affairs are arrayed against him—that is what ranks O'Connell with the few master-statesmen the English-speaking race has ever had. When Napoleon's soldiers bore the Negro chief, Toussaint L'Ouverture, to his cell, he said, pointing back in San Domingo, "You think you have rooted up the tree of liberty. But I am not a branch. I have planted the tree itself so deep that ages will never root it up." And when the time may be said of the social or industrial condition of Hayti during the last seventy years, her nationality has never been successfully assailed.

Men were reared her mighty leaders to the woes
Immates in the strife.
Those days passed—the old Round Towers—showing
here that they could not be done.
Twice in a hundred years upon them, shaking all our
inner souls.
Warning Rogers raised to tell we must build with
truth and right.
As we call the Mother Erin! Mother then to right
of justice!
Mother in the large fruition, mother to joys and
pain.
All the life has been a symbol—it can only read a
good.
Good, still good, with sunshine for the woes
that drench they'll set.
All the life has been symbolic of a human mother's
life!
Truth, with all its dreams, has vanished, and the
naval and the strife
Are upon them at the present; but thy work shall re-
cover
Me best for truth and manhood, and it shall not
pass away.
Justice, though judgment lingers, sequis' feet
are heavy shod,
But a prisoner's prayer is moments in the eternal day
God!

Call from the valley of death and tears,
From the war and wars of a thousand years—
From the mark of sword and the rust of rain,
From the wrecks and blood of he penal laws,
From the cells and the irons—
Come out in the front of the field again!

What says the stronger to such a vitality?
What says a man's conscience to his neighbor?
Fling on the shoes of a sea of defeat,
Against the pulsations have served to their feet,
When the sailors are thrilled by a charge of
Which, in the sense of the world, is the
Hindoo sentiment—the sentiment—the belief—
Hindoo sentiment and Call wars as one!
Large as to subject was he agen-dist in sincerity—
Large as to record the work he has done.

What need to mention men of minor note,
When there be thirst and all the bright attire?
What of nothing known but the hand that wrote
Down antiquities, into later ridges of fame?
What man that speaketh English's ear can tell
Of the Irish Liberator, Irish Patriot, Irish the fore
and all Irish Orators, Irish and Free!
The last of Peers and the sense of Moors!
Genius, and Statesman, and Master—true!
That Irish not learned respect for such as these!
Let us learn to love and hail yet to see
Lover and Truest and Lover and Maxims!

Great men grow greater by the lapse of time;
We know them best when they have seen the latest.
And their "Good Books" whose names have grown
Will a monarch's brethern cherish as treasures.

and now for one who sifted will so work,
And though he act, and burning speech is thought:
Who planned the Liberal was were made Parlia-
Sorbs fell the Wrong—O'Connell fell and fought.

Ever the same—from boyhood up in death;
His route was a resolute—his power was as unbowed;
He found the speech and fanned it with his breath,
And fed the fire, till all the nation flamed!

He roused the Serfs—he made the serf a yeoman!
He stirred the nations and he moved the Peers
But not with loud or noise he struck the Bosses!
Wonder like was wrought human rights and laws!

He fought for home—but no land-limit bounded
O'Connell's faith, nor zeroed his sympathies!
All wrong to their f name he made his own,
The more every clamor as the winds and seas.

He fought for Italian—but were not his cries
With cessation in hear the tale he utters!
Down, by land, on earth, still a mourner he was—
An "overawed King." Whose people's love was
choice
His title—Liberator of his land!

"His manhood is the measure, its spirit is he bravest,"
So runs the old song that his people sang;
A nob'ler sentiment ne'er yielded inheritance—
Fit fresh beadsmen for an Irish king!

Motherland! there is no cause to doubt thee,
Thy faith is as every atom in thy
Though grief and wrong may cling like robes about
thy form.

Thy motherhood will keep thee queen alway.
Thou hast given sons to empire and science,
Thou hast given to every age its hero-host;
Whate'er the time, though all things are conserving,
Unless it breed great men, it is not great.
So, dear land! and while the generous blood
Send out to many men thy fair word-mind,
Thy name is empty till amidst the nations—
Up on to fame, and stand where none else stood.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"Gentle Mike," by Grace Law, the title of the London Love, translated by O'Donovan and Henry Charles Fox, who reigned 900 B. C., appeared a volume Paul Cornelius Mallon, of the city of the Lord's, who received the late hon a recent ballot the Academy of Sciences, in the room of the late Bishop, sociologist, philosophy, poetry and science, etc., were produced by his successors. Elu- both 1815 and signed 1875 are given to preserve the unit interests of the Kingdom in a remarkable manner.

PRINCE NIENBORGH.—Here are some of the extraordinary powers granted to Colonel Rutenberg by the Constitution of Sardoe:

It is all to the date of the King to appoint some person as his particular Minister whose it is shall be President of the Kingdom. His duty would be to act for the King all Ministers connected with the special interests of the kingdom, and all documents and business executed by the Premier shall have the force as those executed by the King himself. He is the Premier who is to the King's right hand to be the important business of the Kingdom. The King shall not act without the knowledge of the Premier, and the Premier shall be responsible to the King and House of Parliament, and join to the debate.

Under this provision of the Constitution which was imposed upon the ignorant islanders with fantastic ceremonies, Weinberger is in reality created a monarch over them, and he has been supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States arsenal in Benicia to use upon them if they should rebel against his authority. Of course, when Congress knows the whole matter will receive a very thorough investigation.

But the changes of regime or the changes of time shall never restore them again.

But with changing to the wheel of the few by hand,
A wife's and mother's heart to the many.
With any prayer through storm and through calm
Ever the same—from boyhood up in death;
His route was a resolute—his power was as unbowed;
He found the speech and fanned it with his breath,
And fed the fire, till all the nation flamed!

He roused the Serfs—he made the serf a yeoman!
He stirred the nations and he moved the Peers
But not with loud or noise he struck the Bosses!
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All wrong to their f name he made his own,
The more every clamor as the winds and seas.

He fought for Italian—but were not his cries
With cessation in hear the tale he utters!
Down, by land, on earth, still a mourner he was—
The right to worship and the right to voice.

Always its name—but yet a glittering prize!
In ask, or, mistrust, still a mastery name
An "overawed King." Whose people's love was
choice
His title—Liberator of his land!

"His manhood is the measure, its spirit is he bravest,"
So runs the old song that his people sang;
A nob'ler sentiment ne'er yielded inheritance—
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THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1875. 8

CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

Hush! I cannot hear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
Poor, I have no bread to give thee,
Nothing, sadly, to ease thy pain.
Hush! my darling, lie still sleeping,
Frost and sickness round us creep;
Hush! my darling, I, the mother,
Only I, my darling, I, the mother,
Almost perish, hear you weep!

Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary!
Hush! good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength was day by day;
Hush, I know, my darling, hush!
Take thy little pain away.
Thou hast had thy father restless,
Thou hast had thy mother pining,
We must suffer sir, my baby,
Had we been a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
Hush! good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early,
Starve in youth, my darling one,
Than thy heart grow cold and callous,
Than thy little hands be stained
With sin, my darling, than with want.
Hush! good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint that, late and early,
Rises from the sad hearth,
Close beside us—but the thunder
Of a city fills our ears;
Every heart, as God's bright angel
Only knows, is breaking there.
God has given to us our darlings,
Takes them home as seems Him best,
Sometimes early, sometimes late,
Sounds the fluttering of wings!

ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

Liberty of Conscience.

The universal spread of mental instruction has made fools of the men of to-day. Error in its higher departments is the only possible explanation of the subordinate scientific laws or accidental, which have no meaning except in their bearing upon the highest truth. The philosophical anarchist Proudhon said: "Property is theft." Liberty is robbery. Both are right. Property is theft in the sense that all wealth is robbery. Liberty is robbery in the sense that every man's freedom is limited by his neighbor's freedom. Liberty of conscience is the right to do what you believe to be right. Liberty of conscience is the right to do what you believe to be wrong. Liberty of conscience is the right to do what you believe to be right, but which you have no right to believe to be right. Liberty of conscience is the right to do what you believe to be wrong, but which you have no right to

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

ARCHBISHOP'S WORK ENDING SEPT. 4.

Sunday—Archbishop's Sunday after Pentecost. Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr.
30—Monday—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. St. Felix of Cantalice, Confessor.
31—Tuesday—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.
September.
1—Wednesday—St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs.
2—Thursday—St. Stephen, King and Confessor.
3—Friday—Feria.
4—Saturday—Office of the Immaculate Conception B. V. M.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE CENTENARY AT HOME.

Our columns to-day contain extended reports of the O'CONNELL Centenary in Dublin. To secure their insertion we have been compelled to considerably curtail our usual quantity of news in other departments, as well as to omit altogether not a little matter of an interesting character. But before this magnificent testimonial of our passing awhile of the day lose all importance and have only a secondary claim upon our space. It is therefore we believe our readers will not expect an apology from us, but will rather consider we have forestalled their wishes by giving such a detailed and lengthy account of the great demonstration in Ireland's metropolis. It is no exaggeration to say that never at any time did the streets of Dublin witness such a grand pageant as the one which took place on its passing display of national sentiment as the whole celebration. There were upwards of one hundred thousand men marching in line, every trade and industry had its representatives, and almost every city and town had its banner in the ranks. For months preparations were being made and no expense was spared to ensure a successful celebration. It is much to be deplored that the general harmony was, to some extent, marred by two attributions of popular displeasure with the management of the demonstration, one of which took place during the procession and the other towards the close of the Lord Mayor's banquet; but late accounts received from Ireland show that our first version of the disturbance was much exaggerated, and that there was serious reason for those displays of discontent.

It seems that the Whig faction of the protestant politicians, had, through the unfortunate rank-mindedness and incapacity of the Lord Mayor, literally captured the celebration and were running it as a glorification of their own principles, quite oblivious of those of the people. They wanted to make it a fine display of Irish loyalty and abhorrence of the Fenians, and nationalism generally. To this end they had selected Lord O'HAGAN, who is nothing better than a pensioner of the British Government, to deliver the oration on the life of O'CONNELL, the movement in Sackville street, and from him nothing but a eulogy of foreign rule could naturally be expected. This irritated the Nationalists, and they published a manifesto in which they stated pretty plainly that they would not allow Lord O'HAGAN to deliver his speech. Moderate and reasonable men, while deprecating any attempt at violence, could not help admitting that there was just ground for complaint, and that an outrage upon the Nationalist sentiment was being committed. The high Government official got alarmed and, faithful to himself, made no attempt to deliver the speech, which was read by the Lord Mayor amid indescribable tumult.

The disturbance at the banquet in the evening was caused by what was thought to be the premeditated exclusion of every one connected with the national party, and the persistent putting forward of individuals in the pay of the Government. The danger is once is greatly to be deplored, but certainly the blame of it must be laid at the doors of the managers of the celebration. During this lifetime O'CONNELL was the great reformer of the British Government, and beyond doubt he sordidly detested the Whig party; so it was outrageous that the two should attempt to make capital for themselves out of the dead man's fame and fame. What is most to be deplored of all is that the foreign gentlemen, who attended the banquet to honor Ireland and O'CONNELL, will, in all likelihood, never be told the real cause of the disturbance, and will not it down to pure turbulence of the revolutionary kind. We insert a verbatim report of Most Rev. Dr. CROKE's sermon in the Cathedral, and our readers can judge for themselves whether it deserves the unbecoming criticisms passed upon it by some of the Irish newspapers. In our opinion, it was only natural, considering the place where the sermon was delivered, that the Most Rev. preacher should dwell more upon O'CONNELL's work for religion than upon his purely political labors.

P. MORAN, the well-known Director of the Hibernia Bank, has been nominated for Supervisor of the Eleventh Ward. Mr. MORAN is one of our substantial citizens, just such a man as we could safely trust our interests to in the Board of Supervisors. He is, besides, an old resident of the city, with whose wants he is familiar, and he bears an excellent reputation.

J. C. ROBERTS, the regular Democratic nominee for Supervisor of the Tenth Ward, is a most estimable citizen, who has by industry acquired a comfortable competency in our midst. He is strictly honest, is fully alive to the wants of the city, and is in harmony with the popular opinion on the water and gas questions.

WEEKLY WRANGLING.

Our daily papers are again suffering intensely from an attack of their old miserable wrangling fever. This unpleasant disease usually breaks out among them on the occurrence of an election or any other event calculated to create public excitement. The rule is, it would appear, the more important the cause of general commotion, the fiercer and more malignant the attack. This being the case, our readers can easily imagine how violent this wrangling is at the present time when a complete State and municipal ticket is to be elected. Indeed it is so bad that one would be excused for asserting that the editorial staff of all our daily contemporaries should be safely housed in the Stockton Asylum, until after the 1st of September at all events. The disease manifests itself differently in the different offices. The *Post* and *Chronicle* are vilified with a FIERCE and FURIOUS publish compared with which hydrophobia is a harmless ailment, and the *Call* and *Bulletin* are afflicted with an anti-monopoly mania of the most decided description. The honest citizens who are foolish enough to cast a glance at the leading columns of any of these enterprising journals must experience a feeling akin to that inflicted on a man who unexpectedly finds himself in the presence of a raving maniac. The *Post* and *Chronicle* are continually endeavoring to prove that Messrs. FITCH and PICKERING are knaves, assassins and scoundrels of the deepest dye.

One would think, from the state of their columns, that all the people in the great State were intent upon nothing else but studying the past career of these two individuals, and revealing their long-forgotten iniquities. The truth is, however, that outside the *Post* and *Chronicle* offices nobody cares a brass button about what Messrs. FITCH and PICKERING have been or have not been at any time in their lives, and all their "discoveries" and "revelations" are simply so many outrageous impositions upon the public patience. On the other hand, the *Call* and *Bulletin* retort in kind, though their accusations are not so bodily pat, so that the first effect of the offensive can do is to implicitly believe what each says of the others and thus estimate them as rascals all around. But the peculiar craze of the *Call* and *Bulletin* just now is an anti-RALSTON one. They affect to have discovered that that gentleman is engaged in a mysterious plot to defraud the city out of untold millions of dollars, and, as faithful guardians of the public welfare, they are giving the alarm. In this frantic effort to pose themselves off as unpurchaseable embodiments of the general interests of the city, they are merely making themselves ridiculous. They are making a fearful fuss about nothing at all, and their columns are only calculated to excite disgust and, as a consequence, to bring about a reaction in favor of RALSTON

The Rochefort-Cassagnac Duel.

[From the Paris Figaro, July 26.]

Yesterday we referred to a challenge sent by a Communist in Geneva to Mr. Paul de Cassagnac. All the documents of this affair are in our hands, and we are the first to give them to the public of Figaro. We present them without any comment, leaving our readers to judge of the conduct of the parties concerned. These documents are, first, the challenge of Rochefort; the answer of Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, and the official record of the seconds, Prince Alexander de Wagram, Comte d'Harcourt and Messrs. George Périn and Ordinaire. They are as follows in the order of date:

To Mr. Paul de Cassagnac—After frightened Mr. Thiers, and Mr. Jules Favre, after having had upon several numbers of the Pays. That of the 7th November, 1872, contains over your signature this phrase addressed to me: "It was he who sent forward the hordes of the Commune, while he concealed himself and skewered run away. This is a man who is a great scoundrel."

In the number of the 18th of the same month I read this marvelous, but insulting, paragraph:

"When the brave and energetic Flourens wanted to hurl upon Paris the bands who carried the ecrêtu of Victor Noir, you found yourself in such dismal company as to make it wise for you that Victor Noir lost his life."

This alt cle closes as follows:

"If ever you are pardoned you will have on your return a splendid, an immense choice, M. Henri Rochefort, if he should be agreeable to you to hunt up those who court the honor of killing you with the same dog that killed Noir."

The insults for which I demand satisfaction combine in the same time an engagement on your part from which it is impossible for you to free yourself. Therefore, by good enough to set out immediately for Geneva with your seconds. Mine are ready now. You must not plead your scruples, as you have done in the case of M. Clemenceau. I have not been pardoned, pardon nothing myself only to those who solicit it; but I am free, and I demand that you shall come to join me as I have declared that you were ready to give me, and, moreover, I entreat you to hinder your hireling rubber from giving information to the Prefect of Police. My two friends, Freemason and Lissagaray, who will give you the letter, will transmit to me your answer.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

July 10, 1875. 3 Rue des Alpes, Geneva.

DE CASSAGNAC'S REPLY.

To the letter Paul de Cassagnac replied as follows:

To M. Rochefort—You are perfectly right, sir. In signing the article which you relate I committed a pitiable cowardice. I do not say that you have been in any way partial toward it, and that you have not given me a half a go by before presenting your proposal to the police; but as it is my practice to pay always and under all circumstances when I have done, you may rest assured that I will discharge the debt which rests on my mind. Now, however, as I desire you under any circumstance I addressed to you the few words which have taken me such a time to write, I do not see why he need to establishing the fact that the quarrel comes from you, and from you alone, and that I have not had anything to do with it.

Paris, 22nd of November, 1873, and not the 18th of November, as you have written. You see I am between four walls, will be the first to offer me another good object upon which I can fire.

It is to the presumptuous and swaggering character that I replied in the manner you have seen. Well, you are free you give me your invitation and I accept. And I accept even more your invitation, while I have refused the sub-commissaire of the Quotidien Français, which is because while I see there nothing, I do see you. You are not pardoned, it is true, and I suppose that behind the cowardly; but I do not hesitate to assemble over mere terms, and with you Napoleonic one must not be over scrupulous here. If one were to refuse as adversaries all those who have been condemned to death or to the galley, there would be none of you left. Moreover, you are a demagogue, you have been every thing, even a thing that a Napoleonian ab hoodoo with good luck and protection. You have been successively the lieutenant of the most, first deputy, then member of the Government of the 4th of September, and then a convict. Therefore, you must see that you are regarded as a man most difficult to hold it. This is another reason why I do not hesitate; and now—see how generous I am—before I give you a chance to set back to the galley, and to escape again, I give you without discussion the choice of arms.

If you had been a well-bred man, you would not have sent skipping some of the phrase or of my letter. I can understand how the police must be foreigner in the hand of an escaped convict like you, whose departure was assisted by the cannon that the echo of them and Noyon knows so well, and which permits you on gala days to sink a yellow feather in your green cockade; but what is the necessity of your making my letter a quarrel with which he has nothing to do? He has ever me the most courteous advice of not showing you; and in former days he is no way prevented me from holding a ball in your skin.

You ought to have the honesty to acknowledge that if anybody risks an unpleasant intervention in all this business, it is certainly not to you who find yourself abroad and outside of all chance of your being seized soon. But if he who must go to find you quits your lair, which has now become the refuge of all the thieves, the assassins and the leaders of the Commune.

But since you have the kindness to give me advice, you will permit me, with a view not to be too kind you, to give you, too, a piece of advice. First of all, don't wear any more medals. That was well once, but it won't do a second time. (In the former duel, Rochefort's life was saved by Cassagnac's bullet striking a concealed medal.) I don't care about perpetuating the readers-room of this kind, and I greatly wish that in this confortable manner a curious could give your life once it should be as I did before.

In the second place, don't forget your flask of smelling salts. Your capacity for fainting is quite celebrated, and I would feel humiliated if I had to go all the way to Switzerland for the purpose of undoing your corsets and making you breathe the fainting perfume. You are so nervous!

And then how you prove me. Quick! quick! I only require me to take the first train. Be a little calm; you won't lose anything, and I shall in any case arrive early. Besides, you ought to know that danger may be quickly swallowed like a pastille. One week more or one week less will not sensibly increase the severity with which you have used, and for task, my offer for duel with sabres. Are you agreed? Good! Then I will wait.

Paris, July 27, 1875.

P. ORDINAIRE,
GEORGES PÉRIN,
Comte JOSEPH D'HERICOURT,
ALEX. [Prince de Wagram.

Hearing the Truth.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Journal*, writing from Gainesville, Ga., July 21st, says:

We have been a convert for only seven years of that time we have lived here among a people, few of whom believed Catholics to be a sort of earthly devils; nearly all of whom had been taught to entertain a bigotry which can be taught alone by semi-educated and ignorance-stricken Protestant preachers; and now a Catholic church stand as a mth on one point alone—that of fidelity (belying aslight not be too harsh a word) the Catholic faith almost every day of their lives; many of whom believe the Pope has horns, hoofs, a long tail, cloven hoofs and hide—and a priest horse; among a people, some of whom say Catholics are good but democrats in disguise, and most of the others that they are but missions of consolation. During those four years but five times has a priest visited us, and once we were eighteen months without one. When Bishop Gross came to this diocese I think there were only eight priests in it, and many of these only seldom visited.

The dark clouds have rolled away, and we have had a mission which would have filled your truly Catholic heart with joy, could you have been here.

On July 10th that good Redemptorist, Father Keirgat, commenced a mission in Gainesville; when the proprietors, two Protestants and a Hebrew, were kind enough to rent us a hall to accommodate those (there belong only two Catholic families by family here) went from curiosity. But they showed such expressions as who Catholics have been greatly benefited," one man object to his attending "the moral teachings are incontrovertible," etc. Father Keirgat had good congregations both morning and night till Wednesday night, when Bishop Gross arrived. That night the hall was densely filled and many went away not being able to get in. He preached on the Blessed Virgin Mary, and never did any of bishop have a more attentive congregation than did Bishop Gross that night. He preached Thursday and Friday nights to the congregation; and closed the mission Saturday night by administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. There was only one confirmed—my little daughter. The Bishop and Father Keirgat were highly gratified. Their mission was a great success under the circumstances—only five adult Catholics here—and the most of the people totally ignorant of our holy faith, and having been taught from their infancy by their preachers that we were idolaters. Many of the laborer many have told me frankly that they endorse our faith so far as they understand it, and quite a number have asked me for books that they may learn more. I have given out what I had, and sent for some more, and some are now reading them. Without exception all who heard Bishop Gross say he is the finest looking man they ever heard. Only his sermons were masterpieces of logic, but with the rather surprising addition, "However, I do not indorse his teaching."

Rum Italian Peasants Live.

Signor Villari gives the following account of the condition of the peasantry in Italy, which certainly accounts for their ignorance in such considerable numbers to this country: "The peasants who cultivate this large territory remain there almost the whole year through, coming only every fortnight or three weeks into the villages to see their families. In the country they are lodged into a large apartment on the ground floor of the house; here they sleep in niches hollowed out in the wall; they have for a bed only a straw sack, on which they sleep in their clothes, for they never undress. An overseer discharges of them, who, in the name of the proprietor, deals out to them in the morning a loaf of inferior black bread, weighing about two pounds. Such a peasant works from sunrise to sunset; at an o'clock in the morning he eats half an hour, and eats a piece of his bread. In the evening, when the work is over, the overseer sets a large kettle on the fire, which is kindled in the peasant's room; in this kettle water with some salt is boiled. Meanwhile, the men stand along in a row, breaking their bread into deep wooden platters, and the overseer pours the hot salt water and a few drops of oil over the broken bread. This is their only soup the whole year through, and is called aqua-sal; they never receive any more nourishing food, except in the harvest, when one or two litres of an inferior wine are given them, though they may not become exhausted under their severe labors. Yet these peasants lay aside daily a portion of their bread, which they carry home for the support of their families. Their yearly pay is about 132 francs, a certain amount of corn which falls to their share as harvest. Such a fearful condition of things has driven many of them in despair turn to brigandage. By the site of ancient Rome, surrounded by the luxury of the court, the innumerable royal palaces and villas, the magnificent royal stables, I was struck by the continually being built, requiring large sums of money; and by the hunting establishes, the splendid displays of fireworks and the costly jewelry presented to the famous ballet dancers, and other 'favorite whims of pleasure.'"

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Dr. BROWNSON, in his "Quarterly Review" for April, 1875, after comparing THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL SERIES OF READERS with "Sadlier's Catholic" and "Progressive," says:
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CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

The "Young Catholic's Illustrated School Series."

The New Series of Readers Completed.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY has in preparation and will publish a new series of School Books, to be known by the above title, which is copyrighted. The following Books are now ready for delivery:

The Young Catholic's Illustrated Primer,	$0 20
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Speller,	25
The Young Catholic's Illustrated First Reader,	25
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Second Reader,	45
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Third Reader,	60
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Fourth Reader,	75
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Fifth Reader,	1 25
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Sixth Reader,	1 50
The Catholic Young Ladies' Reader,	1 25

These Readers are compiled by competent hands, and the grand object kept in view has been to furnish, as recited by Rev. J. L. Spalding, S. T. L. No labor or expense has been spared in getting up this series of Readers. The illustrations are made to illustrate the text.

What is said of the "Young Catholic's Illustrated Readers."

Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, D.D., Cleveland, O.:
"I am a merry scholar and intellectual standpoint the above entitled to be the best which I have seen, and their most exacted Sectarian censure in the omissions and insertions. I am glad to find that the Catholic publishers of this be doing of particular, devotion and instruction is carried. There is no ground for complaint that anything is wanting. The little manual of Catholic Doctrine is a forge that have been and perfectly and will be very useful. The Readers are also very attractive, full, neat and always, over and above anything else."

[From the Boston "Pilot."]
The Young Catholic's Illustrated Readers is one of the best school readers we have ever seen. It is admirably arranged, the lessons are interesting, and the engravings are safe and beauty to the book.

[From the Philadelphia "Review."]
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[From the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph."]
The series is very handsomely printed and done up, and the lessons will be a great favorite with both children and teachers, as it will serve one all trouble in the selection of pieces. The Catholic spirit which pervades the work, the letter is prepared on a literary way to do so, and the Catholic Publication Society deserves the success which we feel sure will be the lot of the book. We can not do better than recommend it to the attention of the Catholic public.

[From the Chicago "Tribune."]
These books are well adapted for use in schools and for the purposes of pupils, from the little primer to the sixth reader. The Catholic Publication Society has evidently labored to produce what is claimed among the best series of school books in the country. Solid instruction, well graded, and attractive, but not flashy, all the lessons are of a high moral character, and the mechanical execution is excellent. The illustrations are numerous and well executed, and the binding is substantial and handsome.

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BRO. B. JUSTIN, President.

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The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.
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Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....72 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to have them paid to the family physician).....5 00
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting from extra charges. Lessons in Harp, Violin, Guitar, French, Spanish or German Languages, are for Pupils of the Establishment.
Payments are required to be made half a year in advance, and no deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn before the expiration of a session.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
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TERMS PER MONTH:
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Those commencing at the Academy during vacation will be charged from that time.
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For further particulars apply to
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Use of Instruments in Piccolo

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

(Continued from First Page.)

Vautrey, Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy, Dean O'Connell, P. F.; the Mayors of Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, Waterford, Sligo and Drogheda; the Bishops of Nesbit, Ellsburgh, Kildare and Leighlin, Kerry, Clogher, Achonry, Limerick, Killaloe, Clonfert and Capesover; Mgr. Rinaldi, Mgr. Capel, Mgr. Woodlock, Sir James W. Mackey, J. P.; Very Rev. L. Von de Winkel, and a large number of private citizens.

The health of the Pope was the first toast given, and it was received with enthusiasm, and responded to (in English) by Mgr. Nardi.

The toast of "O'Connell" was responded to by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, grandson of the "Liberator."

The Lord Mayor then called upon his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who, on coming forward, was received with an enthusiastic cheers, which were frequently renewed during his address. The great Archbishop of the West spoke as follows:

Archbishop MacHale's Speech.

Although I should prefer being a silent spectator, and an attentive listener on an occasion which has filled with such joyous emotions the heart of Ireland, I cannot, in the spirit of obedience, refuse compliance with the request of his Lordship, so hastily conferred, and so kindly seconded by this numerous and most distinguished assembly. The occasion is the augmentation of the hundredth year of the birth of the immortal O'Connell, and the toast is the health of the Sovereign Pontiff, with his and your own. Of the claims of the children of Ireland to the gratitude of their country, I shall not speak. Their piety, their constancy, merit the right of self-government, which all prosperous and independent nations bring in a corresponding degree treated as slaves. To this a tribute low indeed has not been wanting, but one it never hope to prove an exception, so long as the inestimable right to self-government shall be known to be so unceremoniously and so unjustly withheld.

It is a consolation of humanity to contemplate the heroic exertions made in the meetings of the self-government for the recovery of so high a boon, that we are redeemed himself to the Irish people, who have given proofs of the most extreme virtue they will in the enlightenment by then honoring its devoted champion with such a magnificent national celebration. Such a tribute homage—so signal and unprecedented—is the best pledge for the success of the great cause, character the Liberator" was such grateful recognition. Thus it is with the Irish people. Their gratitude is not like that of other nations, limited to a single effort, but knowing for the enlightenment for which he laid down his life, and which he has left as a legacy to his country, once so pious, now fallen into the meshes of the hydra of infidelity! I am overwhelmed with consternation.

May the Lord our God vouchsafe to enlighten those who persecute the Catholic Church, and those who are their tools, to see and that they are what in the end they are guilty of, and that they do penance for it. He who overcame the world cannot be overcome by any power. If this be not can be the eyes of persecutors and lead them to repentance, it is a source of consolation for those persecutors. The persecuted suffer, but they await a reward which is only promised to the faithful.

JOSE JOAQUIN C. DE ANDRADE,
Dean of the Chapter.

OLINDA, May 31, 1875.

Purify the springs of Life.

It is a sine qua non in the health of man that the sources of vitality, the springs of life," should be free from contamination. The dodo which, by the circulation of the blood, carries life to every tissue of the body, and the great vital nutriment itself, must be pure, or the health of the whole system will soon be found to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform unobstructedly their functions. Where these, since if these are disordered the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, nay, the only

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FOR CORONER,
JAS. McGINN,
—FOR—
PEOPLE'S CHOICE
—FOR—
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
—FOR—
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
H. N. BOLANDER.
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—FOR—
Chief of Police,
P. CROWLEY
For County Recorder,
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PRESENT INCUMBENT.
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For County Treasurer,
Charles Hubert,
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For Coroner,
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For Senator,
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For State Senator,
Tenth Senatorial District,
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JOHN HAGAN,
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
—FOR—
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CAPT. H. J. O'REILLY,
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
—FOR—
Supervisor First Ward.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Supervisor,
THIRD WARD,
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Regular Democratic Nominee
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SIXTH WARD,
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SEVENTH WARD,
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All orders filled at moderate prices. Office and Salesroom at Factory.

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Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents'
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NO FANCY PRICES.

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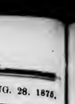
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J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

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Extra quality Balmorals.....1 75
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Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality.....1 75
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Ladies' Calf Button Boots.....$2 50
Men's Custom-made Boots.....$ 00

Boys' Custom-made Boots.....$ 00
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Men's Calf Boots.....1 00
Men's Rubber Boots.....1 00
Men's Rubber Boots (long).....1 00
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A splendid lot-ety of Gents Overcoats.....$7 50 to $15
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid assortment.

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KENNY & SHEAHAN,
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Business Suits / The most Perfect FIT. The best Workmanship and lower CASH Prices than any other first class establishment in the city.
Finer Beaver Suits
Finest Dress Suits
Latest Fashionable Styles. Country Orders Promptly Attended.

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It is the best Watch ever made in the United States, and every Farmer, Mechanic and Miner should have one. Price, in Silver Cases, 4-oz., $40; 5 oz., $45; 6 oz., $50; 7 oz., $55; 8 oz., $60. Will be sent to any part of the United States, C. O. D. in Local Cases, from $100 to $200, depending upon the weight of case. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
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Repair Watches and Jewelry. Send us your orders.

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Fashionable Tailor,
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Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:
Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order.....$5 to $8
Fine Business Suits, to order.....$25 to $30
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Fine Spring Overcoats, to order.....$25 to $30
All other Garments made at proportionably low rates. Fit satisfaction guaranteed in quality of goods and perfection of fit. Orders given in
1724-17 **Fine Livery Suits.**

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The only Engraving and Publishing House on the Coast.
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MENEELY & COMPANY.
Or to HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 27, 1875.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society held this day, a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum was declared on all deposits, for the six months ending July 31, 1875, free from Federal tax, and payable on and after August 2d.
EDWARD M. RAIN, Secy.
[2781]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Proprietors of the Celebrated FREDERICKSBURG LIGHT BEER have declared a dividend at the rate of one glass of their Beer on every ten rents that may be invested, pay able immediately at their saloon—THE RIN. TRACHT—243 California street, San Francisco.
By order. SCHRAMM & SCHNABEL.
Proprietors.

The Grand Art
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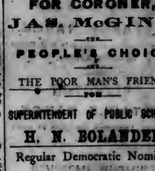

4 pounds Excellent Coffee.....$1 00
3 pounds Best Coffee.....1 00
1 pound Best English Breakfast Tea.....1 00
1 pound Splendid Black Tea.....1 00
1 pound Good Black Tea.....

G. T. HANLY & CO.
Also Publishers of the San Francisco Star. tph20 6m5

"Time Past Never Returns."
IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR Watches keep good time, and come strictly for minute, you can do no better than call on the old established CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, who has very low prices, and guarantees satisfaction. You will go a long way to find one that will do better work at the same prices. Remember the place is from Polk. Five (5) solid gold cases given away. Also, a gold watch and chain worth $75; also, a gold watch worth $75. Also the finest of life to small date to ignorant persons. Call and see the watches and learn how to get one free of charge. Remember the number, 1016 Dupont street, above Broadway. Store through to Stockton street. Remember the number, 1016 Dupont street, above Broadway. Store through to Stockton street. Remember the number, 1016 Dupont street, above Broadway. Store through to Stockton street.
D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
1016 Third Street, near Howard
He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Parties having work done at his shop may rely upon it being done in a workmanlike manner. All work warranted for one year. Watches and Clocks for sale at very low prices. Call and examine and engage us for bought in this city. All kinds of jewelry made to order. Please give him a trial. You will see money and receive satisfaction. 1016

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The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
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RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
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Will promptly transact purchase and sales of Stock entrusted to him. Business strictly commission.
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PROF. TYNDALL AND MATERIALISM.

A Philosophic Epistle Addressed to a Friend.

DEAR FRIEND,—October 15, 1874.
Great Tyndall has spoken, a voice has gone forth
From the Alumni of Union, the glory of the North:
That wonderful tongue, that head to Belfast,
Blows us atoms, they tell us, the records of the past.
The grey matter of which Christians declare
Man or womankind no longer—he hasn't if no more!
For Tyndall has said it, and Tyndall knows the door.
There is nothing but MATTER in earth, air and water!
My God is matter no more!
The world had no maker or hasbin or plan;
Nor is there a hereafter for woman or man;
Love itself is but matter and matter is love;
To atoms imprisoned by some chance to confine,
Which in time will be free, and in freedom will pine.
The CELL SEPARATE, the MIGHTY DAM,
Of the Protoplasm brought, not an old fashioned lie!
Yes, such is the teaching of Tyndall & Co.,
Whose knowledge is limited, and here ends from hence
Since the fatty and prime of three arrogant sons
Of Adam, the primate, the first of the ones
Who of knowledge and science, of passion refuse,
And drive from the world all that's noble and true,
Is the fatty degeneration of the heart!
The infinite depths of the universe!
The gulf between nothing and something we see,
Is too much for us, and we cannot pass it;
If there were such a thing as a reason in beings,
It would be given to us, or reason to give.
The senses it is which are given to man,
To further, I wave, this his reason can get;
Its principles he can't, and he never can see,
But what medicines them he cannot explore;
The knowledge of matter and matter alone
As to bottles he senses of seeing and sound,
Of taste and of touch, and of smell may find
As best in the end as the highest of all.
If no man has ever seen their existence give,
My reason, I'm sorry to say, I can't believe.
Is there in my body a rational soul,
As I believe I've been told by people in pews.
Bye 'n bye shall learn a little more deep,
And then shall I find myself looking a fool
Into the forest of life he shall dare to ignore,
Or give up a friend—of a proof can be brought.
What then shall I do and what shall I believe?
Since though he is not the one in the other is found?
Shall I be left in the lurch, and left to myself
To wander in the middle, 'twixt right and left side.
I defy all the Tyndalls that ever were born
How thought is a substance MATERIAL could dwell;
That is, if in spirits nothing can be
Which is not, believing matter and fact,
It is we, I suppose, who are wrong and who are right.
As to have the same facts before us and square.
Or let him and me have the whiskey and man.
That free—and will—we—are.

And now, my friend, I'll write I shall further pursue,
Let me ask the mine Darwin a question or two,
Our Darwin, I mean, is he made for a flunk?
Since he holds that all mankind have come from the monkey?
Will he not be now long till his monkey race shall speak,
And develop great profits and wisdom and power?
Or, but by what, through ages and ages and years?
Shall monkeys be men, and men be monkeys again?
If instead of a monkey, I freely confess
I'd rather be human in one of the lowest hold,
We may have a six pounder or vent in the cold,"
A fatty of fat'en, quoth he and bade,
Who would then both degrade and dishonor our race
Where reason fails down such a fearful steep,
The second to make even the name of it weep.
If the nation of proof science they would actually ad-
Why no!
Why no! science is spiritual and potent as chance?
Is that all that true science has come from on high,
And ever spoken truth, "in the name that doth live"
The science give life to immortals lengths?
To the life it make, to the bottle its end?

And why give no chance, if their words do not lie,
What to science so lauded they're forced to deny?
Away with deductions and dinners to-night,
They're not the sound growth of a reasoning mind.
The science we hope praises they ask us to day
Is nothing indeed but a Will-o'-the-Whip,
When in thought we would grasp it, it flies, and thus
To dethrone the Almighty, All-holy, All-wise;
To put in His place a mere nothing at all,
Is the science of science, the wisdom of wisdom,
Which is nothing but MATTER in earth, air and water!
By God let me not be found in such company!
Let me not be found in such company!
Let me not be found in such company!

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

(Continued from First Page.)

Vesuvey, Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy, Dean O'Connell, P. F.; the Mayors of Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, Waterford, Sligo and Drogheda; the Bishops of Ossory, Edinburgh, Kildare and Leighlin, Kerry, Clogher, Achonry, Limerick, Killaloe, Cloyne and Capeswiew; Mgr. Rinaldi, Mgr. Capel, Mgr. Woodlock, Sir James W. Mackey, J. F.; Very Rev. L. Von de Winkel, and a large number of private distinction.

The health of the Pope was the first toast given, and it was received with enthusiasm, and responded to (in English) by Mgr. Nardi.

The toast of "O'Connell" was responded to by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, grandson of the "Liberator."

The Lord Mayor then called upon his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who, on coming forward, was received with enthusiastic cheers, which were frequently renewed during his address. The great Archbishop of the West spoke as follows:

Archbishop MacHale's Speech.

Although I should prefer being a silent spectator, and an attentive listener on an occasion which has filled with such joy from one cross the heart of Ireland, I cannot, in the spirit of obedience, refuse compliance with the request of his Lordship, so flatteringly conveyed, and so kindly seconded by this numerous and most respectable company. This is the most happy inauguration of the fourteenth year of the birth of O'Connell, the Irish Liberator—the Father and Founder of his nation. I take, to union with you and rest of the friends of the people of Ireland, a sincere and heartfelt joy at the auspicious commencement of Ireland's approaching second century, reaching the hope of enlightenment, which no people ever lost in any extent without being followed by corresponding degradation. To this hope we have, in various ways, looked back as to a prophetic one that it ever hope to prove an exception, and as an inconvertible right to mitigate, remove and restore to be so exceptionally and so unjustly withheld.

It is on account of O'Connell's extraordinary and heroic exertions to realize the blessings of the self-government for the country of his birth that he has an undoubted claim to the true people, who have derived from it of the times we take they set on the first anniversary of his natal day, and consecrated it to his memory with a prayer which ascended to the Almighty's throne—as signal and unprecedented—perverse that it was one for success of so eminent a character the "Liberator" was such grateful recognition from his country." Yes, but the true people, unrotting also not only for "Emancipation," when he achieved, but above all, for the disenfranchisement for which he so strenuously labored in his death, have deepened in depth and concentrated gratitude and tender, to some respects, that of the Deity Himself. Emancipation was but a step to the great object in reserve for us—life, liberty, property, and, above all, conscience. It is into keep and comprehensive light that O'Connell's heartfelt policy, which the people were so quick to recognize, which would accomplish that unobstructed liberty with which it followed him when living, and tenderness to honor his memory since his honored decease.

A people capable of feelings and conduct so noble and so exalted cannot long remain the victim of the spirit of the times, of the theft, however perverse-ly in other respects, of the age. Ireland has had her misfortunes in common with all other countries; all her woes prolonged, or, were denied, so far as Ireland was concerned, by the blessing of her Irish blood, on doors. I have exhibited evidences of the legislative progress with marked it during her life, notwithstanding the disastrous famines when so deeply and so often visited her. And to this we have been given to be to have his memorial fix and a her, it is to a blood, to an old privilege more intangible than the continuous Protestant in her bosom, than preserving the Irish language, and the Irish race in Ireland. Not for the three next generations, and the Irish language, and the Irish race in Ireland. Not for the three next generations, and the Irish language, and the Irish race in Ireland. Not for the three next generations, and the Irish language, and the Irish race in Ireland. Not for the three next generations, and

one of my country's laws, nor have I disobeyed lawfully established ecclesiastical or civil authorities. To-day, however, bowed down by age, weakened by long standing and continued infirmities, deprived of my benefice, the sole source of my modest subsistence, without the strength to labor, without the slightest resources, I am compelled by the right of might to go into exile. I am forced to go forth from my home, my friends and my relatives, to earn my living among strangers.

But, notwithstanding all this, I depart cheerfully, because I am consoled by the testimony of my conscience, which assures me that I have suffered for having fulfilled my duty, and I am at the same time encouraged by the fortifying words of my Divine Redeemer: *Beati qui persecutionem patiuntur propter justitiam.* It is, however, incumbent upon me not to go without protesting, in the name of Christian liberty, of truth and of right, against the new act of injustice of which I am a victim. This new trial (exile) which is imposed upon me, is, in fact, an iniquitous as the first (six years of hard labor), to which I have already been condemned in violation of all right.

I complain of no one, I make no accusations; I will continue to bear the wrongs which men heap upon me with resignation. Having already reached the rear end year low leaf, with one foot in the grave, I hope to be shielded from men—all my hopes are in God. But from the bottom of heart I lament that those who rule over our beloved country now seem to be the cause of injustice, because it is written: *Quasi semenal homo, hac ceciderit.* I feel these things, and I bitterly deplore them, in presence of the future of the country in which my ancestors were born, and in which I, too, was born, that country from which the injustice of man can never succeed in wresting my love.

In the land of the Cross, as in other lands, the Church of our Lord is persecuted, principally in some, as in the time of Diocletian; hypocritically in others, as in the days of Julian; here in the form of laws, there in the action of false accusation of the violation of the rights of man, but ever the same in essence, strive to annihilate the Church of the God. Alas! what a pang it is to see this country, once so pious, now fallen into the meshes of the hydra of infidelity! I am overwhelmed with consternation.

May the Lord our God vouchsafe to enlighten those who persecute the Catholic Church, and those who are their tools, to the end that they may realize the evil they are guilty of, and that they do penance for it. He who overcame the world cannot be overcome by men. If this last can open the eyes of persecutors and lead them to repentance, it is a source of consolation for the present persecutions, I shall suffer, but they seek a reward which is only promised to the faithful.

JOSE JOAQUIM DE ANDRADE,
Dean of the Cluspter.

OLINDA, May 21, 1875.

Purify the springs of Life.

It is a fine old gun of Isaiah that the sources of vitality, the springs of life, should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transform it into blood, and the great vital sustinent itself, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept strong. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions, since if these have not perfect health, no specific becomes vitalized. The best, say, the only thoroughly Sarsaparilla. The juniper tree which grows in the mountains of Jamaica is the basis of it, and is philosophic. The roots of these diseases, and indeed of all pure of the blood, are thoroughly removed, in weakness, caused by insufficient sustenance, by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing can possibly rectify the cause of the difficulty by restoring vigorous digestion, and by this all pure of the system are supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood. The nerves, which are the sentinels of health, are also reinvigorated by this great tonic, and rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney complaints, nervousness, and debility are overcome. The juniper tree which grows in the people's prosperity when these three months are active and regular. At the same time they lay the foundation for future health, and the necessity of frequent resort to the remedy is obviated. It is not astonishing that Hostetter's, without any pretensions to a miraculous character, should have so many friends, and that its sales should be constantly increasing. Its merits are known to

A MEDIEVAL LEGEND.

"A thousand years are as a day."

A monk sat ere in woeful ways
Half dreamed above his missal's page,
Whose pious text as well could scan
Were edged at round about with stars
Of daisy margins, sweet and fair,
Of birds and flowers flourished there.
All day he had those pictures wrought,
And in the restful twilight sought
To make some lovely hymn to raise
Around the words of love divine.
A verse kept ringing in his ears:
"A day is like a thousand years;"
"A thousand years is like a day
To God's great presence," it did say.
What doth this Wonderous saying mean?
He on the hand his head did lean,
And, gazing on the narrow scene
That stood the chancel aisles between,
He entered in the silent choir
And knelt and prayed with strong desire
That God in him would now reveal
What this strange saying hath to seal.
While all the train of brothers met
In the darkness. There he lay
When matins sang the midnight day;
But after matins came a bird,
A little bird, whose wing he had
Mistaken dogleg higher, higher,
Till atop by song it drew him out
Into the wood that lay about.
The priory's brown, mossy height,
Using as screen that wise delight
He listened and forgot his whim.
Forgot his prayers, his book, his dish
Of beaten bran, his brothers all;
While sweeter, softer, wish in call
Melodious sang the little bird;
For much that music was my ear heard,
Till and deity ate flew away,
And left him all alone in gray.

Returning from the lonely wood,
To seek his loving brotherhood,
No more the wonted gate he found;
He entered in terror all around.
Where in the path that gently wound
Down the lovely garden ground?
Upon his startled vision fled
Not holy arch and doorless wall.

Bewildered, desolate, distraught,
His entrance to the convent sought;
But as he entered all was strange—
New faces Romanly met his view;
New abbot, prior, brothers new;
And high built buttresses that crown
A tower, and drawbridge that ran down;
And frowning warders silent glide.
Where once we strong men used to tread.
And when he asked, with pitcous pain,
For all its shelter, comfortable train—
"Why, dear brother, they're dead years;
They sleep in graves for many a year.
The good have entered, or their fled,
Beneath this chapel—dear, dear dead.
Not yet thy face take on such woe—
They died where hatred years ago;
They gravestones over we cannot show;
How is it this door dost out know?"

The monk was speechless. Old and grey,
He turned his face and went away
From his dear home, where he'd no board
On which to whisper—'twas his word
With wonder note transport true so
That memory came and memory go,
And centuries vanish, and long years
Seem moments; when thy mortal ears
Hear angel music, and the song
Of thousand thousands full and strong
Worship the Lamb upon the throne
With thrilling voice and harp's sweet tone,
While golden vials fill the air
With odors rich of saintly prayer.

While thousand thousand of heaven the while
Such choir chorus thoroughfare—
If you may wonder such of sight,
"A day is as a thousand years;"
When God bathes the whole supreme
Of thousand years in but a day,
When like a dream doth pass away."

The listening monk a long breath drew—
Then he all sacred smiled to utter:
So Heaven granted him new birth
And angel lips bestowed to learn
To bestow this vision cometh true.

MRS. EMILY E. PEAS.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

"Pepita, my good Pepita," a good burgher of Valencia received to say to his housekeeper, after turning his tongue at least seven times in his mouth before he decided on speaking; "I suppose I would like to ask you to prepare a real good dinner for Christmas day."

At the beginning, which indicated the fine wherewith she inspired her master, Pepita knit her brows, and showed in all her movements the contradiction which the worthy Spanish burgher might have expected.

"You are very lucky in telling me, master," she replied, in a sharp tone, "we are at the 23rd of December, and the day after next will be Christmas."

"But you have more than twenty-four hours to make your preparations——"

"Are you jesting, master? It is easy enough that you haven't the least idea of the trouble that having company gives! Have I not to polish the furniture, wash the silver, dress and clean up the whole house, as I do before every great festival?"

"You can put that off for a week or so; the house is as clean as it needs to be."

"One can see plainly that you know nothing about it. And, then, my conscience must I not clean it, too? You are good, master; it seems that no one but yourself has a right to work on their salvation! If you want to go to communion on Christmas night, why don't you want me to do the same? Is it that my soul is not worth as much as yours?"

"No, no, my good Pepita; you know I am very far from having such thoughts as these. On the contrary, I want to make you most happy."

"By patience, let it not? You exercise it remarkably well, master! I don't know what keeps me from going to and my days be convent, where I might, at least, make my self-devotion to pay."

"Oh, do not leave me, Pepita! What would become of me without your care? Wait till I die to retire to a convent; you will then have the means of paying something for your board."

"Why do you speak of death?" said the housekeeper, wiping away a tear, either real or pretended; "you will live a long time yet, please God! I take such good care of you."

"I know, my good Pepita, all I owe to your care and attention, but should you not add to the obligation by getting me quite a nice little dinner on Christmas day?"

"Provided you don't have many people!"

"I will only have one family—a man, a woman and a child."

"I think an olla podrida* and a roast ravid be enough for that."

*A favorite dish all through Spain. It is a sort of "hotch potch" of beef and fat pork other ingredients. The "olla podrida" is the Spaniards what the "pot-au-feu" is to the French.

"Undoubtedly; but these are people whom I want to treat with all possible respect; so let the roast be a good pair of pheasants, stuffed with truffles; then some nice pastry, and some of those sweet dishes you make in such perfection, Pepita."

"If they are people of distinction," thought the housekeeper, "they will, may be, give me a present, as it is customary to do."

She prepared everything accordingly, with right good will; but great was her disappointment when she discovered in the expected guests poor neighbors of humble condition, whom her master received with the greatest cordiality and affection.

She waited upon them in the worst possible temper, which the host did his best to disguise by doing the honors of his table to the best way he could, causing the best wines of his cellar to be served in abundance. Never had those good people enjoyed so comfortable a meal.

The poor fellow's daughter was the same circumstance on the part of the master, the same objections on the part of the servant to lead her aid in what she called a ridiculous whim. It is easily understood that this good woman exaggerated her trouble and the merit of her interested service; she had continued to persecute her master that her cares were indispensable to him, and sacrilarly abused the authority he had allowed her to exercise. The friends and relatives of the old man had been long since estranged from him by the opposition and disagreeable ways of this woman.

Such is often the fate of selfish persons, who, desirous of avoiding the trouble and expense of marriage, fall, in their old age, under the tyrannical yoke of a servant who is, at least, deficient in education, if not in good principles.

This was not precisely the case with the hero of this legend, who was a widower, and had reason to regret his departed wife, who, by her intelligence and her love for him, had never made his life so wearisome as did he domestic.

But although he usually allowed Pepita to lead him at will, he this time stoutly resisted.

"So you want to entertain beggars again!" said she.

"Come now, Pepita, I have a vow, and I must accomplish it. Let us see, you who have intelligence, have you not some means to finish off the rebuffs the the Holy Family met in Bethlehem, and do you not regret that you were not present to give a little welcome to such holy and venerable guests? Well, you have now an opportunity of doing so, since we did not exist, we can do now, by welcoming in their stead the poor who represent them in our regard."

Notwithstanding her bad temper, Pepita had some sentiments of piety, and this appeal to her heart was not made in vain. So it is that true charity is contagious. Pepita, therefore, welcomed her master's guests this time with more kindness, and ever after treated them appropriately. The Christmas day came round, when piecing any former obstacle in the way of their entertainment, the host and hostess assisted the old men in the distribution of his alms; and, although she never failed to help him a little in getting over his purgatory, she thus went with him to the very gate of Paradise.

Having reached an advanced age, the worthy burgher at last saw his end approaching. Notwithstanding his pure and charitable life, which seemed to promise him a holy and happy death, he judged himself severely by the dawning light of eternity.

His reproached himself for not having been fervent or merciful enough.

At the hour I have poured some illule of it into the lap of the poor, and I have spent many a life again, judging the things of the world too much.

The devil strove to divert this disposition to account by throwing him into despair and inspiring him with terror, which the voice of Pepita, still more than his own conscience, could, it was only that of the devil, that he had been the last helps of religion, that gave him any comfort.

His agony was long and beginning.

All at once door of the room, from which all strangers were extended, opened of itself, and three vague visitors presented themselves at the bedside of the dying man.

They were Jesus and Mary, the hope and salvation of the dying, and Joseph, patron of a good death.

The very sight of them would have heightened with joy the failing eye of the dying man, but how his astonishment have swelled when he heard from their sacred mouths these consoling words:

"Thou hast not often saved us at thy table, that it is only just that we should now be with thee at last to invite them to a seat at ours."

Thus divinely consoled, the old man, full of joy, gave up his soul in the peace and joy of the Lord, and went to take his place at the heavenly table.

The antiquity of this miraculous story is guaranteed by St. Vincent Ferrier. Pope Pius VII. consecrated the touching example by giving to the burgher Valencia, of granting an indulgence of seven years, and as many quarantines, to all persons who shall give three poor persons a meal, in memory of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, provided they have true contrition for their sins. This indulgence becomes plenary, if, on that day, the author of the good work has confessed and received communion, and for the members of the family who contribute, by their presence, to the hospitable act, and the servant who assist in the performance, they each gain a hundred days indulgence. (Pius VII., 1815.)—*Catholic Review.*

A VERY CONFIDING HUSBAND.—The following domestic drama, the *dramatis personæ* of which are discovered by impossible initials, is described by the Paris *Figaro* as a bachelor in a fashionable quarter of Paris decided, at his wife's request, upon taking part for a trip to London, and on the day before the journey obtained 1,000 francs from his cashier for necessary expenses. Next morning, when it was time to start, the lady became alarmed at the fatigue of the expedition, and induced her husband to give it up. The husband willingly consented to restore the notes he had drawn for the journey, but on opening the case in which he had placed them found only 500 and but two 1,000 franc notes instead of five. His wife, one of whom, the cook, had a drunken and needy husband. This unconscious, therefore, rested on her, and he accused her of the theft. After denying herself for a time in vain, she exclaimed that the thief would soon be discovered, and, after placing a crucifix on the table laid her hand upon it and swore that she was not guilty. The husband's servants took the same oath. "Now, madame," said the cook dryly, addressing her mistress, "it is your turn." The lady, surprised at so much insolence, left the room. Her husband, now in a violent passion, was about to call the police to arrest his maid servant when she made her reappearance with the three 1,000 franc notes, which she had found concealed in the drawing-room fire. The master still believed that he was robbed by one of his servants.

Charge It.

A simple little sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered as one of the most insidious enemies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to have all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is sometimes hard to deny one's self of the same when they can be obtained by saying "charge it." But this habit of getting articles, however small the purchase may be, without paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low state most of the time.

"I have no money to-day but should like the articles much," says a young man who happens to go into a store and sees something which strikes his fancy.

"Never mind," said the gentlemanly clerk, "you are good for it."

"Well, I will take it, and you may charge it."

And so it is that little accounts are opened at one place and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities, which, though small in detail, are sufficiently large in the aggregate to reduce his cash materially when settling day comes.

In many instances, if the cash were required the purchase would not be made, even had the person the money by him, but to some getting an article on credit does not seem like parting with an equivalent. Still, when pay-day comes, as it always does, this illusion vanishes, and a feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving nothing in return. If there is an actual necessity of making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the article on credit; but when the articles can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so.

"Who must have a nice set of furniture," said a young couple about to be united in marriage, "but we have not the means; however, we will get it, and pay for it by charging."

And so they start in life with a debt hanging over them for which there is no occasion. The habit once formed is difficult to break away from, and whenever anything is desired for, it is purchased without consideration of the circumstances, or even which will render the payment impossible.

When there is a certainty of health, and a supply of labor, there is no reason why a different construction upon the matter. But considering the fluctuating character of business, making it a business, as the chemic may be thrown out of employment at any time, it is ever safety better to be prepared for such emergencies by keeping clear of debt. Sickness may overtake one at any time, and the strength and resources can charge are standing against us, aggravate the disease and renders the misfortune hard to bear.

Taking this view of the matter, is it not better to forego the pleasure of possessing articles when our taste may prompt us to purchase until the means are at hand? It is very easy to say "charge it," but not always easy to pay it.

And this is always the ultimatum. If payment is deferred too long, the very one who politely tells the purchaser that it will make no difference about it, comes in the next day he had no business to buy fine feathers if he had no prospect of paying. And in a measure this is true, by parting with the article comes from a source which is

Is this a Protestant Country?

From the tone of rampant bigotry that is in a particular manner making the rounds of this country at present, it would seem that Catholics are merely permitted to live in the United States. This is claimed to be a Protestant country; and so frequently has this thing been reiterated that many take it, as they take other things, to be a downright fact. To this we answer that Catholics are loyal citizens; and while we would object paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low to interfere with the rights of our fellow-citizens of every other persuasion, we will brook no interference with our own. We are indigenous to this soil, as far as indigenous can be applied to any religious body of the European race, and are citizens under that broad and comprehensive character of American liberty that guarantees to all men equal rights and equal protection. If this be a Protestant country, what is it that gives it this character of being Protestant? Certainly not the right of discovery; for was not Columbus and his voyages, and Spain that backed him, in the enterprise, all Catholics? Not because Protestants have done any more than Catholics for the development of the institutions of the country. Catholics not only fought for liberty in American, but have defended it with their lives and fortunes on every occasion since this article was in type. Messrs. Burns & Oates, entitled "The Sorrel Wars against Church and State." He says of the Revolution: "The manifestation of all interested in the subject." If this be true, as Cardinal M. "is to be relied on there can be no question that the Anglican Freemasonry is the most powerful and deadly hostile to Catholicity of the Free Association prepared us to look upon the idea of one Catholic society was—"a straight out lie" from beginning to end. It can scarcely be credited, there was no "mob," no "shooting off" of the public, no "wounding" of town or Gordermad, no capture and no rescue, but only the blessing of a few people who happened to be standing by, and the arrest of a drunken man who made himself scarce for fear of the sense that the whiskey stole from him.

And all this occurred in the "City of Brotherly Love," reports issued since the unmitigated falsehood. Many rank in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, notwithstanding which, nearly all the city papers contained the most substantial account of the "three black crows" incident, additionally embellished by the Associated Press reporter for the benefit of the nation at large.

There is no use in trying to stop the mandacture of such falsehoods. The pabulum on which our newspapers feed their readers is sensation, with a bare coloring of truth for flavoring, sensation is favored with vanilla or strawberry. And the reporter is paid in proportion to his "energy," which practically means in proportion to his inventive faculty. In this "way come those extraordinary falsehoods that are received with such avidity by the populace when they fall in with their prejudices; and in this way a premium is set on newspapers lying.—*Catholic Advocate.*

The *Chronicle* of this city had a fierce article about this alleged riot. We do not blame our contemporary, for, if the facts were as reported, all it said was correct. We have come to the conclusion that it is folly to expect truth in the newspaper reports, or telegraphic dispatches, of any incident in which Catholicity is concerned directly or indirectly. So we hope our readers will not be deceived by these stories, however positive they may be.

Newspaper Lying.

Accustomed as we are to take the statements of the Associated Press dispatches "with a grain of salt" where Catholics are spoken of, we daily learn that we are not sufficiently on our guard. A striking instance of energy in lying is before us this week in our Philadelphia exchanges. Last week we published a dispatch from the Associated Press, giving minute details of an attack made on the papal zouaves, Gerdeman, after the delivery of one of the daily lectures at Manayank, near Philadelphia. The telegram stated that, after the man had concluded his lecture, he was assaulted by a Catholic mob of a thousand persons; pulled to the ground, and kicked by a large body of police; that the railroad car in which he took refuge was broken into, and that the lecturer was with difficulty rescued from the hands of his assailants.

We said at the time that there was doubtless much exaggeration in the dispatch, but not even the liberal magic lantern allowed to the well-earned reputation for mendacity of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, provided they have true contrition for their sins. This indulgence becomes plenary, if, on that day, the author of the good work has confessed and received communion, and for the members of the family who contribute, by their presence, to the hospitable act, and the servant who assist in the performance, they each gain a hundred days indulgence. (Pius VII., 1815.)—*Catholic Review.*

The German Pilgrimage.

The German pilgrims excited great attention during their progress through Belgium. At Mons, as at other places where they alighted, large crowds assembled, but no breach of the peace took place. The pilgrims were accompanied by 500 pilgrims from Belgium, and the entire caravan arrived at Lourdes on Friday, the 10th September. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives a good account, which we abridge, of what took place:

"Upon their morning ceremonies and processions the sun shone brightly, but in the afternoon the rain descended in torrents, and continued to do so during the evening, and we rendered impossible the intended candle-light procession along the paths which wind up the mountain side to the rocky pedestal on which the grotto has been fixed, and to which the name of Calvary has been given. At seven o'clock this morning all the German pilgrims assembled in front of the grotto. They brought with them their banner. It is one of great value. £200 was named as its actual cost. It has been designed by the Baroness de Dirr. No larger banner or more beautiful one as yet adorns the Pyrenees. The pilgrims had kept for some time on the pavement, still damp with the recent rains, although the morning sun was shining brightly. Father Semps, Superior of the Lourdes missionaries, advanced them from the grotto rails. He was glad to welcome those who had brought their beautiful offering to the Queen of Peace. He welcomed them as soldiers of the same Lord whom he and his fellow-countrymen served. He trusted they would ever ready to fight for the same holy faith, to fight for the same holy cause, to overcome the foes of it, and their neighbors, peace in their own hearts, and so trusting he would pray to God for his own success in the battle of life. The pilgrims marched in possession, with their banner flying, along the path and railings, to the Basilica. As they went they sang hymns in Latin and German to the Blessed Virgin. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated, and a sermon preached by a Redemptorist Father, and very learned one too, but he desired that his name might not be made known—needlessly, considering the publicity of the matter—for the reason, I fear, I feel he should lead the weight of the sensible hand upon him if his name were mentioned in the preacher in the pulpit. Has it throughout their pilgrimage through France been the case that they have more than once had declared that they have no political objects in view in coming to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes? Not one is prepared to one of devotion, to give expression in their sermons to political views, and yet the comments itself to them as Catholics."

The preacher took as his text the exclamation of St. Paul, "Woe to me if I preach not the Gospel." Catholicism, he said, was not a religion of sentiment, but of principle. It was not a religion of mere sentiment, but of principle. It was not a religion of mere sentiment, but of principle. It was not a religion of mere

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, October.
17—Sunday—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Maternity of B. V. M.
18—Monday—St. Luke, Evangelist.
19—Tuesday—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
20—Wednesday—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
21—Thursday—St. Hilarion, Abbot. October 21. St. Hilarion, Abbot. St. Ursula and Companions, Virgins and Martyrs.
22—Ferie.
23—Saturday—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper: the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE "INDEX EXPURGATORIUS."

The Sacramento *Record-Union* does nothing by halves. Perhaps it is too dignified; perhaps it is too slothful; we do not know which. At any rate, it is only in the issue of Wednesday last that we find an attempt to reply to our comments upon its absurd articles relating to the Guimard case and the "Index Expurgatorius." Our readers will recollect that while discussing the Canadian Institute quarrel the *Record-Union* boldly asserted that all an author had to do to get his name on the Vatican Index was to write a book calculated to increase the store of knowledge in any branch of science. We challenged our contemporary to cite an instance of any scientific fact, or any discovery of natural laws, having been rejected by the Catholic Church—and this is the way it does it:

> We stated it by naming the persecution of Copernicus and Galileo as one instance; and we might have added that Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was opposed by the Catholic Church. In addition to these celebrated examples, we may mention Bernard, Bayle, Mariana, Descartes, Locke, Hume, Gibbon, Rousseau, Diderot, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, Auguste Comte, Littre, Guizot, Michelet, Quinet, Thiers, Proudhon, Draper, Lyell, Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley, among the notable authors, men in literature and science, whose works have been prohibited in the Index.

The Church never interfered with Copernicus in any way; his famous book was dedicated to and placed under the protection of the Pope, and the author was highly esteemed at Rome. We have no wish to resuscitate the Galileo controversy, which has been settled long ago in favor of the Catholic Church; yet we may as well remark that the astronomer himself in his correspondence with Picchena declared that his teaching of science had not been condemned, and that the crime charged against him was distorting the Holy Scriptures so as to favor his theories. The leading men in Rome, including many of the Orders distrust in this respect were true, it would not make much difference regarding the more correct, for we were speaking of now and hundreds of years ago. Perhaps, however, it would not be out of the way to remind our contemporary that the Protestant University of Tubingen condemned Kepler for teaching the same scientific doctrine, declaring it worthy of damnation as opposed to the words of Holy Scripture.

But, after all, these are only side issues our editorial columns to the progress of the Church, but have contented ourselves with meeting his chief boldness in our news department. One occurrence, however, which has recently come to light, through the Berlin law courts, is so illustrative of the anti-Catholic legislation that we must award it the distinction of special mention. The Bergmeister of Vallendar, a little village not far from Coblentz, is, I am told, a Catholic, but a man quite after the manner's heart and an earnest upholder of the Government. He went to confession to a Capuchin, called Father Gabriel, but was refused absolution in consequence of his maintenance of the infamous May Laws. Instead of amending his ways and becoming a better Catholic, so as to deserve absolution, he the next time he confessed to the priest, he told him that he had resolved to be a Protestant, and then the priest, he told him that he had resolved to be a Protestant, and then the priest, he told him that he had resolved to be a Protestant, and then

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of September 25.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church was laid in Culmullin, Meaths of Meath, on Sunday last.

The Earl of Huntingdon died on Monday, at Shurugore House, Roscrea, the residence of his son, Lord Hastings.

The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Cosner, solicitor, Tralee, eldest son of the late Mr. J. E. Cosner, Sessional Crown Solicitor in Kerry.

Rev. Michael O'Reilly, P. P., Eyeries, has been removed to Valentia, in county Kerry. His brother, Rev. John O'Reilly, of Cloheleyroe, takes charge at Eyeries.

Rev. Robert McWalter, incumbent of Calvary church, Sligo, has disappeared under circumstances leading to grave apprehension as to his safety.

At Newry, a few days since, one Owen Grant, shop broker, was committed for trial for bribing a telegraph clerk to give him information respecting foreign vessels entering the port.

At Belfast two men who gave their names as Bird and Woods, and one of whom stated he was a military officer, have been committed for trial on a charge of stealing £170 from a person in the Ulster Bank.

Last week the Meiria dispensary (Lurgan union) met to elect a dispensary doctor in the room of Dr. Anderson, resigned (salary, £100 per annum). Dr. Thomas H. Browning, of Lurgan, was elected from nine candidates.

At the last monthly meeting of the governors of the Limerick Lunatic Asylum James C. Leonard, Limavady, was declared contractor for the erection of the required new buildings at a cost of £11,675.

On Saturday an inquest was held in Belfast by coroner Hanna on the murder of Margaret Whisely. The evidence showed that the woman left before her death, and lived in malice after death, had been subjected to shocking treatment. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown.

Mr. Arthur Friel, of Arnahera, near Rosenallis, county Leoaish, was missing on a wedding, and was actually engaged in a dance, when he suddenly fell down dead. The cause of death was apoplexy.

The coroner for Meath opened an inquest last week, at Drogheda, on the body of a Mr. Mack, who had died the previous day, as was alleged, in consequence of the excitement of being called upon to make bail at Navan. The inquest was adjourned at the request of the police and the relatives of the deceased.

The death of Mr. H. R. Borough, J. P., Cappe, by drowning, at Kilrush, is announced. Mr. Borough, a short time before his death, had been subjected to shocking treatment at the hands of a mob, and was not long in the water when he met with an accident near a rock, which frustrated his exertions for saving his life.

A goods' guard named Harrigan got his collar-bone broken by an engine at the Cork terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway on Sunday night. He was attempting to cross the line between the engine and the tender, when he missed his footing, and the engine passed above him, inflicting the injury mentioned.

The Tipperary Town Commissioners union have elected John William Cooke, Esq., to a large majority over John Trant, Esq., as chairman of the board in succession to Edmund Ryan, Esq. Mr. Moloney has been chosen vice-chairman. The Guardians, by a vast majority, have rejected a proposition to make the union a "conciliatory" union in reference to the National Teachers.

Friday week being the anniversary of the birth of the young lord of the house of Gosford, rejoicings upon an extensive scale took place in the demesne, and in the castle, where a numerous gathering of the inhabitants of the village and many of the tenantry on his lordship's property assembled.

On Thursday week Moyne Cottage and farm, near Enniscorthy, were put up for sale, by Mr James Whitford, auctioneer. The farm contained thirty-two acres, and was held for a term of twenty-one years, at a young Mr. under the Earl of Portsmouth, at a rent of £65 per annum. The whole lot was knocked down to Captain Murphy, for £1,610

It is stated the landowners and agents of the different properties in Queenstown Island have decided not to shoot partridges this season themselves or allow anybody else to do so, owing to the great scarcity of the birds. It is alleged that on the island, which is nearly twenty miles in circumference, there are only a few small coveys of birdsand if these are shot this season the breed is so far as the island is concerned, will be destroyed.

There died on Monday last, at Urra, on the borders of Lough Derg, opposite Dromineer bay, a man named John Egan, who was over 102 years of age. He was in excellent health up to about ten days before his death, possessed of the faculties of hearing and memory. He had been a sold follower of the family of Captain B. W. Holmes, by whom he was well provided for during the last thirty years.

On Thursday evening week a public meeting assembled in the Commercial Rooms, Ross, to devise the best means of erecting a suitable monument to the deeply lamented Canon Keogh. James Gallagher, Esq., J. P., was called to the chair; W. M. Howlett, Esq., was appointed Secretary; a committee was named to receive subscriptions; and a sum of £150 was subscribed on the spot.

Charlemont, according to a correspondent at the Ulster Examiner, promises before long to become one of the waste places in the country. It is stated (says the writer) that nearly the whole of the inhabitants in the principal street have been noticed to leave their tenements at the end of the term, and without cause being assigned, strongly like it to be understood they mention to have small house property within view of the castle.

At a meeting of the Wexford town council last week the tenders for the making of a new road from the cross of Thomas street to the Holy Mills, about the first mile of about 60 feet in breadth, were considered. This work was brought before the meeting by Rev. Canon Rooke, P. P., who waited on to complete the works of the church of the Assumption, together with the Christian Brothers' schools.

On Friday week seventy-five barrels of parraffin oil were brought by rail to Killarney station. They were allowed to remain there until Sunday, and on that morning, about ten o'clock, an alarm was given that one of of the wagons was on fire. A number of persons employed at the Railway Hotel, consisting of guides and boatmen, with the assistance of Mr. Foley, the station master, at once took active steps in detaching a blazing barrel from the others, and had it flung in an isolated part of the line. Here they flung out three of the barrels, leaving about eight others on fire, but in their fall they exploded, and the ground became enveloped in flame. The barrels and the wagons were one mass of flame, and after a while it was decided to close up the wagon, and leave it and its contents to the mercy of the fiery element.

The appointment of Petty Sessions Clerks took place last week in the Courthouse of Colloony for the districts of Colloony and Coolnacy, the salary of the two districts being £70, together with £18 arising out of fees under the "Dog Act." There were six candidates. The chairman announced the unanimous decision the magistrates had come to—"That they had nominated Mr. Robert Noble for the Colloony district and Mr. Matthew Morston for the Coolnacy district."

The Archbishop of Tuam had an exceedingly narrow escape from being killed on September 22. He (to-day) was driving in the outskirts of the town when his carriage horses took fright, smashed the carriage pole, and broke away at a furious pace. Ultimately the coachman succeeded in checking the animals, and his Grace was extricated from his perilous position. It is very gratifying to say that the venerable Archbishop, who was the sole occupant of the vehicle, escaped without the slightest injury.

We are glad, says the Connaught *Telegraph*, to be in a position to state that a Roman Catholic office has been opened at Mullingar House. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. Michael Daly, some years ago succeeded in getting a postal communication instituted in that rather isolated district, and now a money-order office—a want for a long time felt—has at last been kindly established. The next greatest requisite is a private letter box, which we understand, cautiously, a plan or quay for the landing of goods and the shipment of the produce of the locality.

The coroner's inquest relative to the death of a workman in the employment of the Limerick Commissioners, named Peter Mathews, who was killed by the upsetting of a boat while in connection with the Boyne, resulted in the following verdict: "That the said Peter Mathews died on the 8th of September, 1875, from injuries he accidentally received whilst working on board a punt for the Harbour Commissioners, on the river Boyne that day; and we are of opinion that the punt was overloaded on the occasion and not in proper working order."

As the mail train from Dublin to Killarney was leaving the junction station for Mullingar at nine o'clock P. M. on Saturday night, a man stepped from one of the carriages and fell immediately between the train and the platform. Mr. Barry, the station master, promptly had the platform stopped, and him by the arm, and at considerable risk kept hold of him till by a vigorous jerk he was landed up. The rescued individual whose name is Corcoran, was brought before Dr. Purdy, J. P., on the following morning. The magistrate accepting the prisoner's statement that he was under the influence of drink, and pleased at the result by some of his fellow-passengers, discharged him with a caution.

A young man named Herbert, while bathing last week at Bray Head had a narrow escape from drowning. It appears that while standing upon a rock at full tide, and about to enter the water he was struck with a violent convulsion, and fell into the sea. Fortunately his situation was observed by a young man named Lalor, seeing Herbert in danger, leaped in, but, owing to the heavy swell at the time, was unable to reach him, and the assistance of others himself. Both were carried by the current to the rocks, where Mr. Nellor, proprietor of the baths conveyed to that place, with much courage and danger to himself, launched his boat and succeeded, with very great difficulty, in rescuing both of them, Herbert in a very unconscious state.

A few days since a new altar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was consecrated in the Dominican church, Tallaght, county Dublin. The altar itself is a gem, and is composed of red and white marble, with a figure of our Lord, in the centre, and many of the most most appeared in uniform, that of the Dundalk Emmet Band being the military uniform adopted by the gallant Emmet himself. Each band of the nine made a circuit of the cemetery, performing the "Dead March in Saul," then formed a solid square around the grave. An oration was delivered by Mr. Reilly, a Dublin gentleman, and the people returned in quiet to their homes. A demonstration of police energy was made in Drogheda by setting two constables on every beat, and gathering in declachments from out stations, but the conduct of the people was such as to give no pretext for any further.

At the Balbriggan petty sessions, before Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hans Wood and Mr. Baker, the Rev. William Tighe was summoned at the instance of Christine Sullivan, a girl 14 years of age, for having assaulted her in the Skerries church for having laughed during divine service. The complainant, Christine Sullivan, deposed—I am the daughter of Mary Anne Sullivan. My mother is a widow. I was attending divine service last Sunday, with my sister, at the Skerries church. There was an old lady using her fan in a funny way, and making a noise with it. My sister said—"You would think she was at a ball, not in a church," and we both smiled. I saw Mr. Tighe looking at me, I put my two hands up to my face. He walked straight down from the reading desk through the whole congregation to where I was seated. He shook me and shook me by the arm, under several times, and spoke violently to me. He said I was a disgrace to the congregation. Mr. Richard Armstrong was called for the defence. Mr. Hans Wood announced the case would be dismissed. Let the magistrates are unanimously of opinion that no assault has been committed. Under those circumstances we have no option but to impose a fine, but as the assault was of a very trivial character we will impose but a nominal fine. At the same time we wish to express our opinion that it would have been much more decorous on the part of the defendant if he were to have awarded. Defendant—There was no churchwarden present. The Bench—We fine you 2s. 6d. and costs.

How German Theologians Spend Sunday Evenings.

As I was waiting for my supper last Sunday evening, a young German theologue stepped up and asked if I didn't want to play a game of billiards with him. I said, "Not to day," and informed him that the Americans generally did not play games on Sundays. He took a few long puffs from his pipe and smiled incredulously, when the landlord, who has a brother in Brooklyn, verified my statement, and remarked, "The Americans close all their stores on Sundays, and don't allow beer to be sold in any of them, they have a track way of getting into their saloons." Of course I couldn't deny that, and yes the fact that such a custom had even be seriously contemplated, is beyond their comprehension.

I was recently invited to a social gathering of the theological students, in a Bavarian university town, where I was to meet with the renowned Professor Christlieb, who has been accustomed since his return from America to give them familiar talks on his visit to our country. I did not get right I went, in company with other young men, and became into a private parlor, ornamented with beer glasses. The students sat smoking and talking in groups, awaiting the arrival of Professor Christlieb. At nine I was invited to the head of the table, and found myself next to the professor's wife. Queen, as the mere fact of her Majesty being present with such reserve in the society, while she would retire to the smaller room, and leave the students to enjoy themselves until the second floor, which the major domo had proposed so unceremonious early in the evening. After much debating, it was finally resolved that a peculiar system of worship and church government was here as then, when I heard the ejaculation of surprise and curious questionings of the students. Christlieb had with him a Congregational Church Manual, and translated the articles of faith, as he had finished a student on my left, looking up from the bottom of his third quart of beer, complained of the incompleteness of the chandelier, whereat Professor Christlieb, who is as much an enemy of tobacco as of strong drink, sent his boy, removed his cigar from his mouth, struck his fist on the table, and exclaimed out, "No. I cannot deny that What more do you want? Here you have the very essence of all the creeds and by resolves that over existed, and in a small compass." Then he translated, "I believe in God," &c., and explained the practical confession which all the people can understand. There is no middle, philosophical discussion on the Trinity, such as we have in our cumbersome creeds." On the whole, he considered the Congregational Church the most simple and practical of all the Protestant churches. At half past 11 the Professor bade us "good night," and we remained a few moments over our beer's mug, then left (German students).—*Hunn Correspondence of Washington Chronicle.*

A RECURRING BENEFACTOR OF HUMANITY.

An aged abbé who did the State much service in his time has just died at St. Cloé, France, in his eighty-fifth year. Not having dabbled in politics, there was no question of giving him a public funeral and pronouncing orations over his bounty and yet the Abbé Paramelle deserved well of his country, and his name will live long in the hearts of future departments. In 1815 the Abbé was twenty years old, and the curate of the little parish of St. Jean Lespesse. Living in this parish he was much struck by the suffering occasioned to men and beast by want of water, which could only be procured at great cost and by dint of great labor from some distant springs. Here did Cattle taken to drink would rush into the water and be drowned; when a fire broke out there was no way of extinguishing it. And yet plenty of rain fell in the department, though it all disappeared under the smoky soil. Having some notions of geology, the abbé set to work to find out what became of the rain, and how water could be found in those arid plains. He studied the springs of several rivers evidently fed from underground streams, and also the natural irrigation in well-watered departments. After roaming about for a couple of years, and after nine years of study, the abbé considered himself in a position to put his theories in practice, and having expounded his principles the general council of the Lot voted him 500 francs to make experiments. He immediately pointed out five spots where wells should be sunk, and water was found in each case, "the spring of Roquemadour furnishing water enough for the whole department." Further sums of money were granted, and up to 1833 the abbé only failed to strike water five times out of fifty-three. It would be tedious to relate all the wells opened up by a man who was at times regarded by the peasants as a sorcerer, and who was known as the "water-finding" abbé. Suffice it to say that in 1845 the abbé must have succeeded 333 times out of 366; and when in 1854, owing to age and infirmity, he was forced to give up a labor of love, for which he had visited the Church no fewer than thirty-seven departments were demanding his services. The last years of his life were spent in writing his experience, and he has left behind him a work entitled "The Art of Discovering Springs."

An American Lady Standing on Her Rights.

The butterfly gossip of the hour relates to a certain Mrs. Hicks, an American lady of rare and wonderful beauty, of immense wealth (*ce qui ne gate rien*) and of great influence in the best American society. The lady, after spending a gay season at Nice, where her magnificent eyes and splendid toilet, her sumptuous equipage and high-stepping horses, had become one of the principal objects of interest to the whole congregation. Mr. Richard Armstrong was called for the defence. Mr. Hans Wood announced the case would be dismissed. Let the magistrates are unanimously of opinion that no assault has been committed. Under those circumstances we have no option but to impose a fine, but as the assault was of a very trivial character we will impose but a nominal fine. At the same time we wish to express our opinion that it would have been much more decorous on the part of the defendant if he were to have awarded. Defendant—There was no churchwarden present. The Bench—We fine you 2s. 6d. and costs.

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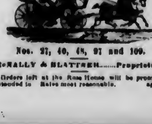
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Board, Tuition and Washing, per quarter 80 00
Music, with use of Instrument 12 50
Drawing 5 00
Drawing and Painting 10 00
Vocation (pupils in the Academy) 40 00
DAY PUPILS.
Tuition per Session (in advance):
Second Class—Rhetoric, first and second years $5 00
Third and Fourth Grammar Classes 4 00
First and Second Grammar Classes 3 00
Primary Classes 2 00
No extra charge for French, Plain and ornamental Needle-work.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA
Under the management of the Society of Jesus.
THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in the year 1851, by the Most Rev. JOSEPH SADOC ALEMANY, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco, and was incorporated by the Legislature of California in the year 1855, with the usual powers of Literary Institutions.
The College is conducted by a community of members of the Society of Jesus, who devote their whole time to the work of education, and who are assisted by a competent number of lay professors.
The course of studies embraces the Classical, Scientific and Commercial branches.
The discipline is mild and parental, and the moral training will be carefully attended to.
The Academic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Wednesday in June.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-monthly in advance):
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once ..... $ 10 00
Board and Tuition, per month 40 00
Bedding of Linen, School Books, Stationery, Physician's Fees, Washing, Doctress' Fees, Use of Library, Bathing, Fuel, per month 10 00
Musical Instruments, Drawing and Painting, each, per month 2 50
For Clothing, Books, Pocket-money, and other personal expenses, which will be furnished, if required, for the sake of uniformity, and charged to parents, the Institute will receive the necessary attention.
Payments will be required at the beginning of each month, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
Parents and guardians are requested to visit the College as frequently as they may desire.
For further particulars, apply to
REV. JOSEPH BOTTERO, S. J., President.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance)
Board, Tuition and Washing $300 00
Use of Bed and Bedding 10 00
Vacation at College 60 00
DAY PUPILS.
Senior class $40 00
Junior class 30 00
Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st Monday in August and 1st Monday in January.
For further information address
REV. JOSEPH PRANDI, C. P. P. S.
N. B.—On account of unavoidable delay the session of this year will not begin before the 1st Monday in Nov.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
SAN JOSE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
HILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.
TERMS FOR BOARDERS
Board, tuition, washing and mending per session $200
Piano, use of instrument and lessons 20
Tuition on piano, per month 2
Tuition on guitar, per month 2
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fancy Needle-work, Drawing in Crayons, or the Spanish language.
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.
Primary, per month ..... $ 2 00
Elementary and Scholastic, per month 3 00
Full course 4 00
Music, per month 3 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fancy and Ornamental Needle-work, nor for the Spanish language.
N. B.—The above rates are invariably adhered to.
For prospectuses and further particulars apply to SISTER SUPERIOR.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CORCORAN ..... PROPRIETOR
MR. PROPRIETOR having purchased the above named Hotel property in the city of Santa Clara, has refitted and refurnished the same throughout, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best accommodations to be had in the Santa Clara Valley. The Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot, and is most delightfully situated for those seeking health or pleasure.
The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
Charges moderate. Omnibus to and from the Hotel free of charge.
MARTIN CORCORAN, Proprietor.

D. BERGIN,
SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA
Has the largest assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes
To be found South of San Francisco, which he will sell at less than San Francisco prices. 6016

SAN JOSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.
E. POWER,
Sculptor,
SAN JOSE.
STATUARY,
TOMBS,
HEAD-STONES,
MANTEL PIECES,
FOUNTAINS,
And every description of
MARBLE WORK.
DESIGNING, MODELING, &c.
And every style Wood and Stone Carving. Monumental and Cemetery work a specialty. 6p

Lost in a Cornfield.

The Joliet (Ill.) *Sun* of a recent date tells the following story. The name of the individual whose share of ownership is so graphically described is suggestive, and indicates that the writer and hero of the story are quite intimately related:

We have received a report this morning from one of the townships in the eastern part of the county, adjoin ng the State of Indiana, and among other items of interest is the following, which illustrates in a striking manner not only the unequaled fertility of the soil of Illinois, but particularly the extreme growth which crops of all kinds have attained this season: A Frenchman by the name of Centell A. Goodlie, living in the French settlement, having occasion on Saturday last to visit his brother-in-law, living some five miles distant on the prairie, left home about five o'clock in the afternoon, and to save a considerable distance attempted to shorten his walk by taking a cut-off through the intervening cornfields. To those unaccustomed to seeing large cornfields it may be well to say here that in that section of the country they frequently plant the only crop raised over the whole extent of the country for miles and miles, and the country being comparatively level, the view is not broken by fences, or anything to break the dividing line. To the eye it is a sea of waving corn, and I learned that they had considered that honor would allow them to sit down at table while their comrades were fighting.

This time they were industrious, and they could only be prevailed upon to take any of them on their return to the field of battle a little refreshment in the shape of wine. "They started at once. It was a long time, however, probably they had not eaten since the night before, and they could not be induced to assault such soldiers as these, says the *Atlantic Monthly*, seems to be astonished at Napoleon's feats.

Pretty Tough Plug.

One day last month, when trade was dull, a Vicksburg grocery clerk displayed a piece of coon leather from a shoemaker, pulled it back and laid it aside for future use. A few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The person of sole leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for points. At the end of the day he returned, and with a clasp knife and deliberation, and, walking into the store, asked for a plug of tobacco.

"Mistake that tarbacker I got here the other day?" inquired the clerk.

"Yes."

"Well, was that a new brand?"

"No—same old brand."

"Regular plug tarbacker, was it?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, he me; he's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the man. "I knowed I was buying a purty tough plug, but I never thought on bein' plug. I never seen a plug of tarbacker yet that I couldn't bear to pizen at one chaw, and I've chawed a considerable and bit and pulled and twisted, like a dog at a root, but I've kept right along and pulling for six days, and that are am now, and I'm the first one you sold her to me?"

"Seems to be pretty tough," remarked the clerk, as he smelled of the counterfeit.

"Tough? Why, I'm afraid I'll get lockjaw," exclaimed the old man. "I see one out in the country where they've got bones and dead gravel"—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Our Tongue.

Mr. Washington Moon has written a new work on bad English. Some of the errors he points out as glaring are decidedly amusing. For example:

A furrier lamenting, in an advertisement, the tricks played on the public by unprincipled rivals, says that they "fraturely" imitate his trade-mark.

Their task being accomplished, genteel D'Arcany, thoughtful of others in the midst of his sufferings, desired his aid-de-camps unanimously refused to accept the £16 offered to them—and it was not without a long contest, having persuaded them that the General would be pained and wounded by their refusal, having called them my comrades and friends, and shaken their hands, that I managed to overcome their resistance, and they took it, leaving me with the feeling that it was condescension on their part."

The aid-de-camp, by the General's desire, ordered them dinner, for which they expressed their thanks: "A few minutes afterwards, I saw them altogether in conversation in the court. I went down to know what they were talking of, and I learned that they had considered that honor would allow them to sit down at table while their comrades were fighting."

This time they were industrious, and they could only be prevailed upon to take any of them on their return to the field of battle a little refreshment in the shape of wine. "They started at once. It was a long time, however, probably they had not eaten since the night before, and they could not be induced to assault such soldiers as these, says the *Atlantic Monthly*, seems to be astonished at Napoleon's feats.

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The Turkish Soldier.

Van Wiskeele, the military correspondent of the *London Gazette*, contributes his paper some interesting particulars of the Turkish army. He says: "These disciplined and armed, ill-looking, undersized, but wiry Turkish foot soldiers possess many qualities which, with good leadership, would make them equal to the soldiers in the world. In the first place, their daily wants are supplied with the utmost facility, and their powers of endurance are immense. A cup of black tea, a small hard biscuit of maize, and a few olives, constitute the regular daily sustenance, and if they get a piece of hard-boiled mutton once or twice in addition, they look upon it as a luxury. Their dress and equipments are also simplicity. If shoes are scarce, a company marches barefoot; and if there are no cloaks in store, the men remain in their shirts, even in snow and ice, the last war in the East I saw Turkish troops which had not received any pay for six months, who were clad in rags, and among whom a pair of sound boots was a thing unknown—more than a rarity, though time evidently was not much considered, these men managed to keep their arms in excellent order. Another of the characteristics of the Turkish soldier is his extraordinary sobriety, in 1840, and frequently since, I have had opportunities of observing that these qualities will be developed in the strongest degree in the case of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. They are important elements in the formation of good Turkish soldiers, and, in fact, in almost indistinct proportion to the amount of intoxicating liquor consumed, and the sensual excitement of nervous excitement. This is the reason why so many of other European armies are unfit for hard marches. In this Crimean war the infantry were for the most part old fine musketeers, but also deeply sunk in sensuality, almost seemed impossible to deal with them; and yet their shot was either the Englishor the French.

Of the Grand Army Under Napoleon.

Colonel French troops of Napoleon's in the London *Athenæum* in a review of recollections of Colonel de Ségur, were inspired by a feeling of sympathy of the most obliviousness. Some of this is recorded by Colonel Ségur. His General had been mortally wounded at the passage of the Pave. The Grenadiers of the 62d Regiment to carry the General to the rear when their regiment was going into action: "We had three long leagues to go at mid-day in great heat. The Grenadiers relieved one another, by turns, marching quietly, with the greatest carefulness when carrying their load, making no complaints of the weight or the heat of the sun, or of the dust that blinded them. They performed their duty coscientiously; but from their silence and the dejection of their looks, it was easy to see that they regretted the danger from which they were removed."

Their task being accomplished, genteel D'Arcany, thoughtful of others in the midst of his sufferings, desired his aid-de-camps unanimously refused to accept the £16 offered to them—and it was not without a long contest, having persuaded them that the General would be pained and wounded by their refusal, having called them my comrades and friends, and shaken their hands, that I managed to overcome their resistance, and they took it, leaving me with the feeling that it was condescension on their part."

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BANKING HOUSES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS
AND
LOAN SOCIETY
Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.
OFFICERS:
President ..... M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President ..... C. D. O'SULLIVAN
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R. J. TOBIN, JOS. A. DONAHOE,
PETER DONAHUE.
Treasurer ..... EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney ..... RICHARD TOBIN
Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.
Deposits received from $1 to upwards.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOS. A. DONAHOE, Secretary.
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DONOHOE, KELLY & Co
SAN FRANCISCO.
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NEW YORK
BANKERS.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND ..... DUBLIN
Payable at all the Branches,
AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
£

Written for THE MONITOR.

THE GOLDEN PAST.

Though all brilliant glints the Present,
Yet is pales before the Past,
Which with dream-like perfume vanished,
Par 'tis beautiful in last.'
As the day-god clad in splendor
Is darkened by sombre night,
So the golden days—life's springtime—
On Time's pinions winged their flight.

Graven deep on memory's tablet
Are the days that come no more;
Though the Present reigns our monarch,
To "the long ago" we soar.
Touch, with heart ever bounding onward,
Soon the future glowing bright;
Ages smile on the loved departed,
Ink dimed, wreathed in light.

In the morning of our lifetime,
Fraught with simple children joy,
Bent be in perky's soft sunlight,
Giving pleasure no alloy,
Passed we to life's remote summer,
All unconscious of the cary,
Of the sighs, the tears, the anguish,
Which the future doth prepare.

Once again return, oh! childhood—
Sprites of Time, your cares forsake;
Let my lifestream flow back gently,
Where no storms the ripples break,
Come once more, ye peaceful moments,
When with st marked an illness passed,
And united did Time's strong fetters—
Loose the captives he holds fast.

Let me view the scenes departed,
While my heart craves to behold—
Live again in life's bright morning,
Drink in happiness untold;
Call the sleeping from their couches
In the quiet ne silent—rest,
Who, the beds too early blighted,
Doomed were ne'er to unfold.

Call those dear ones, too, though distant,
Wake on mem'ry's chord a thrill;
Though the ocean lies between us,
To my heart they're cherished still.
Bring me back those who in childhood
In my longing did ever join;
But whose brows are cold, dark, furrowed,
And their souls grown cold in love,

Two unite the time-wrought curtain
Let me view the past again,
Let us stray the path mem'ry's manses,
Linger 'neath our childhood's skies,
Bid the Present, unwelcoming,
Retire with scepter sore and cold—
Wither grow the gay between us
And the halcyon days of old.
BAY VIEW, October 9, 1875. LUIS

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on 6th October.

—Mgr. Augustin Marie Martin, first Bishop of Neobhichoze, La., died at his residence in that city on Saturday, October 2. Bishop Martin was a native of France.

—His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Congregations of the Index, Sacred Rites and Bishops and Regulars.

—Died in St. Josephs Convent, Perry county, Ohio, Father T. R. Fallon, a professed member of the Order of St. Dominic, in the 80th year of his age, and in the sixtieth of his religious profession.

—We are glad to learn that Miss Maria," whose poetical contributions to THE MONITOR, the *Ave Maria*, and other Catholic papers, have been much admired, is about publishing her poems and publishing them in book form.

—Right Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, in an address to the St. Aloysius' Society of Portsmouth, Ohio, said: "It is not your Catholicity which shuts you out from honor in this country. Honesty is a fatal bar to political preferment. But your Catholicity, manfully avowed, and steadfastly adhered to, will give you respect from the American people in spite of prejudice and calumny."

—Monday, September 20, being the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, the Pope gave an audience to several persons of distinction, representatives of different Catholic societies, officers of the former Papal army, and several merchants, among whom was Colonel McCleary, a boy. No speeches were made, but his Holiness briefly addressed his visitors, blessing them for their fidelity to the cause of the Church.

—The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* at Rome alleges that Cardinal Borromeo, in his capacity of Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica, recently forbidding the Pope to consent to the transport of St. Peter's (in which the Ecumenical Council was held, and which has remained closed since because of the labors of the Council having been ended) being granted as his Holiness replied that by the help of God the Chamber should be again open for the Basilica next year, in order that the Council may complete its work.

—The solemn and impressive ceremony of the profession of five nuns took place on the 10th ult., in the beautiful chapel of the Convent of Notre Dame. The young ladies professed were—Sister Mary Cecilia (Miss Broderick), daughter of W. P. Broderick, Esq., Alleghany; Sister Mary Baptist (Miss O'Brien, Rathmore); Sister Mary Rose (Miss Smith, Athlone); Sister Mary Lelia (Miss Naughton, Kerry); Sister Mary Augusta (Miss Moynihan, Rathmore). In the absence of the Bishop (at the Synod of Maynooth, Very Rev. Doane Mawe, Tuloe, officiated.

Depth of the Great Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 500 feet deep, is 250 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as the lowest parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all from four vast depths as low as the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the Detroit river, after allowing all the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear to carry more than an equal quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Lake of Nipis, to Lake Ontario. The conjecture is not improbable, and seems to be the only one that the herring and salmon are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence though the Niagara Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; besides, any perfect examinations of the river would furnish a no improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

The country round about Fairview and Nord, Butte county, is infested with coyotes. Nearly every night they commit havoc among the sheep of the vicinity, and no serious loss becomes the intrusion that shepherds are compelled to either house or corral their flocks every night.

Work in Irish Factories.

A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir James Ferguson, the O'Conor Don and Lord Frederick Farendish, opened a session at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, September 20, and proceeded to inquire into the operation of the Factories and Workshops Acts in Ireland. Some of the evidence is full of interest. Mr. Elliott, the manager of the poplin factory belonging to Messrs. Fry, said that the poplin made in Dublin is not exported, and he was sure that the manufacture is not at all extensive, only about one hundred women and girls being employed in it out of the city.

Mr. Lindsay, who is a partner in the great firm of Pim & Co., recommended the closing of every shop at eight o'clock in the evening, but said it would be injurious to women employed in small shops either to make closing at the hour of eight compulsory, or to say, in effect, that women could not continue to work as long as the shops stay open. The result of one course or the other would be the substitution of men.

Mr. Hunter, a Chief Inspector under the Board of Education, supported the plan of losing one set of mill-working pupils go to school on three days of the week, and the others on the alternate days, instead of sending them all to school for a part of every day, as at present done. According to Mr. Hunter, the number of children whose names are on the roils of the Irish National Schools is from six to seven hundred thousand, while the average number in daily attendance is only about half as much. The Chief Inspector made one curious observation. Whilst in the rural districts, generally, there is a great desire to learn, in Trim, in the county Meath, the desire is very low, as to Drogheda, Tuam and Antrim it is very great, and especially in Tipperary. Two pipe manufacturers of Dublin gave evidence in favor of altering the hours of work—now six till six—to eight till eight, the reason assigned being that in winter the men do not come to work till eight o'clock or later. This statement was contradicted by two workmen of the trade.

The Limerick Inspector of Factories said that the manufacture of lace is now almost extinct in Limerick, and also that in millinery and dressmaking shops there is a constant tendency to exceed the legal limits of hours for working.

The Lord Mayor's tailoring business and the sweating system of clothier-making formed the subject of by far the most startling piece of evidence supplied to the Commission. The witness was Mr. Michael McMahon, the Secretary of the Tailors' Association. He appeared to give evidence against the sweating system, which he described as "giving out clothing materials from cheap shops to persons not possessing any tailors themselves, who again get severally employed others to do the work, thus securing a portion of the original profit of the draper." The witness declares that clothes ordered in respectable drapery establishments were frequently made up by people who were living in a revolting state of filth or suffering from contagious and terrible disease. He witnessed one case in which a woman was up working at tailoring while suffering with small-pox with the pustules visible on their arms," and another, in which "the work of three employers was being done in one room with the wife of the lowest lying in a sort of closet off the room, a bed state of the worst type of small-pox, called the black-pox." Some time ago, the witness said, he spoke to the Lord Mayor about getting clothing out sweating work in the prisons, but the witness said, he spoke to the women had got small-pox. The Commissioners asked if he went to the Lord Mayor, and he swears the Lord Mayor told him that he would assist the foreman to the prison in any way he could for his interference.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—Among the persons who partaked during the recent Texas gale was an old soldier named Patrick Lanigan, whose career is given by the Galveston *News*: "He worked on fortifications at Sebastopol, at Gibraltar and at Mars, in 1845. He served in the Mexican war as an American soldier, was wounded at Mier, and was one of those who drew a white ball five times in succession, thus getting off with his life. He was a very high Mason, was born in Ireland, a stay cutter by trade, and had been in Galveston about seven months. He trunk, which is lost, contained some valuables, and some curious relics of his past career. He was over 70 years old."

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii. 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, from which we derive our vital as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Setting upon impure, not organs, as the lungs, liver and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially them this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his invaluable Discovery in the category of "blood purifiers," "blood renovators," or anything of the kind, but recommends it on the contrary, there are hundreds of instances that he is knowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of "blood" disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for "all diseases to which flesh is heir to the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will purify the blood and system of other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral, in their origin, no one will dispute who is posted by him in curing such diseases as Tumors, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions; also all Glandular Swellings, Scrofula and Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, all Syphilitic complaints of the Bones, as White swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases—all of which are the result of bad blood.

CONSUMPTION—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. HOOVER STATION, IOWA.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and discharge on her limbs, and the lame leg would slowly become reduced, and her whole system rotten by the disease. In 1873 a traveling book agent by the name of Hoge, came to our house and left a book on Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery, for us to read. We had all by this time become disheartened, and had given up all hope of her ever getting well. We had tried all the doctors in the country, and had spent all we had, and were in debt. We had no faith in patent medicines, but as a last resort, we concluded to send for a bottle of the "Discovery." Before it was all gone there was a great change for the better. She continued to use it, and in all took seven bottles, and a bottle of Pellets, and was entirely cured. She has since given birth to a child, and is now the healthiest woman in the county. Her limb is entirely well, and has been for over two years. Her case was a bad one, and we have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases. Yours truly,

W. HOOVER.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all druggists.

The Great Anti-Periodic.

The certainty and promptness with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquer the most obstinate cases of malarial disease, and the complete protection which they afford the system against the miasmatic poison which impregnates the air of low lying, marshy localities, stamp them as the great remedy for chills and fever, and all other forms of disease that have their origin in a regular visitation of the malarious type. Invalids who are about to make their annual change of residence from the interior cities to the sea coast, or to the malarious districts of the West, and in all localities in the Eastern and Middle States where fevers prevail, this fine vegetable preparation should be the only tree specific for the disease, and his most reliable preventative. They are also a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, and for constipation, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, periodical headache, palpitation, nervousness, biliousness, and kidney complaints. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
TUESDAY, October 14, 1875. }

FLOUR—We quote: California roller process brands at $6 @ $6 50; and superfine at $4@$5 25.

WHEAT—We quote shipping at $1 @ 1 80@, and milling at $1 70@$1 80. The Liverpool market has fluctuated during the week in consequence of large arrivals and varying reports, though the present quotations nearly agree with those of a week ago.

BARLEY—We quote: Feed, nominally at $1 10@ 1 20; and for good brewing at $1 40@ 1 50; and for choice $1 70@ 1 75. Chevalier and Coast barley are quotable at $1 45@1 60, and Oregon at $1 40@1 50.

OATS—We quote at $1 40@1 50 per ctl.

CORN—Sales of yellow at $1 35@1 50 per ctl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

RYE—We quote at $1 40@1 50 per ctl.

BRAN—We quote bran from wheat as follows—Fine and Red, $1 @$1 10; small White, $1; Fine, $1; Coarse, $1 @$1 10; Middlings, $1 @$1 10.

POTATOES—Sweets, $1 @ 1 25; Burbanks, $1 @ 1 25; Early Rose, $1 @ 1 25.

ONIONS—We quote at $1@$1 25 per ctl.

BEANS—Quotable at $3 @ 3 50 per ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote at $2 @ 2 50 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Quotable at $3 @ 3 50.

RYE—Quotable at $1 @$1 12½ @ 1 25.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 @$1 12½ @ 1 25.

BRAN—We quote Coast, $1; Bay, $1; Middlings, $1 @ 1 25.

HAY—We quote California dry at 15 @ 18½; and Oregon at $17 @ 19.

BARLEY—Quotable at $17 @ 18.

STRAW—We quote at $10@$11 per bale.

HIDES—We quote: Dry, $@$; Salted, $@$; Kips, $@$; Calf, $@$; Deer, $@$; Goat, $@$.

WOOL—We quote: Fall Clip, Foothill, 15@18; Valley, 18@20; Mountain, 20@22; Humboldt, 22@24; Nevada, 18@20; Eastern Oregon, 18@20; Northern, 18@20; Middle County, 18@20; Southern, 15@18; Lambs, 18@20.

HONEY—We quote: Extracted, 7@8; Comb, 10@12½.

BEESWAX—We quote at 25@27½.

DAIRY PRODUCE—We quote: Butter—California fresh rolls, good to choice, 40@45; pickled rolls, 35@37½; firkin, 32½@35.

Cheese—California, 15@16; Eastern, 16@17½.

Eggs—Quotable at 30@32½ per dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 7@8c; other grades, 5@6c.

Veal—At 6@7c.

Mutton—At 6@7c.

Lamb—At 6@7c.

Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, at 6@6½c; corn fed, grain-fed, 5@5½c.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 12½@13½; Eastern, 15@17c.

Bacon—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 10@11c.

Dried Beef—Quotable at 11½@12½c.

Lard—Quotable at 11½@12½c, and tierces, 10@11c per lb in can.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Dressed, at 15 @ 16@ 20; Grahams, 25 @ 30; Roosters, 20@ 25 each.

Turkeys—Dressed, 25@ 30 per lb.

Ducks—Dressed, 25@ 30 per pair.

Geese—Dressed, 25@ 30 per pair.

Pigeons—Quotable at 25@ 30 per dozen.

Hares—At 20@ 25 each.

Rabbits—At 20@ 25 each.

Quail—At 15@ 17½ per dozen.

Wild Ducks—At 20@ 25 per dozen for small and 12 @ 50 for large.

The Grand Art PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Corner Third and Jessie Streets.
F. J. SULLIVAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALISTOGA
REAL ESTATE COMPANY,

CALISTOGA, WITH A POPULATION OF about 500 persons, is a village watering-place at the head of the Valley of the Moon, in California. It is four hours' travel north of San Francisco by steamer and rail. Its shipping point is Vallejo, on the Bay of San Francisco, forty miles distant by rail. It is at the head of the most charming valley in the State.

THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.

In entering the thirty-seven miles of fertile dale the eye never wearies. If one ascends the sides of the lofty mountains that bound the valley on either side, whether looking up the valley or down, and from whatever point of view, the scene is one of ravishing beauty.

Mounting the summit of St. Helena, which bounds over all, far to the east, the snowy Sierras bound the view; and to the west spreads the Pacific Ocean, with its winged ships and its blue horizon. To the north are the vast forests of Mendocino, its stately trees inured to adversity, and Clear Lake, in its pride of expanse, dimpled to a smile.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

From the beauties of Calistoga we turn to its other attractions. The entire corners from seven of fertile land. In Warm Springs we crowded with invalids who flock to its healing waters, and who return cured of their rheumatism, their dyspepsia, their torpid livers and their tender kidneys. The medicinal elements of the hot springs are principally iron, soda, and sulphur. In this climate the season of watering places is prolonged.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

By consulting a map it will be apparent that Calistoga is destined to become a commercial town of importance. It is the centre of a system of macadamized highways leading to many of the richest cultivated valleys of California.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

A new industry is now being introduced at the head of the valley of Napa, which will give easy employment to a large force of laborers. Experiments in wine growing have been made for many years, and with the most satisfactory results. Calistoga is selected as the site of a large factory for making and canning fruits and vegetables, that now go to waste for want of transportation to market. In no part of California can these healthful elements of nourishment be cultivated more cheaply or more abundantly. Considering the depth of its rich soil, the unfailing supply of water, and the wonderful fertile growth in this country, one acre may be counted equal to three acres in the Eastern States. A railroad connecting Calistoga with the Atlantic States, if it is not already in process of construction, will be among the early, fairly, if not assured by favorable ranges fall of the year.

GOLD, SILVER AND QUICKSILVER.

Calistoga is the center, also, of a great mineralized belt of gold, silver and quicksilver. Already these mines are producing mercury, and the product is increasing yearly. A number of valuable mines are now being profitably developed in the region between Calistoga and St. Helena, on the line of the Great Mayacmas Road, and near Silver Mill, on the Clear Lake road. All these mines are from one to fifteen miles beyond Calistoga, to which points their product of ores has now to be hauled by teams. The question of economic ocean to well-defined veins, and the question of cheap transportation to the railroad, are the two matters that will give to Calistoga the control of the trade of the West, and in all localities in the East are and Middle States where malarial diseases prevail. Here are a receptacle as the only tree specific for the disease, and his most reliable preventative. They are also a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, and for constipation, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, periodical headache, palpitation, nervousness, biliousness, and kidney complaints. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

CALISTOGA REAL ESTATE CO.

The splendid property above described, cultivable and mineral lands, water rights, town lots, factory sites, hotel property and farm tracts, has been placed in the hands of trustees, and will be offered for sale in the public market.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$1,000,000 DOLLARS,

Divided into 20,000 Shares of $50 Each.

The sale of a certain number of shares has been authorized by the Board, at the rate of Twenty-Five Dollars per Share.

By an arrangement between the former owners and the present Company, no portion of this land or its products will be sold at less than ten acres at one time, except the smallest degree divested from the one and one-half acre lots.

Those who purchase shares which have heretofore been offered at our people, this plan gives homes and investments to all, and the benefits attributed to the increase and growth are already assured, and where the property is divided into small parcels added values to all its property. It is a division of the original purchase that is now offered to the public.

TRUSTEES:

E. W. BURR, President; Savings and Loan Society; C. BARNEDY, Esq., Bank of Napa; J. B. FAIRFIELD, President of Napa Valley Railroad; DAVID FAIRCHILD, President of Capital Savings Bank, Sacramento; J. F. JACKSON, San Francisco.

For full particulars apply to

WILLIAM H. MARTIN,
General Agent,
320 California street, San Francisco.

m2 3m

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,

704 and 706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD, AND

7 AND 9 GEARY STREET,

With a new and well-selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES, ETC.

All our Goods having been purchased since the decline in the price of Goods, enables us to sell at LOWER PRICES than any other House.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House.

Languages and Sciences.

AN OLD PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT AND modern Languages in the city, teaches Greek, Latin, and five modern languages, viz: French, German, Spanish, Italian and English. This are the literary, scientific and commercial languages. Also, Mathematics, the translation of most of the languages of Europe and of Asia, Phonography, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and the most important series using languages above named. He is a brother of the higher branches of Natural Science, as Physics, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, Philology and the higher Mathematics, also, practical applications of the latter, as Surveying, Navigation and Astronomy. He is also a teacher of Vocal and Piano Music, and gives private lessons in these branches. Private families are respectfully invited to see Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages" on the Monthly Library Building, Room No. 1 from 9 a. m. to 4 P. M.

Read This! Read This!!

THE GRANGER WAT

HAS JUST BEEN PATENTED B

I. W. TUCKER & C

JEWELERS,

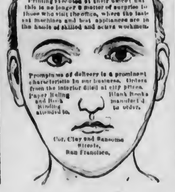
161 Kearny Street, San Francis

IT is the best Watch ever made in the United States. Price, in Silver Cases, 4 oz., $40; 5 oz., $45; 6 oz., $50; 8 oz., $60. Will be sent to any part of the United States, C. O. D. Cases, from $100 to $200, depending upon the weight of case. We keep on hand a large assortment of

Gold Chains, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silverware

Repair Watches and Jewelry. Send us your orders.

Astonishment!
Has settled upon the countenances of all who have witnessed the Electric Belt of Dr. Dyer. Call and see it. Don't forget the number, this is no longer a matter of surprise to those who call therefor, when they have seen its merits and their appearance are in the hands of skilled and scarce workmen.



Prompt use of delivery is a prominent feature in our business. Call and see them from the interior filled at city prices. Black Beads a specialty. Black Beads a specialty. Black Beads a specialty

between them. All seemed to recognize a leader in a tall man of slendar build, whose countenance was shielded from observation by a hideously grotesque black mask, that was properly part of a masquerade suit. At precisely 1:30 A. M. the low command, "Fall in!" was given by the man, and a score from the same parentage was accepted by all present as the order to march. In file of four men each, the gloomy cavalcade wended their way through the bystreets of the town until they came to the Jail. Rifles and revolvers were plentifully distributed among the gathering, and it was with the butt of his revolver that the leader hammered for admittance at the Sheriff's door. It was not heeded by those within until it had been thrice repeated. A window in the second story of the house was then opened and the Sheriff's head emerged into view. He demanded what was wanted, and was told to open the door. He refused, and in an instant it was broken open. The crowd swarmed through every apartment in the Sheriff's dwelling. He was seized and compelled to deliver the keys of the jail. They asked him in which cell the robber was confined, and he directed them to the third cell on the left hand side of the corridor running through the jail.

Like wild beasts the crowd swarmed about the jail door, and seemed impatient at the single delay incurred in opening it, that withheld their prey from them.

The occupant of the fatal cell seemed just awakening from a deep sleep as the leaders of the mob seized him, and he did not utter a word. He seemed unable to stand, a fact that the vigilante attributed to fear, and expressed their contempt for it by sneers and cheers, language, and curses which the heads of half a dozen stalwart men, the half unconscious victim was hurried to the door. He was carried about half a mile beyond the city limits, and then the party halted in a clump of forest. Torches were made of the branches of small trees, and by their light the preparations for the execution were quickly advanced. A rope, with a noose ready prepared at one end of it, was produced, and the would-be gallows' limb's neck.

All this time he had said nothing, and appeared to know nothing of what was going on around him. The pressure of the rope, however, as the noose tightened about his neck, brought him to his senses, and he begged piteously for mercy.

His pleadings were derided, and he was told to turn his attention to his spiritual welfare during the minutes that one would be his last on earth. He did not heed the advice, and while in the midst of a frenzied appeal for mercy the tightening of the noose, as the rope was drawn over the branches of a tree, choked his voice forever. It was a death by strangulation, and after remaining for fifteen minutes on the ground the crowd dispersed, leaving the body suspended in the air, the loose end of the rope having been fastened to a tree some distance from that upon which the decree of Judge Lynch had been executed.

On the following day the body was cut down by the Sheriff, and buried in a rude box hour near the scene of the execution. The Sheriff said the man had told him that his name was Richard Darby, and had confessed to a career of crime in various sections of the State, extending over a period of ten years. With this meagre information public curiosity was forced to remain satisfied. In a few days the Sheriff had a new associate to make public; Burt Silwood, a horse thief, who had been in the jail for some time awaiting trial on that charge, and supposed to have escaped, and if such was the case he must have made a very sore race.

Months and years succeeded the events narrated. Sheriff Gallagher had died, and the memory of the lynching affair that had occurred during his term of office had become a thing forgotten, when attention was called to it by the publication in a county paper of a startling story, which had been slipped from a paper, published at La Grange, Missouri. The publication appeared in 1866, and was to the effect that a horse thief who had been shot near that town, confessed before he died, to a career of crimes almost unparalleled. The most startling feature of James Gallagher the man was the horse thief's name, deeply concerned the people of Lawrenceburg. While the hand of death was weighing heavy upon him, and he knew what a step time he had to live, he refused to pray, trying in vain to quiet his fear of hell-fire by relieving his mind of a dreadful secret that overburdened it. He was the brother of Harriet Gallagher of Dearborn county, Indiana. It was he who committed the burglary and murder at the Miller house-stead in 1863, and his brother, to shield him from the lynchers, had concealed him for two weeks following the crime. The man whom the vigilante had hanged was Burt Silwood, to whom the Sheriff had supplied drugged liquor, and then conducted to the cell that the murderer was known as his own property. The intelligence created the greatest excitement in Southern Indiana, but as Silwood had no friends or relatives left to avenge his death, the murderers were left for punishment to the pricking of their own consciences.—*Irish Democrat.*

A "SWAMP MONSTER."

A "swamp monster" has been causing a painful sensation in North Carolina. The monster, who haunts the neighborhood of Kit's Swamp, is described as being in appearance quite similar to that of the woodcarve, though from the knee downwards he feet and limbs are in shape and form eremely human. In height it measures about five feet, while its volume round the chest "would eclipse the Cardiff giant."

For several weeks past it has been preying upon poultry, garden vegetables and green corn to an alarming extent. The other day a colored man named Ann Grandy was at work in a field, when his little child of five years old was playing in a corn crib with a neighbor's child. Suddenly he heard the children screaming, the dogs barking and the hogs squealing for assistance. Rushing to the edge of the swamp whence the noise proceeded, Ann found himself face to face with the "swamp monster." The intelligent but excessive fear with a child in such paw was making towards the woods. On meeting Ann it paused for a moment, and appeared to hesitate as to the course it would take. Ann, with all the strength of his resolute nature, immediately knocked it down head over heels by a well directed blow on the forehead. The children fell to the ground happily unhurt, and the monster, regaining its feet, took to its heels, and with "lightning rapidity" plunged into the recesses of a neighboring wood. Its contents has, it is stated, aroused much indignation among the members of Kit's Swamp.

An elderly gentleman, returning home from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. Said he: "Jack, I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven." "Why didn't you dodge in?" replied Jack; "I will never have another such chance."

The Part of the Clergy in Politics.

Men who would lead you astray, our dearly beloved brethren, tell you repeatedly that the clergy have nothing to do with answer in politics; that no religious principles should be observed in the discussion of public affairs; and that the clergy have no duties to perform but those of the Church and sacristy; and that the people should in politics practice moral independence. Monstrous errors, our dearly beloved brethren, and woe to the country in which they take root. In excluding the clergy, the Church is excluded; and in putting aside the Church, we deprive ourselves of all the Church contains, both salutary and unchangeable—God, morality, justice, truth; and when we have laid violent hands upon these, we can then only count upon force.

Every man who has his salvation at heart should govern his actions according to divine law, of which religion is the expression and guardian. Who cannot understand that justice and rectitude would reign in conquest if governments and people had always before their eyes that divine law which is equity itself, and the formidable judgment which they will have to undergo one day before Him from whose hands no one can possibly escape! The present constitutions of the people are, therefore, they who wish to banish religion from politics; for under the pretext of freeing the people from what they call *the tyranny, the undue influence of the priest*, they are consequently at the same time for the people bereft of chains, and soon which will be more difficult to throw off; they place might above right, and take from the civil power the only moral check which can prevent it from degenerating into despotism and tyranny!

They wish to shut the priest up in the sacristy! Why? Is it because some of their studies he has acquired certain salutary knowledge of the rights and duties of each of the faithful confided to his care? Is it because he sacrifices his reputation, his tranquility, even his life for the salvation of his fellow-creatures? Is he not a citizen with as much title as others? And why? The first adventurer may arise and speak and set; sometimes there is an influx of strangers into a parish or a county, who some there to forward their own political opinions; the priest alone can neither speak nor write; any one who comes into a parish may be permitted to promulgate all sorts of principles, and the priest, who is in the midst of his children, will have no right to speak, no right to protest against the scandal which are submitted to them.

They who to day cry out that the priest has nothing whatever to do in politics, not long since found and knew their salutary influence; they who now deny the competency of the clergy in these questions formerly praised the security of these principles which give to man the weight of Christian morality. Whence this change if not from the conscientiousness of having opposed to them that influence which they no longer merited. Without doubt, our dearly beloved brethren, the exercise of all the rights of citizenship is a grave matter; it ought to give to its ministers the insurrection which we may deem necessary, and to reprimand those who may go astray; and the Bishops of this Province have not failed to do their duty on this point.

Up to the present we have considered the question in its relation to the way of duty (*moyen de salut*) of society. Are there questions in which the Bishop and the priest may, and sometimes should, interfere in the affairs of religion? We answer without hesitation, Yes; and even more than that, when the attention we call to it by the publication in a county paper of a startling story, which had been slipped from a paper, published at La Grange, Missouri. The publication appeared in 1866, and was to the effect that a horse thief who had been shot near that town, confessed before he died, to a career of crimes almost unparalleled. The most startling feature of James Gallagher the man was the horse thief's name, deeply concerned the people of Lawrenceburg. While the hand of death was weighing heavy upon him, and he knew what a step time he had to live, he refused to pray, trying in vain to quiet his fear of hell-fire by relieving his mind of a dreadful secret that overburdened it. He was the brother of Harriet Gallagher of Dearborn county, Indiana. It was he who committed the burglary and murder at the Miller house-stead in 1863, and his brother, to shield him from the lynchers, had concealed him for two weeks following the crime. The man whom the vigilante had hanged was Burt Silwood, to whom the Sheriff had supplied drugged liquor, and then conducted to the cell that the murderer was known as his own property. The intelligence created the greatest excitement in Southern Indiana, but as Silwood had no friends or relatives left to avenge his death, the murderers were left for punishment to the pricking of their own consciences.—*Irish Democrat.*

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Mondays and Fridays.

Monday and Friday are unlucky days. Such is the belief of many persons, and they would would not begin a journey or undertake any important business on either of those days. Why Monday and Friday should be considered unlucky days is a question that has puzzled many people. Some say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Eve persuaded Adam to eat the forbidden fruit, and Friday because it is the day on which Eve herself ate of the fruit. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Cain killed Abel, and Friday because it is the day on which Christ was crucified. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Pharaoh's army was drowned in the Red Sea, and Friday because it is the day on which the Israelites left Egypt. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Noah entered the ark, and Friday because it is the day on which the flood began. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Moses struck the rock in the wilderness, and Friday because it is the day on which Moses died. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Jacob's ladder was seen in a vision, and Friday because it is the day on which Jacob died. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Joseph was sold into slavery, and Friday because it is the day on which Joseph died. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Jonah was cast into the sea, and Friday because it is the day on which Jonah was cast upon the land. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Daniel was cast into the lion's den, and Friday because it is the day on which Daniel was taken out. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Elijah was taken up to heaven, and Friday because it is the day on which Elijah returned. Others say that Monday is unlucky because it is the day on which Elisha died, and Friday because it is the day on which Elisha was buried

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13. November
14—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Patronage of the B. V. M.
15—Monday—St. Gertrude, Virgin.
16—Tuesday—St. Edmund, Bishop.
17—Wednesday—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.
18—Thursday—Dedication of Basilica of St. Peter and Paul.
19—Friday—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontius, Pope and Martyr.
20—Saturday—St. John of Vitalis, Confessor.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at theprinted label on the margin or wrapper of the paper! the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

GRANT'S PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 8.—A Washington special says:—It is quite certain that three hundred have been largely drawn upon by the President in the appointments of the new Cabinet officers, and among the names on the list are those of Conkling, Morton, Logan, Ingersoll and Chandler. Senator J. Morton, who has been in this city for the last week or two, corresponded in a large degree for the President's assuming a position upon the school question by the coming message. He has been persuading the President that he must assume the position of the champion of Religious and Business in Germany, and come out against the growing demands of Catholicism. He thinks these points—the anti-Catholic, the accuracy of the views of the Republican party, and the unfriendliness of the Democratic party to the President, hope to create a sense of popularity that will cause the people to forget the many sins of the Administration which have been charged up against him during the years of his reign. Should this speak the platform Grant chooses, he is certainly the strongest man to be, early.

The above telegram corroborates very forcibly what we have been saying in THE MONITOR for weeks. General GRANT will be a candidate for reëlection. If the Republicans nominate him, he will be satisfied with that; if they do not, he will make up a strong party of his own. But we think they will nominate him, and probably without much discussion, because he is so tenderly by the strongest man belonging to their party. They have no available candidate whose chances of success are any way nearly as good as his. So the Cæsarism and the third term, upon which the New York *Herald* used to be so eloquent, are more substantial apparitions than we were led to imagine. GRANT has his platform up already, and multitudes are gazing at it in astonishment. Whether this astonishment will be changed into indignation depends a great deal upon their good sense. For, such is what a compliment General GRANT pays to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States! All the real living questions of the day to a serious degree, and he brings forward false and fictitious issues in order to delude them.

The taxation of the country; State and Federal, is simply enormous, and out of all proportion to the requirements of our legislature expenses, and he is silent about that. We have a navy which is practically useless, and is incapable of coping with

The column which declared itself on the celebration of O'Connell's centennial to believe the Home Rule party a d the Ultramontanes of Ireland, has been practically ignored, and has at length recognized it as the insurance, by the Protestant Lord Mayor of Dublin, of a programme for a new party, which has no separality to be in Ireland much what the Republican party is under Grant—a party of corruption. The Irish Republican party, which is based on the idea of spiritual and temporal independence of Ireland from England, and the establishment of a Protestant Republic, has not yet declared itself, but it is evident that it will be a party of corruption and treachery to the Irish people, and of freedom from all ecclesiastical influence. The Lord Mayor will, regardless of the wishes of the Archbishop, not address the meeting, declaring that the Irish Catholics will repudiate the proposition of the Lord Mayor of Irish, being determined to make their fight side by side with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. As the author of the new party is "a self Patriotic" man, of course, the "property of the part of the Irish Catholics" is to be ignored, and the Irish Catholic party smashed. It will look on waiting, if not cause up in its place any compromising negotiation, for the moment the power of the Archbishop is gone for the political field, all hope or expectation of political autonomy or unity of action must be abandoned, and the old bitter feud between North and South will very promptly re-assert itself with more than its former bitterness.

The foregoing article is from the Sacramento *Weekly Union* of Wednesday last. It shows how very mistaken may be made by one who writes from location when information is not sought even when it is desirous of telling the truth. If our contemporary paid enough attention to Irish affairs to warrant it in writing about them, it would now know that the danger it predicts in the Home Rule party is altogether an imaginary one. The Lord Mayor of Dublin may think himself a very good Catholic, but those well acquainted with him rank him among those whom a celebrated Jesuit declared to be the greatest assholes of the Church—i. e., pious fools. The honest man is weak minded and vain-glorious to a degree that makes him the laughing stock of his fellow-citizens of Dublin. No one who knows him would attach the slightest importance to anything he says or does. He may perform the functions of his office well enough—they require no very great strain upon the intellect—but when he undertakes to perform the office of guide, philosopher and friend to the Irish people he attempts what he is unequal to, and simply makes a fool of himself. Neither the bishops nor priests of Ireland are accountable for his vagaries, and will one morning find he has given him the slightest encouragement in his anti-Protestant crusade. He forwarded the circular proposing the establishment of his "Faith and Fatherland" association to the whole Irish hierarchy, and, much it is the enagrin, no doubt, did not receive even the compliment of an answer from a single member. At the recent Home Rule meetings the most prominent speakers were clergymen, and one and all denounced the Lord Mayor and his intending to restore the honesty and morality which once were the pride of this Republic. Its cause have a very poor idea of the intelligence of his country men if he thinks he can make them condone extravagance, corruption and dishonesty by raising the Orange battle cry of "Down with the Pope!"

AN INFLATION PAPER.

The *Irish World*—is an out and out "inflation" paper. It always raves a craze of some sort, but this is the most mischievous it has taken up for some time. All the arguments in vogue with the rag money organs are paraded in its columns, and though they may pass in the East, they sound very ridiculous here. We want the republic to be honest and to pay, or be ready to pay, a dollar where it promises a dollar. We believe in the money that comes from the Mint, not in that which comes from a printing machine and is counted by the ream. We are certain that the commercial stability of California, and the readiness with which it recovers from disasters which would prostrate the East for six months, are owing to the fact that we have always adhered to specie payment, and never have accepted greenbacks as a medium of exchange. When they come here we get rid of them and send for specie. Next just as quickly as possible. The *Irish World* has only one argument peculiar to itself, and that is one unworthy to be laid before intelligent people and altogether unworthy of it. In the speech of that England is pleased at the recent victories of the "third money" party, and, of course, the inference is that therefore they must have an injurious effect upon the country. Bosh and humbug like this can only be swallowed by the most hopelessly stupid among the ignorant and the illiterate. It is precisely teaching like this that makes our countrymen look ridiculous in the eyes of educated Americans, and gives rise to the idea that they are so gullible as to be at the mercy of every rogue and charlatan who knows how to play upon their sympathies. It is vicious and immoral to try to persuade the honest artizans and work ingmen of the East that the "money" in which their labor is transformed into manufacture by the bushel, in order to cover up his own delinquency and conceal his own dishonesties, is honorable to the country or serviceable to them. We can hardly believe that the *Irish World* is sincere in its advocacy of the "rag money," and we fear it has been bought up by some of the wealthy Wall street operators to whom a resort to sound specie payment would be financial death. There is no country in the world whose credit ought to be better, or whose trade ought to be sounder, than these United States of America; but unfortunately the thievery and the rapacity of the radicals have prevented them from sustaining their reputation abroad, and brought them into disaster. Let the *Irish World* keep to its

—although it is terribly, but humiliating, it is to be wise harmless. If it disgusts intelligent people, it does not exactly hurt anybody. But let that arrant humbug once get matters requiring more education, more thought and more intellect for their understanding. Its mouthing "patriotism" may be endurable, but its support of a dishonest currency is mischievous.

THE LOSS OF THE "PACIFIC."

Our readers will find elsewhere in our news columns a full and detailed account of the terrible disaster which befell the steamer *Pacific* off Cape Flattery, near the Columbia. Bold and haunting like this can only be swallowed by the most hopelessly stupid among the ignorant and the illiterate. It is precisely teaching like this that makes our countrymen look ridiculous in the eyes of educated Americans, and gives rise to the idea that they are so gullible as to be at the mercy of every rogue and charlatan who knows how to play upon their sympathies. It is vicious and immoral to try to persuade the honest artizans and work ingmen of the East that the "money" in which their labor is transformed into manufacture by the bushel, in order to cover up his own delinquency and conceal his own dishonesties, is honorable to the country or serviceable to them. We can hardly believe that the *Irish World* is sincere in its advocacy of the "rag money," and we fear it has been bought up by some of the wealthy Wall street operators to whom a resort to sound specie payment would be financial death. There is no country in the world whose credit ought to be better, or whose trade ought to be sounder, than these United States of America; but unfortunately the thievery and the rapacity of the radicals have prevented them from sustaining their reputation abroad, and brought them into disaster. Let the *Irish World* keep to its humbug, although it is terribly, but humiliating, it is to be wise harmless. If it disgusts intelligent people, it does not exactly hurt anybody. But let that arrant humbug once get matters requiring more education, more thought and more intellect for their understanding. Its mouthing "patriotism" may be endurable, but its support of a dishonest currency is mischievous.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LIFE OF THE APOSTLE ST. JOHN. By M. L. Bernard. Translated from the French edition. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. In the French the work is exquisitely written, and the translator has happily been able to preserve many of its beauties. Consequently it is a book easily read, for it charms as we go on. It does more than that—it edifies; how could the life of the disciple whom Jesus loved do otherwise? M. Bernard really gives a history of the foundation of the Christian Church in this careful and scholarly biography. If it find a large and ready sale, we get good proof of the wholesome influence of Catholic literature.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF PAUL SIGNERET, Seminarist of St. Sulpice. Translated from the French of the second edition, by N. R. New York: P. C. O'Shea, 37 Barclay street. There will always be a tender but melancholy interest attaching to the memory of those who were made the victims of Communistic rage, hatred and desperation of Belleville, Paris, May 26, 1871. In this book we have a sketch of the brief but saintly career of one of the youngest of the ecclesiastics who were inhumanely butchered on that occasion just referred to. The description of his life in prison, his hopes and fears, and the culminating tragedy of the murderous fusillade is most vivid and thrilling.

RELIGIOUS CHROMOS.—We have received from Messrs. Benziger Brothers, New York, two beautiful chromos, done in oil colors—"The Sacred Heart of Jesus" and "The Immaculate Heart of Mary"—both of which we cannot speak too highly. They certainly are the finest of the kind we have seen, rivaling the neatest painting in softness, beauty and artistic finish. They are said at the low rate of a dollar and a quarter each, at which figure they are truly marvels of cheapness. Any drawing-room would be embellished by them if they were hung in the manner corresponding to their merits. The house of Benziger Brothers very rarely sends any article before the Catholic community which is not excellent of its kind and good value for the price.

THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD, Dublin: W. B. Kelly. The October number contains the following articles:—"Pastoral Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland;" "The Institute of Catholic Subjects;" "Theological Questions;" "Ecclesiastical Documents."

ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE. The November number contains a large amount of reading matter, stories, poetry, household receipts facet æ, etc.

The *British Quarterly Review*, for October, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, contains as follows:—Religious Art;" "The Atomic Theory of Lucretius;" "The Poetry of Alfred Tennyson;" "The Romance of the Peerage;" "Modern Conservatism;" "Contemporary Literature."

The Knights of St. Patrick.

On Wednesday evening, 10th inst., Irish-American Hall was crowded by a very intelligent audience to witness the second literary entertainment given by the "Knights of St. Patrick." The programme was announced with an overture on the piano by Miss Mollie Golden, which was admirably rendered and elicited loud applause. Mr. James R. Kelly, who acted as President of the evening, then introduced Rodger Goodwin, who read a well-written original essay entitled "Liberty without Licentiousness," which was rewarded with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Goodwin also read a few choice selections by the Hon. J. J. Tobin and John H Ryan followed, interspersed by vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. H. Eiger (piano), Miss Mollie Golden (piano), Messrs. Hartnell, Holland, Deary and Clyde, who, one and all, acquitted themselves creditably.

NEW CATHOLIC REVIEW.—Messrs. Hardy & Mahony, publishers of the *Catholic Quarterly Review*, of Chicago, have announced their intention of starting a new Catholic Quarterly Review in January. The cessation of Brownson's has made such a publication almost a necessity for the Catholic community, and, if up to the mark in literary and scholarly merit, it will receive a hearty welcome. Among those whom are to contribute articles to the first number of the new quarterly are many of our distinguished gentlemen, who are well able to make the new magazine a success. Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; Very Rev. John A. Corcoran, D. D., Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., O. A. Brownson, LL.D., Rev. Edward McGlynn, D.D., Rev. Joseph V. O'Connor, Dennis Dowling Wolff, editor *Catholic Standard*. The subscription will be five dollars a year. Address Hardy & Mahony, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROFESSOR NEIL.—Fourteen evening, at the hall of St. Ignatius' College, Father Joseph M. Neil, S. J., upon the resumption of his course of popular science lectures, discoursed for about twenty months ago on account of a serious indisposition which then prevented him from completing the series, spoke at length on "Electricity and its Practical Applications," illustrating his lectures with numerous interesting experiments, before an intelligent and appreciative audience, largely composed of ladies. As a prelude to the lecture, Professor Stallings Armitage played a sparkling selection on several popular themes. Throughout, the lecturer was listened to by the audience with a rare attention, attaining a deep appreciation of the theme. The next lecture of the series will be delivered on Thursday week, and will be on Electro-Magnetism and its many applications."

CARDS.—A fac-simile of Dr. Hall's Hemachaine will relieve the distressing complaint at once.

THE KENMARE PUBLICATIONS.

The Sun of Kenmare's Lottery—Departing to take place December 8th.

To the Editor of The Monitor—Dear Sir: I write to inform your numerous readers that the prizes for our grand drawing are in active preparation, and that it will take place without fail on the 8th of December. The lace bridal veil, tunic dress, cloak, etc., are almost complete, and will, I believe, prove to be the most beautiful specimens of Irish art ever seen by the shippers. The baby's robe and hood, from our own designs with their national emblems, are also ready, and I hope will be won by some child who will live to be a credit to old Ireland.

The lace pocket handkerchiefs are nearly complete, and are worked by a deaf and dumb girl who is rarely skilled in needlework, and to whom, thank God, we are able to give constant employment.

The books are in the hands of Irish binders, and will, they say, be fit for exhibition at Philadelphia, and the various other prizes are all awaiting the day of the drawing. I shall feel greatly obliged if those who have tickets will send them at once—either to Mr. John Donohoe, Sheamount, Jackson county, Indiana, or direct to me. Those who have not yet obtained tickets can send to Mr. Donohoe for them, or can send by post office order or draft on bank to me, and I will have their names written on tickets and put into the drawing by return mail.

I again beg to say that no time may be lost in getting in the tickets as the Convent of Mercy, Sneemford, formerly. The young ladies are working night and day, and Miss Sinchan (the religious Sister Mary Joseph), and Miss Partin (Sister Mary Gonzaga), have been at it from morning till night. Bishop of Achonry, presided, and received the vows.

His Majesty King George of Greece has shown special favor to Monsignor Mc-rangie, Bishop elect of Zante, in the Ionian Archipelago, and the Holy Father has consented to gratify the desire of the Catholics of Zante by appointing to the see of that island Father Joseph Schinas, a native of Zante, who has been for many years Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome.

THE PROGRESS OF A GREAT CATHOLIC FAMILY.—We are glad to see the progress of the great Catholic firm of Benziger Brothers have been compelled by the surprising increase of their extensive business to enlarge their premises to such an extent as to occupy the whole of No. 14 as well as No. 16 as stated on North side street, in the upper portion of which they have established a depot for the sale and appliances of Catholic worship and devotion. We predict a prosperous future for the house, for, if there be any firm in the United States worthy of success, and fully able to merit it, most certainly is that of Benziger Brothers. They have the good-will and express approbation of the Holy Father for their zealous labors in the spread of religious literature and the practice of Catholic devotion; and distinguished members of the hierarchy in this country have also testified to the value and extent of their services in the cause of religion and education. Throughout Catholic Germany their name is known as a household word wherever there is a Catholic family or a Catholic establishment. They are importing and publishing books in the German language, and we are glad to see that they will have a branch house in Cincinnati, where they will be able to supply the German Catholics of the West and South with books at as low rates as possible and that already in a very short time.

HARRY T. BLAKEY.

LATER.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Names of Those Lost.

The following dispatch was received at noon Wednesday, rendering certain the sin of Captain Hunsell:

PORT TOWNSEND, November 10.—At three o'clock on Monday morning the steamer Oliver Wolcott, whose off Fuller Point, Whidby Island, picked up one of the crew of the *Pacific*, who was living on a raft from which Capt. Jeff Hunsell and the second mate were drowned. He says that the *Pacific* was struck by a vessel, and sank immediately. Hunsell was on the raft with him, and soon after the paddle-boxes had no sign to them. He thinks that the engineer and wheel were also lost; the rest he could not say.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

And felt a shock and we had struck a rock, or something of the kind, and we were going down. I could not tell how long it took me to get to the surface, but I was then in the water. I struck out for the nearest object I could see, which was a piece of the wreck, and I got hold of it. I then went to see about the rest of the crew, but could not find any one. I heard no one else, and I could not find any one. I then got on the piece of the wreck I had got hold of, but we could not budge it. I then got on a raft.

WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE CREW.

Captain Hunsell was on the raft when I reached it. I asked the Captain if there were any more lights or signs. He said there were not. I asked him if he knew what had become of the crew, and he said he did not know. I asked him if he knew what had become of the second mate, and he said he did not know. I asked him if he knew what had become of the engineer, who was a master of steam vessels, and he said he did not know. I asked him if he knew what had become of the wheelsman, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the steward, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the passengers, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the cook, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the mate, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the captain, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the second engineer, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the second mate, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the steward, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the cook, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the wheelsman, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the passengers, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the engineer, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the captain, and he said he did not know. I then asked him if he knew what had become of the mate

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of October 23.

ARMAGH.

At the election of town commissioners for Portadown the following was the result of the polling: Mr. W. J. Guy, 137; Mr. Burtie, 132; Mr. Cowdy, 108; Mr. Hall, 119; and Mr. Eccles, 115.

At the Lurgan revision sessions there were 16 objections entered in the Lurgan district, of which 13 were allowed. In the Portadown district there were 23 claims made by the Conservatives, of which 16 were allowed.

Mr. Beresford, son of the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Judah, of course, a thoroughbred Tory, was on Monday elected for the borough of Armagh, defeating Mr. Kaye, the Conservative barrister, by a majority of thirty votes. Mr. Kaye was one of the ravening barristers for the city of Dublin, and as such was in the receipt of a very big salary, but he started for Armagh and felt no sore of sickness that he threw up his place. He sees the matter of observing now. As to Armagh, it is, of course, one of those model Ulster boroughs set up as pattern for the rest of Ireland, yet we read that the shopkeepers, all of a trouble, put up their shutters, that policemen held every corner, and that disguised bands of roughs paraded the town to the terror of all peaceable people.

CARLOW.

At the Carlow quarter sessions there were only two cases of assault, a petty nuisance to go before the grand jury.

At the annual election of five commissioners for Carlow, for the first time during a number of years, the election was contested. After the voting papers had been examined the result of the polling was declared to be as follows: Messrs. James Morris, 160; William Duggan, 84; Lawrence Mullan, 71; James Kelly, 74; James Moore, 69; William K. Tully, 59; Matthew Hogan, 96; Thomas Cowdy, 43; and Patrick Mahaboe, 37.

CLARE.

The criminal business of the quarter sessions, says the *Clare Advertiser*, was so slight that it might easily have been disposed of at petty sessions. Under that view the judge unanimously agreed to refuse granting additional licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the entire area district.

On Saturday the melancholy announcement of the death by drowning of two men named Hennessy and Fennell, of Kilbaha, named Kilrush. It appeared that these two men, and another named O'Neill, all well-to-do farmers, were fishing off Loop Head, and when returning they were overtaken by a fearful storm, which upset their canoe. Fennell and Hennessy sank immediately, but O'Neill was miraculously saved by some men who went to his aid.

CORK.

Great interest was manifested in the annual election of town commissioners at Queenstown last week. Of the five gentlemen who were returned by ratepayers, Messrs. Cahill, Dawson, Farrell and O'Connell were reelected, and Mr. O'Driscoll, the fifth, was replaced by Mr. Rogers.

A meeting was held in the Cork city court-house last week for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of the entire show to be held in Cork next year under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society. The Earl of Bandon presided, and there was a large attendance of county gentlemen and

The Irish Protestant Synod separated October 7th after a somewhat dull session of a week. Before the close a resolution in reference to the Athanasian Creed. Dr. Webber, the Earl of Mountcashel and Mr. Pentron Fitzgerald having addressed the assembly all at the same time some confusion was experienced, and the last-named was dispensed of by a motion to count the house, which disclosed the fact that the number of clergy and lay members present was not sufficient to form a quorum. The Bishop, in dismissing the assembly, observed that at one time a collision seemed imminent, and he was afraid the diocese might go down bigger to Youghal, but being God it was still afloat. The episcopal joke was highly relished, and the synod dispersed in good humor.

DONEGAL.

At the election of town commissioners for Letterkenny, last week, Messrs. John Gallagher, Robert McMeiklin and Edward McFadden, old commissioners, were reelected without opposition.

DUBLIN.

Before the commencement of the Newry licensing sessions, on Wednesday week, an influential deputation from Newry and Rostrevor waited on the magistrates and urged the propriety of lessening the number of public houses, or, at least, of their opinion, to the best interests of the community.

The revision of the Parliamentary voters' list for the division of Dunsyndrick took place in the county court-house, Downmarket, Dublin, before Mr. Edmund Q. C. (Colonel Ford, ex-M. P. for the county Down, and Captain Bruay, J. P., occupying seats on the bench).

DUBLIN.

Messrs. George Edward Ilberry, Alex. MacDonnell and Benjamin Boodaw Tyler were last week reelected to the Board of Commissioners of Kilmainham township.

At the Dalkey township elections Mr. J. Fleming, chairman, presided. Official returns showed O'Neill, Higginbotham, Field, Murphy, Wright and McComas. First four elected.

At the Blackrock municipal elections Mr. Verdon, J. P., presiding at Blackrock; Mr. Botham at Monkstown, and Mr. Alves at Booterstown, commissioners returned to Blackrock were Messrs. Barnside, Mc. Donnell, Crosby; Monkstown—Messrs. J. Smith, Brenan, Walpole; Booterstown—Messrs. Robinson and Sullivan.

The Irish Association for Sunday-Closing of Public Houses held its annual meeting on Monday in the Rotunda. The business meeting at two o'clock was presided over by Sir Dominic Corrigan. Letters of sympathy and support were read from Mr. Gladstone, Archbishop Manning, Mr. Forster, about eighty other members of Parliament, and a large number of representative men in various walks of life. Similar expressions of advocacy were contained in letters from Cardinal Cullen, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and several other Catholic and Protestant Irish prelates.

GALWAY.

The sudden death is announced of Dr. Dwyer, Tuam.

At the election of Town Commissioners for Tuam, the numbers declared by the chairman are as follows: Peter A. Daly, William Gannon, John Moylan, Patrick Cribbin, Martin Corcoran, Richard Daly, James Bourke and Patrick O'Donnell.

At the annual election of five commissioners for Navan, in place of those retiring by rotation, the following was the result of the voting: Mr. Charles Donnellan, Mr. M. Moore, J. Everard, P. Moore, W. Monk.

KERRY.

At the annual election of five commissioners for Listowel, in place of those retiring by rotation, the following was the result of the voting: Peter A. Daly, William Gannon, John Moylan, Patrick Cribbin, Martin Corcoran, Richard Daly, James Bourke and Patrick O'Donnell.

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LIBERTY WITHOUT LICENTIOUSNESS.

The following is a full report of the essay read by Judge M. Cooney at the literary entertainment of the Knights of St. Patrick, Wednesday evening, at Irish-American Hall:

Mr. President Ladies and Gentlemen and Brother Knights—I have selected for my subject this evening, "Liberty without Licentiousness." It is a subject upon which you ought to be entertained for hours. You cannot, therefore, expect me to do justice to it in the short time allowed, even did I possess the ability, a gift I do not claim to possess. Liberty is defined by some authors to be gratification; and straight be more particularly defined to be the right of man to do what-soever he pleases, provided the rights of his fellow man do not suffer there-by, and so long as natural law (which is superior to all law, under proper restraint), is not violated. It is the right of man to carry out his own free will in all things subject to the laws of nature, revealed law, the laws of society and all just laws enacted by Government. God created man, the master-piece of all creation, with rare gifts of intelligence, power of comprehension and an enlarged will. But while he made his mind man and endowed him with such rare blessings and powers, the same God also ordained and prescribed certain laws for the government of mankind; laws which man has no right to violate without incurring His displeasure and condemnation. We, in our creation, enjoy natural liberty, which means the right of man to do as he pleases without any restraint, except by the law of nature, which transmits to the intellects, ideas, tastes and wants of mankind were as varied in their nature and character, and that it was impossible for man to exist in his wild, neutral state, and carry out the ends and objects of his creation without a certain amount of social intercourse, it became necessary to organize into different societies and governments, and, as the result, people of like tastes among themselves the best and most intelligent persons to enact just and wise laws for the government of states, and the preservation of the rights of the people, and having no opposition to the members of society in general.

MANKIND, THUS ASSEMBLED,

And having drawn on reason and judgment, and being alive to the necessity of fully recognizing the power and wisdom of the Almighty in all things as well as in the organization of government—having also considered the mutual benefits and advantages derived from a just government, administered for the mutual interest of society—gladly and voluntarily waived some of their natural rights; submitted their will and savage liberty as a price for becoming members of society, and organized upon such an elevated and enlightened foundation. And each man thus offers up as a peace offering to the Deity his individual natural feelings and passions, that society may prosper and civil and religious liberty flourish in the land.

A Government formed in this manner, and upon such principles, impartially and justly administered, is not only sanctioned by the members thereof, but has also Divine recognition and approval, for it is suggested and conceived in the mind of man as enlightened and inspired by Divine Providence. Based upon the will and calm deliberation of the people, organized and instituted in wisdom, maintained by the rule of justice and the prudent administration of the laws—with lawful observance of the mixed compact will guarantee the liberty and happiness of the governed, for the character needs no sacrifice, sword nor gun to support it. The will and affections of the people are its broadest base—their intelligence and gentle its motive powers.

But, whenever Government attempts to alter the course of society by force, tramples upon the rights of the people and enacts laws for its aggrandizement of wealth and the suppression of liberty, it loses its sacred character, and, crawling along upon the earth—while the latter marches on through life, full of all the happiness and contentment possible—pours forth himself and all mankind, possessing the love of God and of country; always according to others the same joy as to himself. He would have himself be in a perfect man; he carries within him a burning lamp, which sends a halo of glory, as it were, around his heart, and kindles within him an unquenchable fire, which constantly inspires him to the realization of all his hopes and aspirations.

But, while man should always cherish in his heart the love of liberty, and be ever ready to advocate and defend it, the greatest care should be taken not to mistake licentiousness or indifference to the just rights of others for it; because very often the darkest of enthusiasts, the greatest advocates of disorder and confusion, the wildest fanatics and most unscrupulous men, whose very acts and conduct are sapping its foundation, are hailed as advocates of true liberty!

THEY ARE LED BY THEIR BLIND IMPULSES,

And become complete slaves to their passions, and then nothing is safe in their path. Religion is trampled upon, the temples of God are desecrated and leveled to the ground in the name of liberty! And who dare check them in their mad career, or even if they from them in spirit so as the means to be employed in accomplishing the desired object?

Society is frequently overturned; revolution and bloodshed are often precipitated for liberty, and nothing is safe or sacred without reason or judgment, and dashheading into the jaws of destruction without considering the results. Good Revolution—often they want no liberty based on reason and harmonious laws, but are maintained by fraud or blind fanaticism, based upon the base philosophy of the day, or the wild theories of the hour, and the sacrifice of religion and every principle of justice and everything that is approved by the intelligent mind of man. Such would be a misnomer, and would not be worth having, much less fighting for. Such is but short-lived, and could not guarantee the rights or liberties of the people for any period of time. Its own folly and wickedness would destroy it; and as Lamartine truly says, "Death itself rends in the hour of sinning for the promises of God; the Republic of these men without a God was quickly branded, the liberty which they gave to their fellow-men. Such men are dangerous architects of liberty, for they bear upon their organization, misnamed government. Resting upon a rotten foundation, it is a fearful instruction and subversion of liberty. The ignorance and violence, fostered in such men and misled by temporary excitement and unjust force, and everything is sacrificed to its safety or its hatred. Rule or rule is the order of the day; licentiousness is supreme master of the hour, and there is no guarantee for life or property, or, as the profound philosophic Bacon of Salique, in speaking of a government thus organized, describes it, He says: "The abodes of its enemies pursue it, and makes it continuously tremble. Its own people become its enemies, and leaves no repose. The weakness of its organization, its unstable passions, warns it at every step of its approaching fall and in its imprest despair it makes the convulsive efforts of a dying giant, trying to regain its vigor, are the live of citizens if they secure the slightest suspicion, and the system of trouble and of violence would procure for it a moment of security, and add a few days to its existence." Such is a picture of true liberty that is for mine.' Why the frenzy, this cruelty? It is because the ancient government has been overthrown by force, and the new has not been established in the same way.

THE IDEA OF RIGHT HAS DISAPPEARED

From the sphere of power, legitimacy does not protect it, even its novelty betrays its little value; everything forebodes its short existence. Stripped of the reason and power which is its only support, and stranded upon the rocks of selfish

GOD BLESS THE FLAG OF IRELAND.

God bless the day of Ireland! flashing "flashiest" of the "Orient!"
Though scarred and banned in native land for contrition it has borne!
Spread its folds in heaven's sunlight—let it float, oh! let it wave,
That banner of our glorious name, that ensign of the brave!

Let proud Columbia vaunt the "Stars," and France her "Eagle" scout,
And England boast that crossed rag which guards her iron coast!
Though vaunt they may their banners' sway, yet prowder we, I weed,
When threwsh the unlimited lapse of years we gaze upon the "Green."

For, long before Columbia's shore by Spanish foot was trod,
And long ere savage British foil old Rome's chariot-ing rod—
Aye, when the Eagles of old Rome soared o'er a conquered world,
The "Green" screamed out defiantly in Freedom's light unfurled.

Long are the Christian banners topped the towers of Asmaica,
And long ere gallant France was swayed by sceptre of Bourbon,
And long ere Albion's pirate "Red" first floated on the breeze,
The "shamrock" waved o'er Ireland's hills and swept her verdant seas.

O, what a wealth of wreathed fame illumed our land of yore,
When Erin's kings in victory her banners proudly bore!
The "First-dolls" na'er had such fame, or England's "Red" such sheen,
And half the glory of the "stars" is borrowed from the "Green."

The fox has tried the rack, the rope, the dungeon and the shot,
To bring that brave old banner 'neath Oppression's yoke;
Though it struck down by force and fraud on hill and over and plain,
Up it soared and out it streamed to heaven's light again.

On many a crimson battlefield, from Boyne to rolling Lee,
From Wicklow's hills to Kerry's peaks, that banner floated free;
For in each dark, despondent age hope kept some soul of fire,
To fan to lightning flame once more the smouldering Gaelic ire.

Then arbed 'mongst the Ulster hills the "slogan" of O'Neil—
Then rang O'Donnell's dread yahoo" and flashed Fitzgerald's steel;
Then Emmet rose amid the gloom which wrapped his native isle,
And though he failed to rend the chain, he saved the same again.

Since Hussey's soul from Dublin town ascended in its flame,
Never here have walked with hero mein the glorious pairs we tread;
And then from rolling year to year the cause "grew brawly on."
Each patriot sire bequeathing it, as heirloom, to his son.

Lift up thy heart, O Ireland! thy day of vengeance nears;
Pull soon thy "Green" shall float again, girt round with cheering spears,
Aye, proudly o'er the battle-field, and o'er the victor's van,
And "Erin's Sunburst" strean once more in mail-clad sun!
And ye who vaunt the fame which erst banned your sires around,
Prepare to smile the falsest sight on Irish soil again.

By the sea-view grand that cluster round the "dear, blest land of song"—Erin!
And whose o'er subduing inner robes our cause is golden sheen—
By the glorious hope within us, by the prime and by the grave,
We shall rest in Freedom's garden for the land beyond the wave.

T. D. O'CALLAGHAN.

The English in Egypt.

A leading article in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the great radical-conservative organ of England, and in many respects the best informed of the London newspapers—contained, as the telegraph informs us, the following statement:

English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for preservation of our Indian Empire." The *Pall Mall* is an alarmist in everything that concerns British relations with the outside world. Its interest and dislike of the United States are known to everybody.

But with all that, a statement of this nature is so important that its editor, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, would not allow it to pass without having good reasons for doing so. His chief editorial staff contributor on the subject of Indian affairs, Mr. F. a James Stephen, formerly a member of the Indian Government, is also a man too well versed in the subject, and too diplomatic a lawyer, to permit any utterances of such a serious character to appear if affairs fully justified it. We must therefore accept the little paragraph as the presage of important complications in Egypt, though it is by no means sure that the events the are anticipated will take place with in the next ten years.

The distances are immense, the sands are very deep, and provisions and water very scarce in the deserts of Central Asia, and the Russians have a great work to do before they can expect to enter Afghanistan. Their scouts have lately reached a village some three days from the Oxus in the north-western frontier of that kingdom but the could not have been more than a foraging expedition, the borders of Afghanistan being very fertile and naturally tempting to the flying detachments which the Russians have to send out from the stations they have so consecutively occupied.

The London *Times*, which has been for years past very optimistic in its views on the Russian progress in Asia, has also lately changed its tone and printed several sharp articles on the expedition to that village, so that the attention of the British nation has been seriously aroused on a subject which the shop-keeping John Bull began to consider as satisfactorily settled by the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Czar. That Egypt must be occupied by the English as soon as any real danger for India shall present itself, is evident. It is the only possible basis of operations for them. An English army sent out from Egypt, via Persia, would find itself in the rear and flank of the Russian forces invading Afghanistan, not to speak of the inestimable advantage which a re mark shortened sea route to India would assure.—*N. Y. Sun.*

RELICS OF IRELAND.

THE CHAPEL OF KILBENNY.

The chapel of Kilbenny stood on a slight declivity of one of the many undulating hills and valleys gradually approaching the mighty Galtees. It was a little cruciform building in the form of a cross, and was so situated as to be seen from every point of the compass. On one side it was sheltered by a thick grove of young fir trees—on the other, by a high double ditch, crowned by a dense clump of brown yellow furze, under which ran a rapid stream that made its way through a tract of soft and healthy boglands.

The unpretending house of God was covered by a thatch of straw and fir branches, on its outside—and the holes of the same branches acted as pillars within. The altar was primitive, and merely covered by a white cloth—and behind it, the vestry boasted of a little fireplace, a shelf, which supported a bowl and a spoon, from which the good old pastor breakfasted on Sunday, for his parish was large and he had a long way to come. The neighbors contended who should supply him with his quantum of milk—so now by the summer—or light his fire in the winter, to boil his eggs and have his meals hot and comfortable, when the Mass was over, the fire was again doing duty in the matter of fuel, as well as their many other services.

It was on Sunday morning that all the folks in the neighborhood and from all parts of the surrounding districts were assembled, attending holy mysteries. The chapel was crowded, the old people occupying the place nearest to the walls of the sanctuary—the men, with their snow-white heads bowed down in meek reverence—the mistress in adorning silence, clothed in their long wide mantles—with their hair bound up in large red kerchiefs, the ends of which hung down loosely behind them.

The younger portion of the population occupying the middle of the building—the young men and women—while behind them knelt the married population, with their young offsprings, whom they endeavored by signs to order by many and seasonable admonitions, as they, time after time, stopped their devotion to look after their proceedings. One little urchin caused his mother very many distractions, by his stand and admiration of the evolutions of a swallow, which was eddying about the roof, and in a thousand indescribable flights visiting every nook and crevice that might possibly afford a site for his projected nest building.

The cold might be eight or nine years old, with black, straight hair hanging down on its shoulders, cheeks, brown and ruddy, with rude health and mountain ramblings, eyes black as coal, and large, liquid and lustrous. White under the immediate surveillance of his grandam, his little hands were piously folded and raised in seeming prayer—but the moment her attention was called away, and her beads resumed, those innocent hands were busy with more in search of the beadsong flight of the bird, and were lit up with a joy and admiration, that would have made the heart of any lover of nature rejoice. Then would a smile for him—the tears rose in his eyes and the little boy set about to express saying the little words of his share of duties hood, only looking how sad then for such other communings smile, as a reward for his ready and willing compliance.

The Mass was over, and the venerable pastor, Father Michael Molloy, was just unvesting solemnly, and with raised arms, the blessed Sacrament, Omnipotent, when a woman rushed wildly into the vestry-leaving out at the top of her voice:

"Father Michael! Father Michael! the Wolf is outside—his companions are hopping the tree and backing the fir fir trees bushes to set fire to the roof over your head!"

The man sprung to their feet—the women screamed.

"My people! My people! My own people! inspired the priest, in a loud impassioned voice, "fliee—fliee—fliee! God's minister and your guide, before you move a foot from this sacred domain."

The men stood still.

"God bless you," cried out the grateful priest, "God bless you my own! I will myself and remonstrate with the intruders."

"They will hurt you, Father Michael. They will hurt you, if we're not by your side," remonstrated many of his flock.

"God Almighty will be on my side and between them and me," devoutly replied the fearless priest.

He then bid the chelice in a secret part, of the wall, made for the purpose, (a necessary precaution in those sacrilegious days) and solemnly walked down from the altar, proceeding along the nave his flock, and firmly strode out into the open air, followed a small, wooden crucifix raised in his hand.

In the meantime, a very significant movement was made by the peasantry; one body of them rushed to the rear, which led from the chapel by the vestry, and were instantly watching narrowly the result of the mission of their beloved pastor, and determined to be ready to aid him if there was need. Another body of men stood within the larger doorway, armed with pikes and bills, and resolved to attack the troopers if necessary, before they would see their harmless pastor assailed. The women stood behind her husband, and would not leave his position for any entreaty; poor, faithful women, they thought that if there should be a bloody battle, that their long wild mantles would shield their husband's pikes with their own. The children were placed on the altar steps, and the old men and decrepit stood about the entrance door of the front door, with the positive order not to leave the place unless the affray began.

Talk order at once will show the reader the character of men trained-soaked military horrose were, when the peasantry were themselves they would shut up as many men, women and children as they could, and set fire to the building to consume all together. Hence, the order to the old men was absolutely necessary.

Let us now accompany Father Maher to the glorious enterprise, and see how the minister of the Lord confronted the smiling face of the devil, about forty soldiers were engaged in bringing furze and bundles of furze towards the chapel. Some of the troopers had their horses of these, and full workmen in the shade of the fir-grove, while the Wolf himself, sitting quietly in his saddle, superintended the whole operations. The priest advanced and caught his eye in session.

"Hal ha!" laughed the Wolf of the Galtees, "as the old fox unearthed already?"

"Earl of Kingston!" exclaimed the holy and venerable man, "I adjure you in the name of the living God, not to desecrate this sacred Sabbath morning with murder and sacrilege."

Here the little boy, already described in the chapel, stepped quietly out, and stood between the two speakers, looking at each curiously and alternately.

"How dare you impose your commands on me, Father Boland," retorted the Wolf reddening with anger.

"I dare say anything in the name of God, and under the shadow of his holy cross," replied the priest steadily.

"I dare do more," he continued, advancing towards the hardened soldier.

"Ah! him, Lion," cried the Earl.

A huge, black dog came bounding from among the horses, and standing with head erect and blazing eyes, looking about for his victim. Some of the men at the vestry door stepped out so as to be in time, but the little boy slid gently up to the excited animal, and put his two tiny arms around his shaggy neck. The brute acknowledged the kindness by lowering his head and wagging his tail.

The Earl foamed, and putting spurs to his horse, rode up, calling fiercely for the dog to come to him. The noble brute crouched only closer to the child, who petted his great head, and fondled him more kindly.

"Here, Lion," now fairly roared out his exasperated master; the dog loosened himself away reluctantly from the arms that still embraced him, and crawling towards the horse's feet, seemed to look up to the master for pardon. But the Wolf never pardoned and had no mercy; he drew a pistol and fired the contents of it into the animal's head, and then drew a second pistol, but before he could make any use of it, there was a cry from the chapel

"Draw in, Father Michael, army you're Take care of the child."

"To horse! to horse!" roared Kingston.

It was too late; about twenty stalwart peasants had sprung from their ranks, and between the men and the horses, quickly overwhelmed the men who held them, and possessed themselves of their bridles, pistols and the short carbines which were attached to them for the troopers. They then sheer stand quietly behind the animals, they awaited the further proceedings of the enemy.

The Wolf was thunderstruck; his men had now but their arms—and they were being taken in outing down the furze to set fire to the chapel. To add to his discomfiture, the peasantry had no leader, "Go horse," and answered with a loud laugh.

Father Maher again appeared as peacemaker. "Give them their horses, boys," he said, "and let them go their ways; we are not going to follow such examples either in plunder or murder. Give them their horses, they cannot harm us now, and for heaven's sake let us be quit of them."

"Father Michael, they do not deserve it of us, nor even thanks."

"No matter now, my friends; let them go for God's sake, for my sake."

With a bad grace and not without much grumbling, the people relinquished the horses, and the cross-eyed soldiers quickly remounted, and set in their saddles awaiting the commands of their leader.

"Let my men have their arms, now, Sir Priest," demanded the Earl.

"Hold the arms for your lives," exclaimed Father Maher.

A loud cheer of gratified acquiescence followed the wholesome advice, at which the Earl writhed with impotent rage.

"Take my knightly honor," said he scorntully, "that so one of the weapons shall be made against you."

"My children," said Father Maher, addressing the people in turns, "receive this the knightly honor of a man who would

"Go on, Sir Earl," commanded the priest sternly, "and repent of your sins and pride which taxes it to you time. We forgive you, and may God forgive you for the unnatural massacre this blessed Sabbath morning."

"Forward!" cried the Wolf savagely to be men, and as they spurred after their lord and master, the dog attempted to follow also; he succeeded in reaching the Earl's side with a feeble bound, but he poured over it in a shower of his leader's blood. The sight incensed the men even that cheered them, and as the dying animal fell back tumbled under his horse's feet in his last agony.

"Poor Lion," he muttered, as he beat down for an instant and we will be even with a single ourselves shudder.

Yes, even that ruffian could be overcome to a feeling of human nature, although but for a brute beast. Thus history tells us that some ordinary hand stirred flowers upon the grave of Nero.

It was on, however, in accordance with with his habit that the haughty and intolerant Earl should return to his castle and nurse his wounded pride and his execrable cruelty of his disposition. Accordingly, as he and his men rode furiously through the country, exasperated at their defeat, and thirsting for vengeance upon someone, or anybody, they were met by the full force of their baffled malice; they set fire to any and haggard, to roof-tree and cornstack—they hacked and hewed, and pursued their flying owners—and, in fine, perpetrated any outrage that chance put in their way, or that their too retentive memories doomed to them. They were the rulers of the land—the rulers and the lawgivers.

Unfortunately, in their furious and headlong flight they came up with a traveling peasant who was going from one part of the country to another. He was instantly stopped, questioned and assaulted. The wretched man was Jonn Galwey—an Irishman and a Celt to the backbone—but he knew the intolerant despots he had to deal with, and that he had no mercy to expect from their hands. Accordingly his demeanor was firm and resolute, and neither insult nor violence could exact from him the slavish whine of terror and cowardice from which his persecutors gloried their presence should inspire him with.

After rifling his person a long while in search of some treasure of which he was not in possession, they began to rail at him, and finally fell to blows. He was struck down. A shout of triumph announced the discovery, and the document was forthwith presented to the Earl.

The gallant commander, however, was no scholar—at least he was not able to make anything out of the important manuscript. The sergeant of the band thought it was Greek. An old drummer, who had served in the line, and was for a number of years in foreign service, pronounced it to be French. That was enough. It was a case of out of the reserves of the class of 1867 as one of the happiest events for the regeneration of France which have occurred since the days of Napoleon the Great, too, that it is an event of a pacific tendency —in fact, that its signal success will secure the maintenance of peace for a long time to come. As Mr. Gladstone has just sounded the trumpet of alarm about the aggressive tendencies of France, it may be worth while to examine the grounds upon which the writer in the *Debats* bases his opinion of the pacific and absolutely defensive character of the new military organization of the new military organization of the Republic. Only a few months ago almost a panic was created in the higher circles of diplomacy by the disclosure of a design on the part of Prussia to annex Belgium without any fresh cause of quarrel, and for the avowed object of crushing the French nation so completely that it leaves it powerless for a long time to come. At that time the military organization of France was passing through its most critical stage, and it was boasted, and generally believed, that she could just then offer no effective resistance to the gigantic military power of the invader.

Whether or not France was even then quite so helpless as was commonly supposed we shall not stop to inquire, but, at all events, the helplessness of a transitional period no longer exists. M. Houssaye explains the new factical organization of the army, which allows the reserves to be so rapidly fused in the ranks. The regiments of infantry are composed of three service battalions, besides a fourth battalion, which, on the peace footing, contains only of the *cadres* (or staff), and two depot companies. Each service battalion has four companies, each company sixteen squads, but these squads are ordinarily reduced to eight, and are reckoned by the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15. On the arrival of the reserves the even squads are formed, and the normal complement of reserves and the men on furlough are called on, both the old and the even squads are completed to their full number. When the service battalions are completed to their complement of 1,200 rifles, the surplus passes into the fourth battalion, which, according to M. Houssaye, could rejoin their battalions almost at the first outbreak of hostilities.

As an example of the rapidity with which this mobilization can be executed, M. Houssaye tells us that of the reserves of 1870 150,000 men were clothed, armed and equipped in twenty four hours, and that 300,000 were under arms in twenty-eight days afterwards. The successful calling out of a single class of the reserves has already created the idea, so prevalent a few months back, of the inefficiency of the French military organization; but a little consideration will show that this efficiency exists for purposes of defense only, and that the aggressive designs of France are the mereal hyperbay. As a matter of fact, the standing army is composed of well-trained soldiers, each class can be counted as of any value, and the whole of the standing army of France hardly exceeds at its moment 200,000 men, the number at which it is estimated six months ago by a military writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The calling out of the reserves would, not quite, give 150,000 veteran soldiers; but even then in addition the French Republic would be plainly inadequate for offensive operations against any first-class Power, for the simple purpose that men who have undergone a six months' training, or who served as Militia for a month or two, but more often a piece split off a tree, and so trimmed that the branch served for legs. Their wounds were very simple; generally nothing but a stiffness which served for baking boiling, roasting and frying dishes, making mush, cooking turkeys, cooking sassafras tea and making beds. A johnny cake was composed of a dripping pan hung on a peg in your house. The corn was ground into meal by pounding it in a wooden mortar. As soon as a swine could be kept away from the bears, or rather the bears away from

A BURIAL.

August 20, 1822.

Silent round Westminster Abbey stands the vast, mysterious throng;
Mutely amidst people in the dead lord borne along.

Her throne found that sea of faces sign of sorrow vain
To seek;
Hers—in misery a knitted forehead, but no tear is on a cheek.

Bitter thoughts surge in each bosom, bitter words rush to each tongue.

Yet there reigns a fearful silence all that waiting host among,
Like the hush before the tempest in the silence of the throng.

Once a cry burst on the stillness, like the first growl of the storm,
And men turned their hard-set faces towards a white-sculptured tomb.

Why not let the cut-throat's carcase at the four cross highways rot?
With a stake driven through his black heart should he, one like, be forgot?

And there rose a sullen murmur, like the moaning of the main,
Boiled and died far in the city, and then silence reigned again.

Muffled bells and mournful music fill the heavy air;
Organ tones peal forth lord requiem, but there mounts to heaven no prayer
For the dead man from the living round the national Pantheon gate!
Death, that veils the crimes of tyrants, cannot hide him from their hate!

See! the far crowd sways and surges like the billows of the deep;
Fiery horses, trifled fierce mustering, narrow passage force and keep.
How there spreads a quick-breathed whisper, and the hungry eyes of all
Seek the dark cordage, slow streaming through grim, ghastly pall.

At the corner is noticed through them by the living in their fear.
Many wake near down the thunder, when in solitude they wonder
Dead man's ghost will haunt that reverberate room's hollow!

One there was within the Abbey[illegible] whose ride is the living grave!
Let him rest where false Pitt slumbers—by the master by her slave!

Let him rest where false Pitt slumbers—by the master by her slave!
Here the noblest princes of the land that sons be Britt,
And the land he toiled and shared for, be his earth consigned to earth.

Lest no sacrilege that red raffle, if your lips refuse to pray!
But in pastures silence leave him for the resurrection day.

Thus the nobles was hidden deep within the Abbey's clay;
On the midnight August morning this was buried Castlereagh!

—Dublin Nation. P. N. F.

A New Scheme of Plunder.

Not that the patriots in Cuba, after a persistent struggle of seven years, are almost within sight of the goal of independence, a Paraguayan interest in their behalf is all of a sudden manifested at Washington, where they have heretofore been coldly repulsed, and denied the least expression of sympathy. This change proceeds from no concern for the great cause and principles for which the people of that island have so long and gallantly contended. Another motive entirely selfish and partisan is at the bottom of this new policy, which looks for two results. The demand for retrenchment in the public expenditures threatens the extravagant appropriations heretofore made for the army and navy, and calls for a reduction, in the aggregate for both, of some thirty millions of dollars. The Rings which have fattened for years on these spoils are alarmed at the prospect, and realize that without some decided move by which the fears of the country may be excited, they must suffer seriously.

Hence the scheme for creating critical relations with Spain, and if necessary a war panic, in order to maintain the present military and naval establishments, and perhaps of asking even an increase for the navy. The Virginius affair was made the pretext for an aggressive chauvin dress and last resolved between five and six millions of dollars. That precedent is encouraging for the Administration, and emboldens it to run the department as a close corporation, from which everything possible is taken out, and nothing valuable is put in.

Again, the chiefs of the Sun Democracy, who evade a bad investment in that job, are now gathered in full force at Washington, the leader of whom stands nearest in confidence to the President, and overlies one of the most important places in the army organization. They would of course like to retrieve the losses in that enterprise by a stake in Cuba. There is hardly a doubt but this scheme is one of the impelling ides of any movement by the Administration, which may express interest in the struggling patriots of Cuba or favor for them.

The people of the United States have long desired the freedom of this island, and they will look with displeasure upon any Reorganition of the patriotic cause that involves no disagreement with Spain or international war; but as a matter of fact, the Cubans have maintained a government of their own, independent of the mother country, and against all the power which attempts at repression, costing Spain more than a hundred lives and two and two millions of treasure, for as long a period as our revolutionary war lasted. There can be but one end to this conflict. Spain is exhausted in men and money, and with a lasting civil war in the Peninsula, which will recover her old authority in Cuba. Prim and others are the inevitable result clearly enough in 1869, and were prepared to meet it if there had been statesmanship and patriotism enough in the country to stand by and sustain a wise policy which would have helped to relieve the embarrassments of Spain without wounding her pride, and saved her from great desolation, and secured to it the friendship of the United States.

Through privateers, disbodied and sacrificers, the Cubans have earned their title to recognition by the United States and by the world. Every day of delay in extending this act of simple justice but adds to the wound on suffering humanity. But it is not necessary to change our interfial policy or to go to war, even to stop the piratical acts of abuses, because the United States may think proper to do so. We have won her claim to a place among the first governments of the earth.

If this administration had been positive five years agoand followed the example set by the French Monarchy, and in sympathy with Greece, Ireland and Hungary, given the Executive and Congress uttered, Cuba would long ago have come into possession of the chains of her bondage. Instead of expressing our sympathy and friendly advice, tirant and Fish, controlled by Spanish influences and venal considerations, turned a deaf ear to entreaty and outraged the sentiment of the American people. Cuba must be free, but her freedom is not to be purchased through the jobbery, fraud and corruption of a fabricated scheme by which an overgrown army and a worthless navy may be kept on a war footing.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ancient Crowns.

Of the crowns of Europe, the Iron Crown of Lombardy is by far the oldest. This emblem of authority is one of the three fine German emperors, who were crowned first at the graves of Charlemagne, at Aachen, with the silver crown of Germany, second by Pope therapy the first to Queen Theodolinda of Lombardy. The iron crown is of simple construction. It is but a broad, flat ring of 3 ounces of gold, adorned with enamelled flowers and precious stones—stones not cut into facets, as in modern jewelry, but rounded, sapphires and rubies in their rough uncut form, as they came from the mine. But inside the circle of gold and jewels is a thin band of iron, from which the crown takes its name. In history is that of the Roman empire after the conquest of Lombardy, by Charlemagne, in which the iron band was declared to be a talisman of heaven, just forty years ago, the "Siege of Rochelle"—meant by the light-hearted Parisians to be Sebastopol—was performed and brought out at the Lyceum Theatre. Now, what would be thought of an Irish journal if it had written: "The union that is dissolved! would write epic poetry had almost ceased to be entertaining, even to Lord Lovat, or John Milton, was given to the world? One of those statements would be quite as felicitous as the other. Both was no more an Englishman than John Milton was an Irishman. Irishmen claim neither Milton nor Handel, neither the poet Rann nor Alfred Tennyson, nor any other poet or artist who was not belong to them; but Englishmen, notwithstanding all their high pretensions, are never above the meanness of robbing their neighbors of the scores of foreigners regarding their musical and artistic capacity if they were not allowed to exhibit an Englishman's name on the bill. Even in Cork, Waterford, Dublin and other parts of Ireland, Italian singers are in high favor for their conduct, but it is not justification the act is still one of robbery, and Ireland has a right to demand sentence on its thieves at the bar of public opinion.—*Dublin Nation.*

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

In his speech at the Cincinnati Democratic Convention Judge Collins said: «I have not forgotten, you have not forgotten, when good but misguided citizens of this town gathered in their dark-lantern lodges to inquire if one man if he had an American father, and to ask a second was out his grandmother a Catholic. To such madness did the intolerance extend, that, as you all well remember, citizens of foreign birth found it necessary to barricade themselves in their homes, over the Rhine, and good but misguided Christian men, on this side, were rushing through the streets with hair flying in the wind, and eyes starting from their sockets, with difficulty restrained from applying the torch to the places of worship of other equally good and patriotic citizens. I, for one, cannot witness but with indignant condemnation this attempt to revive in 1875 the fanaticism of 1855. The Democratic party then formed the only breakwater against the raging tide. It need be, it will be found in the same position again. Not that it is the champion of the Catholic Church, or of any other Church; but that it regards the foreign-born citizen above the native, but that it is, and always has been, in favor of religious liberty and equal rights to all."

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Office, Room No. 7, Court Block,
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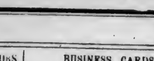

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR OUR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, November.
21—Sunday—Twenty-second Sunday after Pente-cost. Presentation of the B. V. M.
22—Monday—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
23—Tuesday—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.
24—Wednesday—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.
25—Thursday—St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.
26—Friday—Vigil of Abstinence. Bishop and Martyr.
27—Saturday—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE PIOUS FUND DECISION.

The telegraph informed us, a few days ago, that the United States and Mexican Joint Commission, had rendered a decision in the Pious Fund Claim case which gave to Most Rev. Archbishop ALEMANY, of San Francisco, and Right Rev. Bishop AMAT, of Monterey, a sum of money exceeding a million dollars in currency. It would occupy too much space here to enter into a history of the Pious Fund; how it was created, what was its purpose, and how the Catholic Church in California came to have a claim upon it. But we may briefly say that the Fund was formed by the voluntary contributions of certain Spanish ladies and noblemen toward the support and propagation of the faith in the Upper and Lower Californias, and in the Philippine Islands. Successive deeds of loan raised the total to a large amount, and a splendid revenue was derived from the real estate and other property of the Fund.

Robbing the Church has long been a favorite method with despotic revolutionists for replenishing their purses, because ecclesiastics are not fighting men and no resistance is ever experienced. The Pious Fund was too rich a prize to escape the notice of the ambitious rulers of Mexico, SANTA ANNA, so he seized upon it in 1842 when he was in power. He promised, however, that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the value of all the property so confiscated, should be regularly paid and devoted to the purposes of the Fund. The promise, of course, was never kept—very likely it was never meant to be kept—and for interest we have nothing to show but a few paltry dollars now and then. When the State of California fell into the hands of the United States, its claim upon the Pious Fund was unsatisfied, and constituted a debt of Mexico to her former subjects in this State of the same character as Israel's governments of our southern neighbor could, of course, plunder their own subjects with impunity, but it was not to be tolerated that they should be allowed to behave in Catholics who had become American citizens.

The authorities of our Church urged the payment of their portion of the Fund. The demand they made was exceedingly moderate, and by no means embraced all they were equitably entitled to. They did not, as they might have, ask half the total worth of the property which the Republic of SANTA ANNA had seized; they did not even look for the whole of the delinquent six per cent. interest upon their half; they merely sought an amount sufficient to cover the interest due since California came into the American Union—that is to say, since 1848. There was really no disputing the justice of this claim, yet it is only now that the decision has been rendered, after a long lapse of years.

The rendering of the decision is, however, one thing and the receiving of the money is quite another. Mexico is not very well able to pay a million dollars to say one, and beyond doubt she is very unwilling to give that sum to Catholic bishops. The preconcessions of an impartial arbitrator, who, being a Protestant, could have no undue sympathy with the claim, while it entitles its complete justice, will hardly hasten its payment. Indeed, it would be ungenious to expect the dollars during the life time of the present government of Mexico be allowed take her own time about their disbursement. The best chance we see is that the United States should take up the debt as its own and recoup themselves by announcing a class of Mexican tariffs—possibly, of course, and by the consent of all parties.

Whether such a thing as this will ever take place we cannot say at present, but it does not look the most unlikely thing in the world. It seems marked out by destiny that the northern provinces of Mexico shall become United States territory, and we do not think the inhabitants, at least those among them endowed with intelligence and love of order, would have any objection to such a change. Certainly it is the speediest and most certain way by which they can get rid of the turbulence and spirit of revolution which interiere so naturally with their progress. They should welcome any power which would establish order, stable life and property safe, encourage trade and commerce, and gave them a chance of keeping pace with the rest of the world in the path of progress and civilization.

They have a school teacher in San Leandro named Brodt who punishes pupils if they go up or down stairs faster than a walk, and is so doing if they look either to the right or left; and for every additional violation of this novel rule, the penalty is doubled. An eleven year old boy, named Stone, infringed the rule and was adjudged to walk up and down stairs twelve hundred and fifty times!

THE COMING WAR IN EUROPE.

The rumors of approaching war in Europe are becoming more frequent and gathering more consistency every day. They are now in such force that we fear they are well-founded, and that the peace of Europe is sure to be violently disturbed before the lapse of many months. Hostilities are rarely commenced in winter, because of the difficulty in moving large bodies of men, with their supplies and ammunition, during inclement weather; and therefore we may be confident that until the spring of next year matters will remain pretty much as they are at present. But when the wet and cold season has passed away, and earth puts on her most beautiful clothing of pleasant flowers and verdure, the work of organized murder and destruction must begin.

Messrs. the Kings and Emperors, who condescendingly undertake the work of governing nations and spending their money, have come to the conclusion that the map of Europe needs remodeling, and though the alterations may necessitate the sacrifice of half a million of lives, they feel quite satisfied that their loyal subjects will cheerfully immolate themselves for their honor, glory and profit. We do not know how these grand potentates would feel if the unlucky subjects just for once took it into their heads to stop at home, mind their families, cultivate their fields and live at peace with their neighbors; but doubtless they would consider such conduct enormously treasonable and disloyal. There is no hope, however, that the people will behave in such a Christian and rational manner, for history shows that they have never been ready to rush in the fields of slaughter for little cause, or for no cause at all, at the beck of their ambitious and unscrupulous rulers.

It is astonishing that, notwithstanding all their progress, and all their civilization, and all their talk about liberty, the simple idea that these Kings and Emperors are only weak mortals like themselves, and unable to exercise the smallest compulsion, were merely passive resistance to be generally made to their outrageous demands, never enters the oppressed people's heads. But, perhaps, it is foolish for us Americans to direct these reproaches against the peoples of Europe, when we know that we ourselves can be driven into an insane frenzy and enjoy war by the intrigues of scheming plunderers and politicians. It is said that were going to have a war with Spain, and nobody seems to know why, except that in may suit the policy of our Hal. local Administration.

The cause at present thought likely to bring about war is the prevalent desire in particular Turkey and to drive the Mahomedans back again into Asia. Prussia, Russia, Austria, Greece, and even England, would be very much to help themselves to a portion of the Sultan's dominions, but there is small prospect of their agreeing about the division, and a fight between them is by no means unthinkable. Russia would like to get Constantinople; Austria covets the Danubian principalities; Greece wants all the south western provinces; England desires Syria. These claims are conflicting, and can hardly be reconciled by the most clever diplomacy. France is not immediately interested, and, if her people love peace, she can remain neutral; but Prussia, gaze

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of October 30.

ANTRIM.

A few nights since Marriott R. Halway, M. P., for Carrickfergus, was entertained by the municipal commissioners at a public dinner in the Town Hall, in recognition of his services in amicably terminating the litigation in reference to the commons of the town, which had been going on for twenty years.

ARMAGH.

At a meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians the question of the registry of Mary Fleming, aged 97, was discussed. It seemed that she had been registered a Presbyterian, but the Roman Catholic chaplain said she should be registered as a Catholic. It was decided that the register should remain as it was.

CARLOW.

The committee of the Carlow Agricultural Society have decided not to hold the show this year, in consequence of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.

Right Hon. W. Fox, ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is on a brief visit to Ireland, recently delivered an interesting lecture in Carlow, the subject chosen being "Social Legislation at the Antipodes."

The result of the recent Carlow borough revision was eminently satisfactory to the Liberal party, who number 214 for the present year, against 91 Conservatives—the inevitable two majority of 123 in favor of the former.

CAVAN.

The annual election of three commissioners in Cootehill, to fill the place of those going out of office by rotation, caused some excitement in the town, in consequence of the appearance in the field of two new candidates. Two of the outgoing commissioners were renominated—John McCabe, Jr., and Hugh Maguire; the two new aspirants being Dr. Mehiland and George Murray. On a poll being taken there appeared for Dr. Mehiland, 251; George Murray, 249; Hugh Maguire, 81; John McCabe, 87; consequently the three first named gentlemen were declared duly elected.

CLARE.

The foundation-stone of a new Franciscan convent has been laid in Ennis.

At a meeting of farmers and small landowners of Ciste, held in Kilrush, Mr. Breen proposed the following resolution, which was adopted: "That we believe the tendency of the farming class in Ireland is paralyzed by the want of confidence in the minds of their capital and labor, thereby interfering with the development of the resources of the entire country, which a union of the trade and farming classes would tend materially to advance." It was then proposed that a tenant farmers' association be established, which proposition was adopted.

CORK.

The Capuchin Fathers who had been in Cork for so many years were last week replaced by the Irish Fathers. The new community consists of Very Rev. Father Louis Gonzago, Guardian; Rev. Father Benedict Merry, Vicar; Rev. Father Columbus, Rev. Father Charles, Rev. Father Angelus and Rev. Father Seraphim.

The local Conservatives, says the Cork *Examiner*, created a very decided victory in the battle of the registries at the present sessions. All the Liberal objections have been disallowed, and one of the city members has been disfranchised.

At the Cork police office last week, Hannah Callaghan was charged with having arms in a proclaimed district. The prisoner was arrested for an ordinary robbery of clothing materials, and on use some evening, marched off with several articles of clothing other than a Snider rifle with bayonet attached, a revolver, 80 cartridges, 856 pawnbroker's duplicates, several bullets and other articles. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labor for the robbery, and the arms case was deferred for investigation. The prisoner stated the arms belonged to her brother, who, she alleged has gone to America.

The quarter sessions for the division of Cork were opened last week by Dr. D. R. Kane, Q. C. The calendar contained no fewer than eighteen cases, representing a larger amount of crime than is usually met at these sessions for a considerable period, and nearly all these offences were offences against the person, which make the matter worse.

DUBLIN.

At the revision of the Parliamentary lists for Dublin county last week, on behalf of the Home Rule Club, Chief Secretary of Ireland, a claim was made to enroll him as a voter for the county as he was the rated occupier of the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park. The claim was opposed by the Liberals on the ground of non-residency. The chairman decided in favor of the claim.

GALWAY.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of the Galway union, Dr. J. Fahy Greally was appointed apothecary to the dispensary and union workhouse, a position rendered vacant by the accidental drowning of Dr. Florence O'Sullivan.

At the Ballinasloe petty sessions, John Kilmurray, draper, was fined 2s, and 14s costs, for exposing for sale at the late fair of Ballinasloe cheap affidavit with the foot and mouth distemper.

KERRY.

The caretaker of the Killorney graveyard has given information to the police authorities that the grave in which the remains of the murdered woman, Mrs. Spillane, were deposited was dug up, and the skull which contained the few charred bones of the body married away.

On Saturday Head-Constable-McLean, of Tralee, arrested Miss Mason, sister of Mr. Oliver Mason, of Priuphy, on whom a deuterred body an inquest was opened on Friday week before coroner Keane, and adjourned for medical evidence regarding the result of the post mortem examination. It magnified that since the inquest, the result of which has been the lodging of Miss Mason in the county jail. Two other members of Mr. Mason's family died suddenly within the last few months. The stomach and intestines of the deceased have been forwarded to Dublin for further examination.

KILDARE.

At an influential meeting of the inhabitants of Newbridge, county Kildare, on Monday, it was resolved that in consequence of the reduction in the price of coal there should be, in the opinion of the meeting, a commensurate reduction in the price of gas.

KILKENNY.

The twenty-eight persons arrested by the police for participation in the "row" at Callan were last week committed for trial, and were kept in custody, the magistrates refusing to accept bail for their appearance. From the evidence given in the course of the investigation it appeared that the disturbances were provoked by Rev. Father O'Keeffe tying up the bell. The people, according to one of the magistrates, expressed great indignation at this proceeding, and asked what right Father O'Keeffe had to tie up the bell.

KING'S COUNTY.

Reginald Digby, Esq., nephew to and agent over the Right Hon. Lord Digby's Geashill estate, has been appointed agent over the extensive Coote property in the King's and Queen's counties.

In charging the jury at the Tullamore quarter sessions last week the chairman, Hewitt Powell Jellett, Esq., was also to congratulate them on the fact that there was not a single prisoner for trial, although it was nearly four months since he had before addressed them.

LIMERICK.

Mrs. Hogan, of Reeves Path, died recently, aged 102. She had been in the service of Lord Limerick's family for many years, and enjoyed a pension from them of one shilling a day. She preserved all her faculties with considerable vigor up to her demise.

A meeting was held at Abbeyfeale on Monday for the purpose of promoting the Limerick and North Kerry Railway. Rev. Dr. Coghlan, P. P., presided, and Mr. Curtling, the agent of the Devon estate, was present. A considerable amount of support was secured for the undertaking.

The remains of General Maunsell were removed a few days ago from Friday moor ing week from deceased's residence, George street, Limerick, for interment in the family burial vault in St. John's church. The deceased was one of the few remaining veterans who had served throughout the Peninsular and American campaigns, and had attained the ripe age of 82 when he died, after a short illness of only 3 days, at his temporary residence, Kingstown.

LONDONDERRY.

Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P., addressed his constituents in the City Hall, Londonderry, on Wednesday night week, and had an enthusiastic reception. He referred at some length to the relations of the Irish Society to the citizens of Londonderry. He spoke of the society as being wasteful and extravagant in the administration of their trust, and quoted figures to show that they not only expended large sums in deputations, but had actually paid the members of those deputations.

LONGFORD.

At Longford quarter sessions last week, before Charles Kelly, Esq. Q. C., chairman, the revision of the jurors' and voters' list was proceeded with. Mr. Dempsey, who was lately dismissed by the Board of Superintendents of Longford jail from the local Constabulary on the ground of his desire to his name being placed on the jurors' list, as he believed himself, as the present time, unfit for such duty. He also stated that he was an officer in the Longford militia, and a civil engineer by profession.

LOUTH.

At the Dundalk quarter sessions the chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, said there were only five cases to go before them.

At the election of Town Commissioners for Ardee last week Messrs. M. Hanpenny, A. Smith and M. Kelly retired, and were re-elected. At a meeting of the Commissioners held on the 25th inst. Patrick Markey, Esq., manager Hibernia Bank, Ardee, was elected Town Commissioner in room of the late Dr. Molver, T. C., deceased.

The handsome new Catholic church built by the Dominican Order at Ballytoolside of Newry was solemnly blessed on Sunday, October 17th, and dedicated to the Sacred Heart and to St. Catherine of Sienna by Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore. The sacred edifice is a splendid structure in the pointed style, and a very pretty exterior of the French Gothic order, highly creditable to Mr. G. O. Ashlin, the architect. At two o'clock the venerable Bishop of the diocese, attired in Pontifical robes, wearing the mitre and staff, and accompanied by about twenty clergymen, chiefly of the Dominican Order, walked in procession down the church and round its exterior. Returning by the grand entrance, headed by a procession of two acolytes and the thurifer, the clergy chanted the Litany as they approached the sanctuary. After the usual form of prayers, they walked in processional order round the interior of the church, and the Bishop sprinkling the holy water on the walls. At eleven o'clock High Mass was celebrated. After the first Gospel, Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, preached the dedication sermon. At the conclusion of the Mass a collection was made, when £500 was subscribed. At the evening service Right Rev. Dr. O'Carroll preached.

MAYO.

Patrick Regan, a small country farmer living within three miles of Belleghy, county Mayo, on the Swineford side, killed his wife, Bridget Regan, Friday afternoon last. It appears that after his breakfast he went to dig potatoes, and his now deceased wife went with him to the potato field. The unfortunate woman came close to where her husband was digging, and began to talk to him in a complaining manner, when the latter struck her a dreadful blow on the head, knocking her down and nearly killing almost dead. The Belleghy police were soon on the scene, and when they reached the unfortunate man's house they found him sitting on a stool with an open razor in his hand. He, having made the attempt frequently, although it is believed he was just preparing to cut his throat. The man had been three years in the lunatic asylum at Sligo, and it is not long since he was discharged.

On our last visit to Ballinrobe, says the Connaught *Telegraph*, we were agreeably surprised at the many improvements that were in course of progress in that pretty town. The grounds attached to the graceful Catholic church have been inclosed by an iron railing of tasteful design, and new additions to the sacred edifice, in the shape of a transept and sacristy, are being made. We are also glad to learn that there is a likelihood that an inestimable educational boon will soon be conferred on the young generation by the establishment of a Christian Brothers' school—the landlord, Captain Knox, being prepared, we understand, to hand over to the parish priest for that purpose the spacious house at present used as a National school.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Saturday morning the body of a man named Ryan, from the village of Errill, Queen's county, was found on the line rail, between Roebuck and Western Railway between Hellybrophy and Templemore. From the appearance presented it would seem that the unfortunate man was struck on the head, and his brains dashed out, by one of the night trains. Instant death must have resulted.

SLIGO.

The very sudden and unexpected death of Sr. George Jones Martin, Esq., Sligo, which took place at the deceased's residence on Sunday morning, has cast a gloom over that town. The deceased gentleman was aged sixty years, and was in perfect health on Sunday night when retiring to rest. The deceased was for years secretary of the Grand Jury of the county. He was filled the office of treasurer of the county. He was also agent over the extensive estates of W. R. Gore, Esq., M. P., the tenantry of which will be deprived of a good and charitable agent.

TIPPERARY.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Clare Inn Boarder' Schools, Nenagh, held on Sunday, after last Mass, in the rooms of the Christian Doctrine Society, J. J. Kilkelly, Esq., in the chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland for their contribution of £5 in aid of these schools, and disappointment was expressed at the refusal of the directors of the National Bank to subscribe similarly.

WATERFORD.

Hon. W. Fox, ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressed a meeting in the Town Hall of Waterford, in support of the Irish Permissive Bill. The meeting was largely attended.

WESTMEATH.

A distressing event was brought to light in Mullingar on Friday week, when, about eight o'clock a. m., some persons passing on the bank of the Royal Canal, at or near the harbor on the Longford suburb of the town, discovered the body of a young man, which, on being brought to land, proved to be that of a lad named James Gaffney, aged about nineteen years, son to a most respectable widow, keeping a wine and grocery establishment near the place where the remains were found.

WEXFORD.

The following gentlemen were elected Town Commissioners for Enniscorthy for the ensuing year without opposition: Alderman Whyland, Patrick W. Gahan, Solicitor; John Cogley, Joseph Kennedy and Peter Ryan.

WICKLOW.

The annual election of Bray Town Commissioners took place on Friday week in Bray court-house under the clauses of the new Municipal Elections Act, as adapted by Mr. Haughton, Q. C. Mr. A. Kehoe, chairman, was the chief returning officer, and Mr. G. Mayne, solicitor, attended. The state of the poll was declared as follows: Parnell (unopposed ward), Hearty, 60; Smith, 58; Tierney, 27.

Juvenile Ethics—Our Duty to Poor, Dumb Animals.

Children, be kind to animals. There was once a boy in Burlington who lived at his father's house and took a great delight in teasing animals. He would string curtain rings on the cat's tail, and torn turtles on their backs, and burn matches under the dog's nose, and fasten pepper and tobacco to the dog's ears, or tie tin cans to their tails, just to see them run and howl in terror. Well, yesterday he sailed a noble dog into the yard, and after putting on his most wicked face to attract the confidence of the noble brute, he tied a stout string to his unsuspecting tail, and began to tie an empty oyster can to the other end of the string. He was down on his knees and had made a slip-knot in the cord when a butcher's wagon rattled by, and galloping along behind it was a dog that once called this other dog, whose tail was being tied to the string, Jumbo Jarred, wall-eyed son of a sea cow, and this dog had been waiting to catch him out alone ever since. So the minute he saw him running by he made up his mind after him like a house afire. The first jump he made jerked that slip-knot so tight on that bad boy's thumb that the bad boy wasn't sure exactly what to do. He had any thumb left or not, but before he had time to look down and see, the dog was at work pulled out by the roots the dog had made another bulge for the gate, and as he thought he might as well go along in little ways and see what was up. The dog got into the street with the boy in tow, remarking to the boy that he was as used as a wet hen already and he didn't need to have him pulled to get him started. The mail, lit out in wild pursuit of his foe. The boy streaked it for his life with the dog at his heels and lit out also, howling louder at every jump. The dog thought he was encouraging him, and he thought he was all right, and if he'd come along he'd slow him a little the wickedest dog in ever see on this earth and grow on a dog's back. Down Division street they went, a thousand miles a minute, boy and dog, the dog in the lead ahead, but the boy a good second, and coming along at a 2:40 gait, and the other dog was the under the boy yelled, and the more fierce he made and the straighter he scattered out his wrath. And the boy over the butcher's wagon heard the fuss after awhile, and when he turned and recognized the dog he hastened to encourage him, and knew that dog and was going back to step his chops, and he ironic back scratched slightly the company.

Subscriptions will be charged to the usual market rates for coal

Arrangements have been made with THOMAS ANDERSON, 118 and 120 Market street, and CHAPPELLE & MILNE, 6 Kearny street, for the sale of subscription Books are now open at our office, 14 and 126 Market street, and CHAPPELLE & MILNE, 6 Kearny street.

See Prospectus for particulars.

President, JAMES B. KELLY, 126 Front street.
Vice President, JAMES VILLANAUAN, 126 Market street.
Secretary, S. S. MASON, 126 Market street. 1st

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SEVENTY-FIVE SONGS, EACH A TRUE GEM, and handsomely popular. Among the attractive pieces are—

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LITTLE MAID OF ARCADEE.
MEMORY.
BY THE RUEE SEA.
ROSE MARIE.

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☞ Do not forget our other recent Books:

SONG MONARCH, 72 cents, for singing Schools.
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., C. H. DITSON & CO.
Boston. 711 Broadway, New York.

Over 1,000,000 Witnesses

Can testify to the superiority of the DIAMOND SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, they having the most perfect artificial help to the human eye ever made known to science. Try a pair and be convinced. One responsible jeweler in every city keeps them.

Beware of the genuine.

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EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

TERMS:

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S., the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the benefit of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible. While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our aim is to impart special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$200 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....5 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Day Students.....40 00
Use of Gymnasium.....5 00
Music, Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Certificates will be received on the 4th of August.
1918 BRO. E. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

MISSION SAN JOSE, CAL.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, bedding, pillow, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior classes.....$40 00
Senior classes.....60 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence on the first Monday in August and the 10th of January.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JOSEPH LUTAUD, C. P. P. S.
N. B.—Those desirous of immediate delay the second term will open on the 2nd of September, 1873.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

SAN JOSE, CAL.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

SILENT, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per annum.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Physician's fee.....10
French.....10
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....2 00
Tuition in Music.....5 00
French.....5 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The Academic year, comprising ten months, opens on the 15th of August, and ends about the middle of June. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

CLOTHES.

Board, bedding, washing.....$200 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Pupils remaining all the Academy during vacation.....40 00
Drawing, Painting and Needle-work extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language, nor for Needle-work.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
SUPERIOR.
1918

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

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Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....10 00

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CLOTHES.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....20 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physician's attendance (it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness over quarter) 3 00
Use of Library.....5 00
There are no extra charges for the above terms, but there is no extra charge for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Drawing, Painting, Fine Needle Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payment are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. 1m7-17

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most healthy part of Benicia. The plan for education embraces the various branches necessary for young ladies. Particular attention is given to the French language, which is taught by a native teacher, and, for the ease of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the institution.

The handsome brick building, comprising ten months, opens on the 15th of August, and ends about the middle of June. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

TERMS:

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1918

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(Payable half yearly in advance.)

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Physician's Fee.....10 00

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SISTER IN CHARGE.
1918

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

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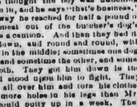
RUSS HOUSE COACHES.



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McNALLY & BLATTNER.....Proprietors.

Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable. 1910

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, in the month of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees with such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The object of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. For, as the Classical course is there, a Commercial Course. The College is attended daily by fifteen only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance.)

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
In Grammar Department.....1 00
In Higher Branches.....1 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month.....$1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....1 00
For each Academical Degree.....10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding an extensive view of the bay. All the building recently erected, is supplied with the most approved sanitary arrangements, having separate apartments for the comfort of the boarders. The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and refined education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (French included).....$125 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied).....15 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Hayes street, between Gough and Octavia.

Besides being located in one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of the city, the class-rooms are large and well ventilated. The system of education embraces all the branches of a polite and solid education, and the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every needful and practical branch for a good Academic education.

The next session will commence on the first Monday in August.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

BOARDING PUPILS,

Per quarter, washing included, in advance.....$ 60 00
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....40 00
Half boarders.....20 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Vocal Music.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Violin.....10 00
Various spent at the Academy.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance):
Select Day Scholars, first and second
Ordinary classes.....$2 00
Junior and Senior Grammar Classes.....3 00
Primary and Primer.....1 00
Use of Piano, per month, throughout the
Classes.....1 00
For further particulars apply to the Superioress, Academy.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
1m17

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given a few degrees conferred on students.

The College buildings are large and commodious, and are supplied with all the modern conveniences, a swimming pool, etc., added every year for health and comfort.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Museum of Mineralogy, Geology and Paleontology, a Museum of Zoology, and a Chemical Laboratory.

The Academic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August and closes in the first week of July.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance)

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Baths, Use of Library per year.....$150 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money, etc., parents will be required to deposit $50 00
For further particulars, apply to
REV. J. BOURGET, S. J., President.
1910

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, and to form young gentlemen of sound principles and habits.

The course of studies embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and refined education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Bed and bedding.....15 00
Physician's Fee.....10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, O. S. F.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above named House, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. The House is situated in the most desirable part of the town, and is replete with all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The Hotel is commodious; the rooms are large, well furnished and ventilated, and the accommodations are healthy and pleasing to the eye.

The table will be supplied with a fine stable of horses and carriages, which can be had at any hour of the day or night, at reasonable rates. 1m17

WILLIAM HARNEY, Clerk.

D. BERGIN,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

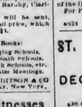
To be found south of San Francisco, which he will sell as low than San Francisco rates. 1m17

SAN JOSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. GIBBARD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 37, 39, 41 South First street, San José. 1m7

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.

E. POWER,
Sculptor,
SAN JOSE.



STATUARY TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, FOUNTAINS,

And every description of MARBLE WORK. DESIGNING, MOULDING, &c.

And every style Wood and Stone Turning. Material and Chimney Work a specialty. 1m

A Fop's Adventure in Church.

Darwin says man is the great-grandchild of the long tailed quresog-ensing, which infests hot climates, and in many cases the old gentleman is right far from being right. The nearest kin, or apparent kin, to the animal referred to is the long legged shady. He is very tall and very thin, with a saddle colored complexion and well oiled hair—generally black. He wears a shiny silk plug, and sports a slender cane; he wears eye glasses and ogles the girls as they pass him on the street.

Well, one night last week a youth answering to this description entered St. John's Cathedral. He looked timid; yes, timid—shone in his light eyes. On one arm he carried a blanket shawl big enough to smother himself with, on the other there hung a young lady, buxom and fair to look upon. He supressed up the aisle—it wasn't hard for him to pass: the aisle and lady led it. She was led back tearfully, and the steps were silent and mincing as she listened onward, looking for a good seat, but the pews were all full, and they were in debate. At last the church was given up to the alligator. As soon as the waiter's surface was reached the infuriated monster, lashing in the situation at a glance, made a terrible plunge at Gracie, and, striking him in the breast, knocked him into the middle of a field general she slowly began to rise. Then the fop of war continued. Pallback dressed in terrible bothers in times of devotion; it takes one so long to get up and sit down, that an hour's service is nothing to him. On one edge of the seat and was happy.

But where was he all this time? Standing in a crowd of gaping people, with his heart sunk as he gazed at his fair, fond lady. Scrupled and fearless action of his pristine beauty? He held it daintily in his hand, and never took his eyes off its delicate form. Suddenly everybody gave him—our barrister friend followed suit, and, steel in the knee of a son of Erin did not cause, and off it went, with a report. It recovered, into court. Pat blessed the air after a very enthusiastic fashion, and got a look of withering contempt upon the face. Gracie was successful after the struggle, with our friend grasped for breath, and when the time came up stand up, he found that he lost so suddenly that for moments he set up a deafening roar almost equal to that of a lion.—*Quinsea (Ga.) Reporter.*

CATHOLICITY IN POLAND.

A letter dated Warsaw, 28th September, has appeared in the *Germania*. It says: In consequence of the understanding between the Roman Curia and the Petersburg Cabinet, Bishop Vincent Popiel, formerly Bishop of Plock, but lately "precoinised" Bishop of Kelbe, who, because he would not recognize the authority of the Catholic Synod of Petersburg, had been for many years banished into the northern parts of Russia, has been permitted to come to his See by an Imperial ukase dated 10th September; or, as the official Warsaw Gazette more plainly expresses it, the "Roman Catholic Bishop Vincent Popiel has been most graciously commanded to be the diocesan Bishop of Plock." He has to-day (Tuesday) set out on his way to his new diocese. Many one of the street, is continued the Pope had intervened on the side of the Russian Government, and all the efforts of the ecclesiastical authorities in favor of the clergy would result in permission to introduce the Russian language into the Liturgy, now only used in Polish, and the clergy will be obliged to recognize the episcopal position of Mgr. Popiel. In a word, the Russian Church will endeavor to paralyze, as far as possible, his management of the diocese. His private dwelling will be inviolable, and the ordinance laws, it is said, seriously affected his See. The Bishop and his staff and regular of the Bank will be sufficient guarantee for the safety of deposits.

Remittances from a distance may be made by check on New York, or by post office order. Case Notes will be promptly forwarded as desired.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Father Durbin, a native Kentuckian, is now in his seventy-sixth year. Recently he sang High Mass on the occasion of the fifty-third anniversary of his ordination as a priest.

—Rev. Wm. Hickey, Rector of Malmaison, county Wexford, died on the morning of October 25th, aged 56. He was well known in the literary world under the name of Martin Doyle.

—The ex-priest Jacquemont, whose secession from religion in Baltimore not long since gave so much comfort to the Christian Association, but who subsequently retracted as a penitent, died in Montreal of heart disease a few days ago.

—In the congregation of St. Mary's, Galveston, Texas, there are over three hundred members who, at different times, have abandoned the sects to be received into the fold of the Catholic Church.

—Rev. James A. Rooney, O.P., it is reported, has been transferred from the Dominican Monastery of St. Louis Bertrand, Louisville, Ky., to the new Dominican House at Newark, New Jersey.

—Rev. James M. Hunt died at the Sisters' Hospital, Cleveland, O., on Sunday evening, October 31. Father Hunt was born at Garrison, county Sligo, Ireland. He was about 28 years of age at the time of his death.

—Bear Taculsie, known to the world as Miss Ellen Clarke, died at the residence of the Sisters of Mercy, Charleston, on Sunday night, the 24th ult., at eleven o'clock, in the seventieth year of her age. She was a native of county Cavan, Ireland, and had been a resident of this community for over forty years.

—Mrs. Dr. Fagan, of Middletown, Conn., was received into the Catholic Church, in the Convent of Mercy, in that city, November 3d. Rev. Fyers of St. John's College, Fordham, performed the ceremony, assisted by Father E. Murphy, pastor of St. John's church, Middletown.

—A correspondent, writing from Augusta, Ga., says that the Right Rev. Bishop Gross is making remarkable progress in that diocese among so exclusively Protestant people. Every town and village where he visits gets him free ground and money to build a church on. Nowhere in the State are Methodists are a people whose feelings and sentiments are more in unison with the children of the Emerald Isle.

—The London papers announce the conversion of another Protestant Episcopalian, who has just been received into the Church in Chichester, England—namely, Rev. W. Robertson. This gentleman belongs to Boston, and was one of the number who "left the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to become Priests of the Society of St. John the Evangelist." They were a dozen resembling a monk's habit, lived community life, professing poverty and celibacy, and practicing great austerity and mortification.

—The *Biographical Encyclopedia* of the Nineteenth Century, in a sketch of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, Pa., states that during the late rebellion, in 1868, when the Spanish Government was on the point of recognizing the Confederacy, he embarked for Madrid, was granted several interviews with the Queen and her chief Ministers, and ultimately secured the withdrawal of the recognition by Spain of the latter. This highly important mission was undertaken at the request of the then Archbishop Hughes, who had been deputized by the United States to arrange this delicate difficulty, but was prevented by sickness. Bishop Domenec, of all those who had been sent by the Government of the United States to arrange this matter, was the only one who ever really succeeded in its mission.

—*The London Telegraph* says: "At a recent Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Heeger's Circus, London, it was resolved to take steps to secure the membership felt by members of members in consequence of the disability imposed by the Pope on those who belonged to the Catholic faith, his Holiness vetoing membership in the Order. Correspondence with the Supreme Grand Lodge Executive have been corresponding with Cardinal Manning on the subject, and the Irish members having consented to an interview, Mr. Joseph Malins, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Mr. W. Kirkup, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee of Conciliation, have met the Cardinal at his residence in Carmelite street. The discussion of the question was protracted, and it is stated that, while Cardinal Manning expressed his willingness to recognize the excellence of the Order and to wish it God-speed as a powerful organization for the extension of the cause of true freedom, yet the difficulties in the way of the removal of the disabilities were insuperable."

A Word in Season.

It is just as sure as anything in the future that the Presidential election next year will rise up as cause of agitation as ever. Indeed it seems to be certain that such a subject will be the aim of a large party of politicians. The recent speech of President Grant was intended to be the key-note of the election. Others will follow, he will stick to his utterance, and repeat it. He has just intelligence enough to be the leader of a prospective Know Nothing party. Some men would enter such a subject knowing it to be wicked and injurious; but a man of Grant's low organization would be likely to take a specious showing for the truth, especially when it suited with his own religious bias.

From this time forward the Radical Republican press will keep before the people the sore sores of "Popish plots," "Jesuitical persuasions," and the dangers to be met in the public schools." How cleverly they stirred up the anti Catholic feeling for the late electional They knew perfectly well that they will surely repeat the trick; and if Catholic citizens will not divide on party, but propose for the issue, they may be indicted or forced to play into the hands of those who are pulling the wires.

The attempt will be made to force Catholics into party opposition, so as to create a class division, or to compel them to abandon their principles for the sake of popular favor. Both dangers have suggested of late. By seeing it constantly in print, for some week heard Catholics have arrived at the belief that it was a good thing to be a true American citizen, and that to ask for liberty, education for children is opposed to the fundamental principles of the American Constitution.

The scheme will fail for it is so judiciously treated by those against whom it is projected. It should be regarded as a friend and a vain political dodge. It should not have power to make any one lose temper. It should serve only to make Catholic citizens more quietly self asserting as to their religious rights. It should be a warning against angry speech and sorrow party accusation. Catholic citizens do not wish nor need to make noise. If they only express their views all the intelligence and justice of the country. There is no necessity for them to belong to this party or to to that; they may belong to either, and be as good Catholics and citizens. We are able to point to the American Catholic hierarchy and ask—where are there better citizens? We can say of our splendid priesthood—where have you truer Americans or more respectable men? We are able to say of our numbers that we yield to no other membership, and can claim for the perpetuation of both, through morality and religion.—*Boston Pilot.*

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

The Paris *Figaro*, notwithstanding its frivolous character, is nevertheless a fairly well-informed paper.

Speaking upon the visit of the German Emperor to Milan, it said: "It is generally believed in political circles that the religious question will be one of the first to be discussed by the Emperor and the King of Italy. They will confer upon the election of the future Pope." If the two monarchs really troubled their heads about the next Pope, their conversation might fairly be opened by the reading of a speech, addressed in 1800 by Bonaparte to the priests of Milan. After winning the battle of Lodi on May 21, 1796, the French entered Milan and proclaimed the Cisalpine Republic. Three years later, being victorious, they were obliged to abandon the capital of Lombardy, and the Austro-Russian army entered it on April 26, 1799. On that day Napoleon was in Egypt, where he returned in 1800 and began his campaign. From Paris he came immediately to Italy and won the battle of Marengo, and on June 24 entered Milan, which was again proclaimed the capital of the Cisalpine Republic. "On June 5 is assembled all the parish priests of Milan before him, and addressed them in a speech of remarkable power, which was afterwards printed at Milan. Curiously enough, in 1800 the mind of political Europe was, as it is now, preoccupied about the Papacy. Pius VI. was dead, and many said he was the last Pope. But Providence had again given the Church a chief in the person of the illustrious Pius VII., and Bonaparte in his speech addressed the clergy of the French Directory. What he said to them is interesting to us now. Pope, I hope to be able to efface all those difficulties which prevent the reconciliation of France with the Supreme Shepherd of the Church. I am well acquainted with all you have suffered, both in your persons and in your worldly possessions, and I shall give orders that a part at least of the property which has been taken from you shall be returned. These are the best means which I desire to manifest to you with respect to the work which I have at heart concerning the Roman Catholic religion. I wish them to be praised and exhaustively circulated, not only in Italy and France, but throughout Europe."

King Victor and his German guest might well have opened their debates upon the Papacy by the solemn reading of this allocution.

An Italian Appeal to Emperor William.

Soon after the arrival of the Emperor of Germany in Italy an address was forwarded to his Majesty from the Society of the Catholic Youth of Italy, whose central council is at Bologna, asking him to exercise his influence for the restoration of liberty to the persecuted Church of Germany, and for the release of those illustrious German prelates who are now enduring imprisonment for their faith. The following is a translation of the address:

Most Serene and Powerful Emperor—Will you permit that, in the name of several thousands of young Italian Catholics, I plead together in the one association for the defence of the rights of the Roman Church, and in a desire which is shared in by millions upon millions of the children of Italy, which to-day enjoys the honor of receiving you as its guest—will you permit, in the name of God, to look with kindness upon this appeal, in the spirit that I desire it to be introduced not merely the vain and barren applause of men, but the rich and glorious blessing of heaven. We remain, sire, your Majesty's humble and obedient servants,

JOHN ACHILLE ROSINI,
President of the Superior Council of the Society of Catholic Youth.
ALFONSUS RUSINI,
Secretary General.

Bologna, October 18, 1875.

The answer of the Emperor, if received, has not yet been published. It is probable that the answer will be sent from Berlin, now that his Majesty has arrived there.

A Train of Evils.

If weakness of the stomach is allowed to become chronic, the following evils supervene:—Digestion is permanently impaired, the system is very imperfectly nourished, the blood becomes thin and watery, and the bile being unemployed for digestive and evacuative purposes, enters the circulation through the thoracic duct, and injects itself into the superficial vessels, giving to the skin and whites of the eyes the saffron tinge indicative of biliousness. Headache, nausea, constipation, pains in the sides, palpitations, heart burn, dizziness, and many other harassing symptoms which accompany the internal derangement above described, which, if unchecked in its career by the use of various diseases, as the rising of the sun by twilight. It is manifest, therefore, that an inability of the stomach to act upon the food should be overcome without delay. The invigorating influence upon that organ of Hostetter's stomach Bitters is speedily felt in the disappearance of all the distressing symptoms enumerated. The prescribed mineral remedies for general debility usually fail to relieve the dyspeptic, because they do not bring the stomach into healthy action. The vegetable invigorant does not merely relieve, it cures. It is because we are trustful in the royalty of your heart, in your quality of father of your people, that we, as we implore you, in the name of God, to look with kindness upon this appeal, in the spirit that it is presented to you. Reason cannot give and Catholic McGeehy addressed the Pope, applause of men, but the rich and glorious blessing of heaven. We remain, sire, your Majesty's humble and obedient servants,

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Extra quality Balmorals	1 75
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10 pairs Carpet Sweepers	50
10 pairs Carpet Sweepers	75
Men's Custom Made Boots	$5
Boys' Custom made Boots	3
Children's Kid Shoes	1
Men's Calf Boots	3
Men's Rubber Boots (long)	3
Men's Rubber Boots (short)	2
Long pegged Miners' Brogans, serviceable and cheap	2
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WHERE THE BEAUTIFUL RIVERS FLOW.

Oh, 'tis along thought of a fairy land in the lap of the west,
And of all the lands I've traveled o'er, 'tis the loveliest and best;
Where the willows weep and the roses sleep, and the balmy breezes blow,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But oh, alas! how can I sing? The air cells breathes the voice
And that dear old land of my heart's love is not my native land;
And the very lips that fill my breast must ever be sealed
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But I'll sing of the lovely old cherry lands where our fathers were born,
Where the country's sland, those rules grand that our fathers have worn;
And I'll strike the harp with a mournful touch, till the very listening heart shall know
That I sing of that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Emmet's lovely fate, and of his heroic band
Of him who proved and fought and bled, and his spirit still shall stand
And oh! how sweet and calm his rest, though his grave be cold and low,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Tone and Geraldine, proud Edward true and kind—
They're names that live in the martyr's crown—and they sleep in stately and rest;
In hearts of Irishmen their names are rolled—they died for that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Ireland's ancient days, when her wave were almighty men,
When her name was a spell that nearly race through forest, flood and glen;
Whose every word was the sabbing sword—whose pen, the pathway knew
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

PATRICK RYAN.

Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey.

On the third page of this issue we give a brief account of the reception in London and Dublin of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. The *Dublin Freeman* publishes the following record of his Eminence's career in that city:

Their Eminences Cardinal Cullen and Cardinal McCloskey drove from the archiepiscopal residence shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday, 8th November, and visited a number of religious educational and charitable establishments in the city. The first which had the honor of receiving them was the model national schools of the Sisters of Charity in King's-inn street, where they were received by the Superioress and community, and conducted to the establishment. They next visited the Industrial Schools—street schools—conducted by the St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, under the management of the Sisters of Charity; the Presentation Convent on Georgestreet, the Loretto Convent at Rathfarnham, and the Sacred Heart Convent at Donnybrook. On the following day their Eminences visited the Roman Catholic Missionary College of Clondalkin, and on the 10th visited the Sisters of Charity in Upper Gardiner street, and the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital. At Scotia's College they were received by the President, Very Rev. Dr. Verdon, who accompanied their Eminences through the various departments of the college. The latter, which lasted about an hour, afforded Cardinal McCloskey an opportunity of identifying the lively interest which he evinced in the welfare and prosperity of the youth of the college. Their Eminences, on leaving, expressed themselves much gratified by the result of their visit. They next visited the Gardiner-street Convent and Schools, where they were received at the door by Superioress, who conducted the distinguished visitors through the interior. In the young ladies' school of this establishment Cardinal Cullen put some questions to the pupils, which were promptly answered. Before the visitors took their departure, they next drove to the magnificent building of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, which they entered by the door of the Sisters' residence, who accompanied them through a number of wards. The patients in the wards through which the Cardinals passed had the consolation of receiving their blessing, and Cardinal McCloskey addressed to them the final absolution to one poor man who was actually dying. They were then presented by the rain from visiting their drive, and returned to Eccles street about 3 P. M.

Rev. J. W. Shackleford, a Protestant Episcopal minister, sold some plain truths about Protestant churches to the Episcopal Congress. He said: What in the large towns of Protestantism are called churches were found to be a fine church, not for Almighty God, but because they would draw a good congregation. They make the edifice like a tabernacle. The first wants to be built of brown stone for the wealthy to look upon, while the back is built of brick, for the residents of the back street and God to look upon. When the church is open, behind a fine organ is placed therein, and an organist and choir engaged, after which the whole is beautified by an enormous music-page. The singers are paid high salaries, for the music is the thing sought after, and not to bring fine people to the church, and to hear and not the pews. This was all wrong. And yet, as he had said, the same organists and singers were to be found in the synagogues of Protestants do not go to church because of any obligation resting on them to attend, but because they like to hear a good preacher, listen to fine music, and be in the fashion. But good preachers and fine music are very expensive, and it is necessary to have high pew rents and to attract the wealthy. Thus the poor are being lost to Protestantism and gained by the Church, or by secular infidelity.

The great case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Railroad Company. The suit involved, directly and indirectly, about $60,000,000.

Leading physicians in the East use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in cases of threatened consumption in which we are assembled remind us that Catholic University education is untrammeled in the United States. May it please Almighty God to grant your Eminence many and prosperous years of usefulness in the high office and dignity to which He has called you by the voice of His Vicar upon earth, that you may abide His Church in America through the paths of liberty to the honor which is her due; may He long continue to give to your own New York in you a pastor according to His own heart; and may He, the Prince of Pastors, grant you an eternal reward hereafter."

The Rector, after reading the address, said his Eminence had specially requested that his reply might be listened to silently, and without any demonstration whatever.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY'S REPLY.

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, in replying, said: My Lords, respected Professors, and Students of the Catholic University of Ireland—If I rise to perform what I feel to be a duty incumbent upon me, to say at least a few words of thanks in response to the address that has just been presented to me, I beg to say in the beginning that I did not come with any intention to make either a set discourse or to enter at length into a discussion of the questions that have been alluded to, and which would require more time and more preparation than I am prepared to give to do proper justice to them. I wish just to express my sense of gratitude to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, to your respected President, and to your Professors, for the great honor they have done me, and for the privilege that I have had of being allowed to enjoy in being present at the commencement of your academic year. I have come as an interested friend and spectator, and I have had to confess to the Most Reverend President that, although attending commencements and exhibitions of universities and colleges has been many and many a time, yet I have not been accustomed to the noble demonstration that seems to rise up spontaneously in the hearts of the people of Ireland when a subject of interest is presented to them.

A CARDINAL ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN HEARTS.

As well as according to his own, every Catholic heart in Ireland overflowed with joy, as also, I may say, every Catholic heart in America sympathized with you in the full. And if now the Holy Father has gone further and raised to that exalted dignity a priest of the American Church, and rejoiced the hearts of all his Catholic children in that far-off land, you may be sure you participate with them and unite your rejoicing with theirs, and justly so, for the reason that he has conferred honor upon the whole priesthood of the diocese over which it is my honor to be placed. Catholic priests are by far the largest numbers of your own race and your own kindred. Not only many, but most of them have been born on the free soil of Catholic Irish soil, and when they went across the sea they carried the faith deep in their hearts, and becoming citizens of that great, young and flourishing Republic they became citizens with all their hearts. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that no American born upon the soil of America—No American counting back his Americanism ancestry for generations, can claim to be more devotedly attached to the institutions of America than the Irish adopted citizen. But though, as events have proved, they have proved by word and deed, by arm and by every way in their power, to sustain those institutions, still, as much as they love their adopted country, they have not lost one jot of their

LOVE FOR THE DEAR OLD LAND.

They rejoice to see the great lawful institutions that are growing up around you, and I am glad to be able to tell you how deeply we sympathize with this great work of the Catholic University in the city of Dublin. Our people proved their sympathies when called upon for their aid; they gave it generously—and they watch with interest and with affectionate solicitude the progress of this University. They hope to see it grow up and prosper and be a glory and an ornament to the country from which they and their fathers came, notwithstanding the obstacles it has had to encounter in its early days, and which it has still to encounter, feeling that patience, perseverance and true courage will finally lead them to victory. You have set a glorious example, not only to us on the other side of the ocean, but you have set an example to neighboring nations nearer at hand. France has looked upon the movement that Irish Catholics have taken, and is trying now to imitate it. She imitates you in the University of Louvain, under the direction of the Holy Father, and with the co-operation of her bishops, her clergy and her faithful people. France has come to imitate Dublin, and other countries will come to imitate France. If the elementary branches of education we can hardly claim to be so well off as you are in Ireland, for this reason—that we have not the great majority of the population. We are in a minority. We cannot claim what Ireland, a Catholic nation, can claim with justice, but we can give degrees in our universities and colleges freely. The Regents of the Universities appointed by the State come to the examinations, come to the distribution of diplomas, come to the commencements, and make their addresses. I attended in the Protestant College it last the scene.

THERE IS FULL FREEDOM FOR BOTH.

Certainly that freedom ought to exist for the Catholic University in the city of Dublin, which is the capital of Catholic Ireland, to which students come in such large numbers. The students are plenty, but there are no endowments, and the burden of support falls upon the classes least able to bear it. We in America trust to hear that this will come—we hope that Dublin will rear its head higher and more proudly, and take its place among the first Universities of either Europe or America. In conclusion, while expressing my thanks for the reception accorded me, I have to express my best wishes for the success, prosperity and widespread influence of the Catholic University of Ireland and England to their students.

His Eminence resumed his seat amid loud applause. There had been several calls during the proceedings for a speech, adding the courses of his Eminence's reply, but evidently in deference to the request announced by the Cardinal these were at once suppressed. The proceedings concluded with the reply of his Eminence to the address.

The Capuchins in Kilkenny.

On a recent occasion, for the first time in over two hundred years, was there a reception of novices to the Capuchin branch of St. Francis' Order made in Ireland. An additional interest was lent to the day's proceedings from the fact that a member of the holy priesthood were about to be presented to the Lord Bishop of Ossory to receive the Capuchin habit, and to have conferred on them the name by which they in the future they were to be known in religion. A large number of circles were in attendance, including members of the Capuchin and other regular orders, and many secular priests. The Lord Bishop was late in arriving, but at 12 o'clock, the attendants being Very Rev. Father Maddox, O. P., Black Friars; Very Rev. Father Meagher, O. S. A., Friar Street; Very Rev. Father Furlong, O. S. A., Friar Street, Wexford, presented the novices. High Mass being commenced, and was celebrated with the most strict regard to ritual. The adornments of the altar were exquisitely chaste, and the sacred vestments of the officiating priests rich and beautiful. Very Rev. Father Arsenius, O. M. P. C., Provincial of Erin, officiated as celebrant; Rev. Father P. F. Dunphy, O. S. A., acted as Deacon, Rev. M. Daly, O. S. C., Priory, Knocktopher, acting respectively as deacon, and sub-deacon; Rev. Father Ryan, O. P., Dominican, Newbridge, professed their utter want of confidence in the Protestant missionaries in the employ of the Government with these abuses and frauds, and which also showed that the Indians have been in quite a number of instances the victims of religious persecution and proselytism. The Indians, with a unanimity which would be surprising if it were not so well authenticated, have protested

DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE.

"When the wicked perish there is shouting."

Here let us stand—windows and roofs act loads
Alive with clinging thousands—what a scene!
And in the midst, above that sea of heads,
Booms the black guillotine.

A scene like that in the Eternal City,
When on man's hearts the arena frosted high—
While myriads of dark faces, void of pity,
Looked on to see them die.

How the keen Gallic eyes flame and glare!
The Saxon brave and lips pressed close and firm—
How the wolfs tremble to the shout, whose'er
That hoary steel comes down!

Th scarcity over—for only heads have rolled,
One other can, upon the block—while cheers
And yells, and curses heaved by hate untold,
Rang in their dying ears.

One more is left—and now, as in a storm
Of angry sound from that great human hive,
They rear upright a dressed, ghastly form.
Stand ye, yet still alive.

Like one emerging from a deadly swoon,
His eyes seal so, on that living plain—
Those livid, sunken eyes!—he shuts them soon,
Never to ope again.

As that before, last wandering gaze they took,
Perhaps those vocal eyes, in bygone mood,
Sounded to their agony one pitying look
Mid that vast multitude.

Sought, but in vain—inevitably mixed
On square and street and house-top—he surveys
A hooded thousand eyes, all fixed
In one fierce, pitiless gaze.

Eyes to his pinched the brand hendrawn tear
Those blood-shed rage—nay, spare him needless pain!
One eye! And that we may never hear
A cry like that again!

A pause—and the axe falls on Robespierre!
That transformed head had gone to others well.
And so the whole crew! Down, murderer!
Down in thy native hell!

Again that terrible shout, till astern'd
And crowded dungeon received what it meant—
Hannah! and leader Pat, hearsh
For the great guillotine!

And hoarse and sudden howls in the deeper breath—
And parting floorpops echo fast and light!
Our foe is lodged in the strong prison of Death!
Paris shall sleep to-night.

A Legend of Killarney.

How my Uncle, Dr. Bob, Hunted the Stag by Moonlight.

You must have heard of my uncle, Dr. Robert O'Brien, or as he was more familiarly called, Dr. Bob. He was famous throughout Kerry in his day, though not altogether for his professional abilities, but rather for his great attachment to the pleasures of the chase. During forty years of his life he followed the hounds with unabated ardor. There is not an echo from Kilrush to Bantry but knew the hallon of Dr. Bob, and answered to the shouts with a voice of glee. Even now in his decline he is often seen, with his cheek shaven with a voice of glee.

He was none of your modern sporting scoundrels who ride out for a canter before dinner, who stick to the highroad as long as they can, and when off it always make out the gap in every fence they meet. Oh, Dr. Bob would have none of this. He never looked for a gap! he never took advantage of the highway, "straight ahead" was his maxim. And then what delightful rides they used to have over the mountain side, as we indeed a sturdy fellow who could get before him.

Living on a song income of a thousand a year or so, he was altogether independent of his profession. In fact he was one of the "advice gratis" practitioners, and consequently people in general thought that his visits were worth about as much as he his fee, reasoning, I suppose, on that false principle which is founded on the maxim, that what is dear is good, and bad for nothing is worth nothing. His rich friends, when troubled with any slight ailment, listened to him with seemingly the greatest attention, thanked him warmly, but when it was gone seemed to think no more of it. Dr. Bob, but knew nothing of medicine!" When the poor peasant brought his child, he got a bottle and a prescription, and then went home to his cabin, prayed from his heart for Dr. Bob, and lit his pipe with the prescription. Abl a rare specimen of the good old times was Dr. Bob.

He died hour or five and twenty years since, on a fine evening in August, just as night was falling, my uncle sat on the lawn before his door, with his pipe in his mouth—he smoked a strong cut of Cavendish—he always had a pipe in one hand and a glass in the other. He was growing stiff and corpulent, and could not stand very long. He no longer enjoyed his sporting adventures with the relish of his earlier days. He was fond of recalling them, and some also past his prime, though there was a time when my bold horseman who bestrode a thorough-bred would have cut a brush on the very ground south of the Reeskes. Dr. Bob went along at an easy canter, thinking of the old days of merry meetings and jolly hunting dinners, still he came to where the traveler from Kenmare to Killarney first gets a view of the Lakes as they stretch away to the north from the foot of the hill on which he stands. Dr. Bob had a sort of rough taste for the picturesque, and associated, as every gentleman ought in the scene before him was, with some striking incident in his long and merry lifetime, he stood upon it with feelings of melancholy pleasure. Yielding to some unaccountable impulse he dismounted from his horse, and let him go at the end of a long bridle, and then he sat himself down in the most pleasant position he could assume, and began to meditate on the incidents of those long gone by. As these recollections were somewhat saddening, he consoled himself now and then with a slight taste of brandy, for he never journeyed without a pocket pistol of the latter being stayed there for about half an hour, his reverie becoming each moment more profound, he was suddenly startled by the sound of the tramp of horses, and of nagging voices close to him. He looked up and looked around he could make out the figures of eight or ten mounted men, followed by a sort of neg-hounds, and the usual retinue of men with spinoses and ragged personnel. Their loud laughter and noisy conversation, breaking in suddenly on the stillness of the night in the wild mountain pass, seemed most appalling. For the sounds had not gradually approached as might have been supposed, but at once burst upon the ear, the whole cavalcade had sprung out of the earth where they first appeared to him. It may be so, for the horsemen had been at a portion of the night my hearer, through the influence of some unaccountable feeling of shudder in that when we are subject to the dreams, viewed the most astonishing or seemingly impossible things without any sense of mere matters of course. At any other time the sing among the mountains would have filled him with astonishment. But strange to say he perceived nothing remarkable in the whole affair, nor was he in the least surprised, when, as they passed by him they shouted, "Come, come, Dr. Bob, up with your pipe and be right for a neg hunt.

"That's it, that's it, my fine old fellow," they shouted as my uncle mounted and dashed after the rest, "I knew you would not be left behind."

His soon was up with them, and his attention was chiefly arrested by him who rode foremost. A fine gentlemanly man, very tall, and mounted on a powerful dark grey horse. He seemed to have the direction of the whole, and from him the huntsman received his orders from time to time.

When they had ridden on for some distance, he who seemed to be the leader of the party suddenly called out, "Stop, gentlemen." They all pulled up at once. As they listened, the lonely baiting of a stag could be distinctly heard, as it was borne to their ears on the night wind. "There he is in Derrinsmiky wood, down by the Waterfall; come along my lads." said he, and, without waiting for an answer, they all rode off towards the Ah! With that the whole turned off to the right into the wood, and trod their way among rocks and precipices with wonderful certainty. As they rode along, one of the horsemen (the largest of that jolly company, we presume), began to sing to a low clear voice, the following verses:

It is merry to ride
O'er the mountain side
When the moon's bright beams are playing;
It is merry to ride
A hunting to-day,
Where the tall red deer are straying.

With the ring-boundy cry,
Wild glen and mountain dealing;
Rich and clear
Is the hunter's ear,
Are in distant echoes stealing.

Hurrah! hurrah!
Away! away!
Let the world but convince you follow
Who else can ride
O'er the mountain side,
O'er mountain, marsh and hollow!

The song ceased, and so did the hounds with which it was accompanied. "We must be near him now," said the huntsman, riding up to the leader of the party.

"We are," he replied; "stay on the dogs."

Scarcely had a dozen of the dogs entered the corrie when one of them struck off in the merry meals of the scene, and was joined by a chorus of fifty ringing tongues. Then soon heard a loud crashing of branches.

"Look sharp, my lads," said the tall horseman. "Now for a run!" and he set off at a noble gallop of the woods broke over closes by them. His appearance was greeted with a halloo that rang like the battle valley of the Rocks, and rose on the night wind as the cry of triumph of Maugerine. Now for it, Dr. Bob! and now for it, old Lightning! Splash, splash, on they fly through the half flooded marshes on the shore of the Upper Lake, swifter than the Sirocco sweeps! Wind you may, but never through the valley of Dunloe. And now they are dashing up the steep mountainside, and there is the stag, standing at bay on the white moonlit waste, with fifty small black shadows ranging instantly and furiously about him. Splendid! splendid! well done, old Lightning! well you can support your old reputation, now but the tall hunter on lead you, and even he is not far ahead.

The stag soon headed for the water, and from a glorious, easy pace rapidly on, they could see him plunge in, just above the rapids of the Old Weir Bridge. The tall horseman drew him under the bridge; he must be drowned," said my uncle to the man beside him.

"You think so?" he asked.

"Certainly."

"Not at all, he is quite safe; our stags are never in danger except from our dogs."

Dr. Bob smiled, but he said nothing. They were now close by the water. The tall gentleman looked sad.

"Come on, Doctor."

"Here?"

"Here," and he spoke he plunged in, and was swept at once by the torrent into deep shade of the old Weir. Dr. Bob followed rapidly into the foaming waters beyond, and found them deep even into the placid little pool which received them. Dr. Bob could see him, where a broad streak of moonlight lay on the shore of the island, and on the bank; while he encouraged the dogs who were scrambling up from the pool. The others, as they came up, plunged in and were borne down the current. "Come on, Doctor," they shouted.

"All right," said the Doctor, as Lightning sprung off the bank.

"Come on, gentlemen," said one of his companions as he was borne past him, in the middle of the stream.

"Go ahead, old fellow," said the Doctor as he turned his horse's head towards the island. Just at that point where he was borne along more rapidly, "I never was afraid of water except in drinking time," and now again the dogs give tongue in the woods of Dinas And now the "tiroganeo!" hoofs of their horses leave a trail of fire as they dash along the stony road towards Muckross, and their hair and clothes in the moonlight sounds hollow as they fly over Bricken Bridge with the speed of a whirlwind. And now they rush through the woods and along the moonlit glades of Muckross. Their bellow becomes more and more frantic, and their speed more furious. The noble animal they are chasing begins to show that his wonderful powers of endurance are drawing near their end, and he makes a despairing effort, and gains upon his enemies; but then he is on the edge of a cliff, and cries of More than all of the energy of his earlier days.

It is past midnight and the moon is high in the heavens; on, on they fly, by the narrow shore of the lake, now over the soft and shining greensward, and now beneath the heavy shade of the old woods of Mucross Abbey.

They are now close by the Abbey, and there, under the double row of linden trees, they stands the remnant of the noble stag, and dogs lying around, show that he has at last fought his last fight bravely, and he still remained uninjured. But the tall hunter's knife has left its stamp, and was, these moments, dripping with blood on the grass green beneath their Then who, but a few short hours since, had roamed the free mountain side, was now stretched on the lifeless clay.

The old huntsmen wound his horn—his long, loud blast awaking the sleeping echoes of the mountains around, and there soon were both men and hounds there. The tall hunter's men were on the spot, and there was a loud confused noise, as they first greeted. They all stood for a minute or two looking at their dead game, and then their tall leader, turning to those who were mounted, called, "Come along, we can't say longer, good day, Doctor!" waving his hand. "And still two hope to have your company during many a pleasant ride, you are a fine fellow, and I'll be sorry if we don't meet again." And, without waiting for an answer, they all rode off towards the Abbey, leaving my uncle to find his way to Cloverfield, followed by those who were on foot. "By-the-bye, as he stood on the road, "my name, as he soon will be known to all the world, is Daniel O'Connell."

Now, as I have said, my uncle was fond of recalling the adventures of his younger days, and he was wont to tell this story with great unction and glee. But strange to say he perceived nothing remarkable in the whole affair, nor was he in the least surprised, when, as they passed by him wet with the night dew; he felt cold and sick. Old Lightning was at a short distance off, pursuing his botanical researches among the heather with the hope of finding some of the edible grasses, and accordingly quite unconscious of his late brilliant achievements. My uncle caught him, and rode home as rapidly as possible, and got into bed. A brother of the hunting art was sent for, who pronounced that he had the pleurisy, the consequence of lying all night under a damp bush. When the doctor left all was quiet for one, and related all the circumstances of the night, as I have endeavored to give them. I returned to hint that it might be a dream; but the first insinuation of the kind threw him into such a passion that I dare not venture to repeat it.

"A dream, sir! do men dream on horseback with their eyes open, and going at thirty miles an hour? You don't understand, sir. I have ridden as I tell you, and I am sure that before long I shall do so again as one of themselves." After I left him he grew rapidly worse, and on a week was past his spirit took its flight to the "happy hunting ground."—*Kerry Magazine.*

The Human Mind in its Highest Development.

The progress of the human race is one of the favorite topics of writers in the present day, but it may well be doubted whether they do not overrate its speed. Although the general diffusion of knowledge and culture is beyond dispute, there is nothing in the condition of man, mentally or physically, which proves any extraordinary pace spent in the species. Indeed, there are many who look upon the race of man as degenerate, while others maintain that he has risen from the very lowest scale of humanity. We, ourselves, however, do say proof of the latter conjecture in any records of historic times. In spite of vast social progress, man continues to be, on the whole, what he was many thousand years ago. His moral and intellectual development, we are again driven on the like conclusion, that, though some exceptions may be made in favor of individuals, the eminence reached by modern artists is not higher, or not so high, as that attained by the artists of the olden time. The painters of to-day still look up to Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci, and the sculptors of to-day, as their mentors and the statues of Canova is imposing when compared with that of him who preceded him, Vanero de' Medici and the Apollo Belvidere. The modern drama is shorn of its chorus and music, and even those dramatists who have to later days interpreted their genius to the public, such as Goethe, Byron and Sterling, have not surpassed the brilliant and effective choruses of Aeschylus and Sophocles. Moliere and Corneille, and Shakspeare, with all their humor and wit, do not come up to Aristophanes, whom Canning and Kingsley terms "the greatest humorist the world has ever seen!" Coming down to Christian era. One of the earliest monuments of literary ability now extant is the Book of Job. Many authors have been written by Moses 1,500 years and more before Christ. Scripture itself is a masterpiece of literature. No one doubts the genius required for its production. Ages rolled by after the Book of Job was composed. The destinies of the people of Israel were evolved; the Babylonian captivity was established; the scriptures of the New Testament were written. But, pealing aside the question of inspiration, is there anything in the writings of St. Paul, St. Luke or St. John inferior to the Book of Job, by David, Solomon, or Isaiah? Take again,

THE POEMS OF HOMER.

Think of the immense dead-vantages under which he labored, singing from place to place his marvellous rhapsodies, untaught by books, and unconscious, or scarcely conscious, of his transcendent genius. Our second utilitarian produces a poet to rival him either in power, dignity, variety of subject, originality of conception, of classical expression? The world has seen many poets since Homer, but not one who has approached even to the side of him. Shakspeare be a myth, and Lord Bacon really the author of the plays, and, in our own opinion, he must be, but who would think of putting the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" on a level with the "Iliad" and "Odyssey"? Or the Parthenon with the Crystal Palace? Or so to be themselves centers of civilisation; but where would you look for a parallel to Homer? Is it among the moderns or the ancients?

Even Mahomet exerted over masses of Orientals would not have been greater than that exerted more than a thousand years before by the author of the Prophet of Mecca had not braced on the sword, and conquered by it as well as by the pen. Napoleon did not surpass Julius Cæsar in the art of conquest, nor did Julius Cæsar excel Alexander, for Alexander surpass Cyrus. Alfred the Great and Edward I. were not greater lawgivers than Justinian, nor is the renown of Justinian greater than that of Solon. No man, except God-incarnate, ever lived like Socrates who has influenced so extensively as he did the modes of thought previous to and subsequent to his time. Socrates is fulfilled

THE PROPHECY OF THE PYTHONESS

At Delphi, who declared that he would be the wisest man in Greece. Yet, as he himself modestly confessed, his knowledge was not book lore, but the native, untaught genius of a disputant in the open air, the place of Athens. Even the men who think at all owes much to him, and yet not to him directly, but to the Socratic school as represented by his biographer and his disciple, Xenophon and Plato. If we take writers of a less intellectual derivement, we are again driven on the like conclusion, that, though some exceptions may be made in favor of individuals, the eminence reached by modern artists is not higher, or not so high, as that attained by the artists of the olden time. The painters of to-day still look up to Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci, and the sculptors of to-day, as their mentors and the statues of Canova is imposing when compared with that of him who preceded him, Vanero de' Medici and the Apollo Belvidere. The modern drama is shorn of its chorus and music, and even those dramatists who have to later days interpreted their genius to the public, such as Goethe, Byron and Sterling, have not surpassed the brilliant and effective choruses of Aeschylus and Sophocles. Moliere and Corneille, and Shakspeare, with all their humor and wit, do not come up to Aristophanes, whom Canning and Kingsley terms "the greatest humorist the world has ever seen!" Coming down to the

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, December.
5—Sunday—Second Sunday in Advent.
6—Monday—St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor.
7—Tuesday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
8—Wednesday—Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M.
9—Thursday—Of the Octave.
10—Friday—Of the Octave. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr.
11—Saturday—St. Damasus, Pope and Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY .....DECEMBER 4, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper in the date thereon where is shown the solemn expiration.

APPEAL FOR THE SEMINARISTS.

Among the documents read for the faithful from the Catholic pulpits on the first Sunday in Advent was one announcing that to morrow (second Sunday), or as soon after as practicable in the respective districts, there would be made in the different churches a collection in aid of the seminaries—the youthful Levites who are studying for an ecclesiastical career in the archdiocese of San Francisco. Now, we know that there are many claims put forward year after year upon the generosity of the Catholics of this coast, and we are convinced that the members of no other religious denomination are so often called upon to contribute towards the support of their creed and its ministers, yet we are disposed to think that infinitely more pride than regret about the fact.

There is the widest difference in the world between the way in which a Catholic regards his creed and the way in which a Protestant, or unbeliever, looks upon his creed or system of philosophy, or whatever he may chose to call it. To the Catholic his creed is the word of God to man, pure, perfect and complete; his abiding comfort in this life, and the sole source of his happiness in the next; so he loves and values it far beyond any mere temporal consideration; to the Protestant, or unbeliever, it is simply a congeries of moral and ethical probabilities which a regard for the welfare of his fellowman impels him to make some effort to propagate, but which, as it may or may not be correct, has only a secondary claim upon himself. Therefore, that which the Protestant looks upon as pure benevolence, perfectly optional with him, the Catholic treats as a necessary duty, and one to be neglected without grievous sin. Honorable Protestants speak in terms of unbounded surprise and admiration of the unselfishness and liberality with which Catholics, no matter how poor or humble, contribute towards everything connected with religion, and they institute comparisons between them and the estimation and disgust professed on such occasions by their own people; but they do not properly take into account the different motives actuating the two parties, and therefore they are sometimes led to those of their own belief. The rule is, that the higher and nobler the sentiment, the more self-sacrificing and heroic will be the action; and as the Catholic has immensely the greater impelling principle in his soul, correspondingly greater will be his exertions. It will be universally admitted, we think, that next to his own individual salvation, there can be nothing nearer to the heart of the true Catholic than the propagation of his faith. The blessings that he himself enjoys he should, naturally, be anxious to extend to, and secure for, others.

Learned, zealous and pious ministers of the Gospel are, as a matter of course, the first necessity for the spread and preservation of the faith; without them it is sure to languish and die out, even among the most devoted community. If they be not ready to gather in the harvest, the grain must be, relatively speaking, lost. And here in California there is, undoubtedly, a vast and most promising field for the labors of the priesthood. Day by day, we may say, the population is increasing, train loads are being brought into cultivation, and busy towns are springing up in every direction. The Catholic population is, at least, keeping pace with, if it is not augmenting, the ratio in the rapidity of increase. We have, therefore, an ever-growing want to provide for. Here in the city, where communication is so rapid and easy, where multitudes are grouped together in so confined a space, the thing may not be very noticeable; but in the country districts the lack of priests is patent to every observer. The diocese number the sixty of one man are often so large that it is a matter of absolute impossibility for a single individual to properly fulfil their spiritual requirements. No, unfrequently will a missionary priest have to ride fifty, sixty, and even a hundred miles to the performance of some pressing duty. What children have to be left without adequate religious instruction, what souls have to meet their Maker without the last sacraments, what communities have to be condemned with a Mass at rare intervals, we shall not take upon ourselves to enquire, but those who are acquainted with the condition of this state, will acknowledge that they are far too many.

To bring a remedy to this state of affairs is the object sought to be achieved by the collection to be made to-morrow. Need we add another word to recommend it to the kindest attention of our readers and friends? They must know the necessity for clerical help, at least duty, to which, were proof to say, they have never been delinquent, is manifest. We trust, therefore, that the collection to morrow will be a gratifying proof of the regard which the Catholics of the archdiocese of San Francisco have for their holy faith, its maintenance and its propagation. Their proverbial generosity can never find a more fitting occasion for its display.

BAD TRAINING.

The best method of suppressing hoodlumism imagin, probably for the hundredth time, a subject for animated discussion in the newspapers. Various are the opinions expressed, but none of them appear satisfactory to the public; and of all the plans proposed, not one is likely to be adopted. The revival of the whipping post has been talked about, a military patrol of the streets has been suggested, and even a few desperate individuals have gone so far as to advocate the establishment of another Vigilance Committee. The end of this discussion will be, of course, a determination to do nothing, backed up with the consoling reflections that perhaps, after all, San Francisco boys are no worse than those of other cities, and that they will grow sensible by-and-by. But it seems to be forgotten, in this piece of reasoning, that we are sure to have the boys always with us, for as fast as one generation passes into manhood another takes its place, and we have no cause for hoping the second will be better than the first. What most become of this city when, in the course of time, so large a proportion of its inhabitants will be composed of men without moral training, habituated to turbulence, and inclined to disobey the law, is a question so sad and dispiriting that we really have not the heart to discuss it at any length.

But we must say that we do not believe the boys of San Francisco are naturally vicious, and we think their faults are the outgrowth of certain disadvantages under which they labor. Left to grow up in the streets. They are not taught to place any restraint upon that exuberance of spirits, which, when uncontrolled, very often leads to folly, and from folly to crime. Their parents take no interest with them; thinking, no doubt, that because they send them three or four hours every day to school, they are acquitted of further responsibility. What is school the lads are merely taught to read, write and do some little arithmetic; this is the secular education, the non-sectarian instruction, about which we hear so much consideration, but their moral nature is left uncultivated, and they learn next to nothing of their duties to God. With children who are blessed with careful parents, and who have an orderly and comfortable home, be it ever so humble, the mischievous effects of this kind of training are either neutralized altogether, or else rendered comparatively harmless; but, unhappily, too many have no such advantages, and all the instruction or advice they get is bad in the school-rooms. This argument disclosed to us the origin of the wide diversity of opinion between at least two classes of the community, the Catholic and non-Catholic, touch the merits of the public school system; one party exclusively treats of its defects, and the other looks altogether at its excellencies. There is to be no question that the system is admirably adapted to its purpose; probably it has not its superior in existence, but the reason why the boys of San Francisco are so unruly is because the system has not been made to embrace moral training, that should be comprised in a thoroughly efficient plan of education, and whether it is the best that could be framed for the country at large is so much beside the question as to be unworthy of consideration. The question is confined to those boys who get no edifying examples at home, and who are "secularly instructed" at school. If a reformation is ever to be effected it must be started in one or other of these places, and it is perfectly absurd to talk about whipping-posts, or military patrols, or vigilance committees. But, unfortunately, sectarian jealousies and bigotry, which, of late years, have thrown such a mist about the school question, that it will take a long time before it can be examined and discussed upon its genuine merits, and they will not help up to remedy, even though an extreme one should be necessary. In that day it may go hard with the secularists, who prefer the gratification of their animosities to the furtherance of the national welfare. Truth is great, and it must prevail. In this country a good cause can never be lost, for its support must come from the people, and they are sure to recognize its claims upon them whenever they are allowed to examine it carefully and impartially. In a despotically governed country the reign of wrong and fraud may be extended indefinitely, but here, thank heaven, it cannot.

Colonel Zabriskie, it's a long letter to the Board of Supervisors, argues in favor of sending boarders on board of the training ship Jamestown, as was originally intended, instead of allowing only boys of good character to enter it; and if the vessel, when she got the said boarders on board, would only put to sea and never return, she would greatly oblige the good citizens of San Francisco.

Mayor Hewston did a praiseworthy act Monday in vesting the authorities with a long story-book—$16 100 additional for stone claimed to have been delivered to the City Hall. The majority of evidence taken in the case went to prove that Mr. Sanles had already been paid enough.

Ex Senator Nye has so far recovered his reason and health that his friends have removed him from the Insane Asylum. Strong hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

The Irish Volunteers of 1782.

Next week we shall give a full report of a splendid lecture on "The Volunteers of '82," recently delivered in the historic town of Dungannon by Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian minister, Mr. Nelson's patriotic reputation is undisputed, and what we say commands the earnest attention of his fellow-countrymen all over the world. Those who are not well acquainted with Irish politics seem to imagine that the national sentiment is confined to Catholics, whereas nothing can be further removed from the truth. There is some excuse for the error, however, because the majority of those Irish Protestants whose utterances reach beyond Ireland belong to the British party, and they are supposed to represent the opinions of their co-religionists. But the Home Rule movement has brought into prominence quite a large number of intellectual and earnest clergymen of every denomination, who are now striving to improve the condition of their native land. Mr. Nelson is a patriot of forty years standing, and he is a worthy son of the gallant race who "rose in dark and evil days to right their native land." We assure our readers that his lecture is a rare treat, and it ought to be brought under the notice of others besides Irishmen, as it contreys a very valuable lesson in history.

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The Spanish Fair.

The Fair to aid of the new Spanish church, which is being held in Pacific Hall, Bush street, with term nine this (Saturday) evening. The weather has been rather inclement during the present week, and on this circumstance has greatly militated against the success of the Fair. Nevertheless, the young ladies who have charge of it, and presided at the tables, did their best to insure a good result, and they have, under the adverse circumstance, accomplished a great deal. They are now about of all praise for their pains and exertions and for the interest they take in the affairs of the church. In this respect they are really a brilliant example to the ladies of other nationalities but they have to, we must say, only exhibited these genial and courteous traits which have long been the ornament and the honor of their truly Catholic race. We trust that this, but a preamble of the Fair, will in some measure make up for the deficiencies of the foregoing part of the week, and that a good attendance will be present. We hope, too, that Saturday night will draw many from the city to swell the sum total to a substantial aid for the completion of the church.

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Commemorating the Hanging of Patriotic Irishmen.

The Cooper Institute Hall, New York, was well filled, on the evening of the 23d November, by Irishmen gathered to commemorate the hanging of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien in Manchester, England, eight years ago. About five hundred of those in the hall had either escaped from English prisons or been banished from the British dominions. Gen. F. F. Mullen was Chairman, and Martin Moynahan Secretary of the meeting. On the platform were Colonel Kelly and the men for whose rescue Allen, Larkin and O'Brien suffered; Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke, who was sentenced to death for treason in Ireland; Dr. Thomas Clarke Luby, Dr. Dennis Downing Mulcahy and O'Donovan Rossa, escaped convicts, in the autumn of 1867 Colonel Kelly succeeded James Stephens as commander of the Fenian organization. He was arrested with Capt. Timothy Deasy in Manchester. It was resolved to rescue them. While they were being taken from prison to the court-room several men belonging to the Fenian organization stopped the prison van, and fired a pistol ball through the lock, with the intention, as is asserted, of breaking the door. Sergeant Brett, of the Manchester police, was sitting near the door inside the van, and when the door opened his body fell out.

Sergeant Brett was killed. Kelly is in the New York Custom House, and Deasy is in the insurance at Lawrence. Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Edward O'Meagher Condon, and an English soldier named Maguire were executed for the killing. They were convicted and sentenced to death. The reporter who published the trial made all sorts of that in their opinion the evidence did not justify the verdict. Many memorials and petitions to the Government in behalf of the condemned were sent in, but they were disregarded. Gen. Bourke, who had been tried under the name of Edward Shirley, was an officer in the British army, and was a captain in Canrobert's Legion. On the day fixed for the hanging his sentence was changed to penal servitude for life. The other three were hanged.

Condon is in the United States Senate, England, and a letter written by him on the 26th of August, 1875, was read. On the 15th of August, 1867, he was in the cell of the condemned men. He spoke to them of the glories of the woman who was the mother of God even in his earth, and instantly uprose the king upon his throne; and when in heard, for the first time in the Irish language, the name of Mary, he took off his golden crown and bowed to the sound of that name. Up rose the bard, the poet, the musician, the orator, the priest of his people, and he chanted forth in Irish language the lay of the land down his harp at the feet of the saint and said, "I swear that no sound ever fell upon my ear that was the bubbling of my heart; that no sound shall ever come from my lips upon the wings of song except the glories of Patrick's God and of the Mother of that God—the Virgin—the Blessed Mary."

A writer in one of the English magazines, in an article relating to a heroform inexplicable term for lateness, "He will never get to the Thames on fire," heretofore supposed to allude to the river, the name of which is pronounced as if spelt "Temz" or "Tamz." The writer shows that tems is the ancient name for a sort of slow quail in every English household before the era of boiling stoves, to separate the meat from the coarser parts of the cracked grain. The lazy man never set the stew, the "tems," on fire by the velocity with which he shook the instrument.

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Mission in Santa Barbara.

This being the "Holy Year," the Catholics of Santa Barbara, like all good Catholics in the world, are taking part in the indulgence of the Jubilee, and thereby enrich themselves from the treasures of the Church. In order to give them a special opportunity to prepare and dispose themselves to gain it, their worthy pastor, Rev. Father Fejul, invited Rev. Father Verdaguer, rector of the Cathedral in Los Angeles—who is one of the greatest Spanish preachers—to come and give only a mission, which, I am glad to say, has been a complete success. Any one to whom the zeal and piety of Father Verdaguer are known, would be sure of it, even if there was a failure, for he possesses all the virtues and qualifications necessary to constitute a perfect missionary. Day and night the church was crowded, and many of whom did not perfectly understand the language of the preacher. Several Catholics who probably had not approached the sacraments for many years, and more want to confession, having been persuaded that it was useless to be hearers of the law unless they became doers of the law, according to the doctrine of Him who is the Lawmaker: "For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified." Many were also induced to confession by the Protestants themselves, among whom did not perfectly understand the language of the preacher. Several Catholics who probably had not approached the sacraments for many years, and more want to confession, having been persuaded that it was useless to be hearers of the law unless they became doers of the law, according to the doctrine of Him who is the Lawmaker: "For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified." Many were also induced to confession by the Protestants themselves, among whom

A NEW York telegram of the 1st instant says that the great lawyer, Charles O'Conor is in an extremely critical state. The fore handedyhe had been so weak that water was the only thing which his system would retain. The precise nature of his disease has not been determined, but it is supposed to be paralysis of the stomach. His physicians thought last night that there was no doubt but that he would live until to day, and this evening they will be able to say whether the probability is that he will recover. They feel little hope, however, that he will get well, and his attained age greatly diminishes the prospect of his restoration to health."

The splendors of the trousseau of the young daughter of the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law to Empress Eugenie, who has just married the Duke de Medina-Coeli, the richest man in Spain, may be inferred from the outlay in jewels—bouquet-holders, fans and six yards of these objects, one dozen of which cost $2 400, the first cost of which was comly, but still sufficiently expensive. The more ordinary—ing of the Sacred Heart in Foreign Missions, Mill Hill, London, by Eminence Cardinal Manning presiding, be

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M. GAMBETTA AND HIS CRITICS.

Challenged by enemies, implored by friends, and taunted by rivals, says the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, M. Gambetta has at length broken silence. M. Gambetta has definitely abandoned his old manner. Not one word about the Bonapartists all throughout—not a sneer at clericals or Legitimists. The writer even contemplates, with disgust or alarm, the continual presence of two parties in France—the "Whigs," as he prefers to call them, and the Tories—[the writer would advise one of those who would hold back, both to loyal submission to the Republic. How keen-intuitions would France have been five years ago had a seer predicted such an address as this from the tribune of the people! The *Univers* says of it: "M. Gambetta belies his talents and his admirers. The feeling at least those of it who count as such in his eyes, is not yet tired of him. Many persons still reckon him a great politician, a great orator. It scarcely befits him who owes all to his coarse voice, to his coarse gestures, to his coarse expressions, thus to belie the merit and credit of those who applaud him. Their reign, Heaven pleases, still lasts. We sufficiently see this in the Southern audiences which have for the last few months resounded with the eloquence of a Naquet, a Mundjan, a Marcou and other minor orators. Doubtless, these applauses are not considerate himself a speaker; but what is he then? The most further which he can do in all times oratorical charlatanism has flourished. The masters of the art of speaking have each possessed, and are still, whatever M. Gambetta may say, far from the moment when the people will be weary of listening. More than any other Government, Parliamentarism's favorable to the orator."—*Irish Correspondent of N. Y. Tablet.*

IRELAND ROBBED.

The startling discovery that Ireland is annual sterling by the manner in which the duty is assessed on alcoholic liquors has proved a lizard and bitter nut for our English fellow-countrymen to crack. Ireland is annually defrauded of three millions and a to combat the facts; they are powerless to the reason which does not exist. For the moment this pace him in opposition to the Premier's Government on a question made of no importance.

—The London *Daily News* of the 24-inst. publishes a special telegram from Madrid, as follows: "Serrano's letter is a favorite theme for newspaper comment; that foreigners when arrested shall have immediate warrant, and that legal orders shall be assignable for past injuries. Great anxiety exists in Madrid as to the reception of the note in Washington. The note is mysterious."

—A grand reception was given at the mayor's house, in Baltimore, on the occasion of the King's 18th birthday, and was crowded in the majority. Assistances were again given that he would be held in person, but these are doubted. The reports of additional American complications are given out. The Carmet Council which King Alfonso had last Sunday received had a short meeting and the Duties he promulgated before December 4th, and a change in the Cabinet will also be made, and Castillo will reassume the Presidency this week. Canovas, Mayor of Madrid, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King has confirmed the order of the Gaders Province declaring that the citizens of Spain shall not be ordered or be ready to accompany the King to the army of the North December 5th.

DIED.

Irish Whisky.

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he offers wholesale and retail, to suit all tastes. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

All orders left at the store, 146 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. 26

GRAND REOPENING.

PETER JOB,
THE PIONEER CATERER,

HAS PHŒNIX-LIKE, RISEN FROM HIS ashes, and reopened his OLD AND WELL KNOWN RESTAURANT AND LUNCH SALOON at

NO. 327 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to meet again all his old acquaintances and customers, assuring them that the same attention will be paid to all those who may favor him with a call, as heretofore, at the old stand in the city. He has a large assortment of choice fruits and confectionery for families and parties, at private accommodation.

P. S.—PETER JOB'S reputation as a caterer has been well established in this city during a residence of twenty-four years. Give him a call. 26

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

704 and 706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD, AND

5 and 7 Geary Street, NEAR MARKET,

HAVING MADE LARGE PURCHASES OF

DRY GOODS

At the Great Liquidation Sale of LAZARD FRERES, are enabled to sell the same Goods at less than importers' prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1 per yard.
HEAVY BLACK SILK, Guarantee finish, $2 per yard.
FIM'S IRISH POPLIN, $2 50 per yard.
Colored Silk BLACK CASHMERE, 75c. per yard.
ALL WOOL DIAGONALS, 87½c. per yard.
ENGLISH IRON-FRAME HOSE, full finished, 50 per pair.
BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 25c. 37½c. 50 per pair.
HEAVY SCOTCH PLAIDS, 75c. per yard.
BLANKETS, SHEETING, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
At Wholesale Rates.
FANCY GOODS in great variety.
Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Irish Tatting.

Guipure Lace, in Black and White for use of Clergy and Sisters.

The celebrated seamless 3-button GLOVES, $1 50 per pair.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which the position House of Representatives, the first since the days of '76, will have permanent sway between the two great political parties. The Presidency of the United States will be filled for the next four years, and all of them, and every thing connected with them, will be discussed in the columns of the

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by Thaddeus Stevens and Ben Wade, and which led to the explosion and breakdown of GRANT'S administration! will not be satisfied with anything short of a full and better period in our national history. Of all the men who have participated in the events of the past fifty years, none can throw more important and more trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics than Horace Greeley. There is no end to the preparations for it, will be manœuvres as exciting upon the floor of Congress as those that produced the panic and disaster, and sent more or less of the party of Lincoln to private life

Forney's paper feeling
Spotted Tail's Description of the Spirit World

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of November 6.

ANTRIM.

Last week Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of the diocese, conferred Holy Orders upon Rev. John McDonald, of Cushendall, and Rev. Edmond Matthew Ryan, of Cushel, in the presence of a large congregation of the faithful.

Richard John Anderson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Dispensariser of Antrim in Queen's College, Belfast.

ARMAGH.

At the meeting of the local Protestant Church in Armagh, last week, Rev. G. A. Chadwick moved, and Rev. Dr. Irwin seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the Sunday traffic in strong drink is an injury to other traders, injurious to the public interest and dishonoring to God."

At the quarter sessions held in Armagh on Saturday morning the chairman, Thos. Lefroy, Esq., Q. C., gave his decision in a case of appeal recently heard before him at Newry against a recent award made by the Government valuator, the appellant, James Stables, of Newry, seeking to have his house valued at much a rate as would give him the franchise. The chairman affirmed the award with costs.

CAVAN.

The annual sermon on behalf of the Orphan Charities and Brothers' Schools was preached last Sunday in the Cathedral, Cavan, by Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Lord Bishop of Ardagh. A liberal collection was then taken up.

CLARE.

By an unanimous vote of the Kilrush Board of Guardians, Colonel Vandeleur, M.P. (Lib.), was elected to the chair, it has been asserted that the Sisters of Mercy shall be employed in the hospital of the workhouse of that estimable town.

Rev. Lawrence J. Browne, C. C., has been completely recovered from the effects of the severe wounds which he suffered some months back, and has received the warm congratulations of hosts of friends in the Wicklow.

CORK.

At Iries, West Cork, four persons have lost their lives, and three have been injured, by a fire caused in the careless lighting of a bundle of rags.

The brigantine Gleaner, of Milford, bound to Cork with coals, putting into Youghal Harbor for shelter, on Saturday last, struck on the bar. The captain and crew were drowned in the sight of many people on shore, who were unable to render assistance.

The Macroom quarter sessions were opened last week by Jas. F. Pigott, Esq., who received a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff, there being no criminals for trial.

Mr. Fred. Jones announced that the usual grand jury dinner would be held in the Queen's Hotel on the occasion of the decease of the late Lord Bishop of Cork, and the congratulations of the people upon the good character they have acquired.

DONEGAL.

A marriage, says the Derry "Standard," of a rather romantic disposition was celebrated in the Catholic Church of Buncrana on Sunday evening. The history of the bridegroom is soon told. He has been always a member of persons were starting Sunday morning from Ilinor to proceed to Buncrana, when they intended to meet with a young man who had crossed the Atlantic to see his relations, and what was more to the purpose for some time on a visit to his native town. When neighbors and friends had met their quota of rollicking young girl, with a shawl about her head, approached the car where the young man was seated, and up the last good-by to be departing friends. Let "one glance at her eye, and one word in her ear," and in the twinkling of an eye she was beside the young Yankee-Irishman on the car. The driver got the whip, and the spectators numbered one more. On reaching Donegal the pair hastened to the chapel, where, in a short time, the solemn words that made them man and wife were pronounced. Soon afterwards the happy pair (Sally Boyle) of the newly-made wife still wrapped in her shawl, to take the train for Derry, en route for Australia.

DOWN.

Floods have caused considerable damage to property at Hillsborough. The lake adjacent was converted its banks and flooded for a second time the house of Hon. Mr. Canning, and a portion of the Glaan bridge has been carried away.

FERMANAGH.

At the Enniskillen quarter sessions, before Patrick Joseph Burke, Esq., was heard a case of considerable interest, and which excited great interest in court. The case commenced were connected with the late lamentable death of Mr. Adams. Mr. Bland, of Liverpool, licensed victualler, sought to recover £50 5s., money expended on behalf of John Henry, grocer, of Ballinkillen. The case was remitted from the superior courts. When Mr. Patrick Timoney, father of the defendant, had been in Liverpool, on application of Blackhave to purchase he met a very severe accident on the light. John accompanied the fowl, and for four weeks lived with Bradshaws, who refused the sum named for his lodging, for terms of money lent John, and flour and law expenses incurred by John at different times during the proceedings.

GALWAY.

At the last meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners, Dr. Ward, J. P., presiding, and said they were under a municipal arrangement in Galway which was unbeknown to, and caused them to many abuses and grave evils of a financial nature. The mendacious arrangement had to pay a double duty—a duty on the raw material imported, and a duty on the manufactured goods sent out of the town, while the outside manufacturer could send into Galway manufactured goods free of charge. This state of things was objectionable, but still more objectionable was the fact that, by the Act of 1853, the town was constituted out of the privileges and rights conferred by other acts on municipalities of boroughs and cities.

KERRY.

The magistrates of Tralee, Killarney and Kenmare, at special meetings just held, have resolved "that henceforth no certificate for occasional licenses be granted or issued in those districts except by magistrates sitting at petty sessions."

Mr. Hemphill, chairman for Kerry, in opening the crown business of Tralee sessions, said he observed an increase of intemperance, and the amount of crime and misery which it produced. He deemed that most of the crime and misfortune that existed in that noble county was attributable directly or indirectly to the public house, and those crimes or misfortunes had increased in proportion to the increase in the number of public houses.

KILKENNY.

Notwithstanding the reports which have appeared in various newspapers, the town of Inn here, says the Callan correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing on Sunday, is one of extreme tranquility and order. There is no sign of military or extra police in the town, which wears its usual aspect. To-day was extremely wet. Rain came down in torrents throughout the afternoon, but the Masses were attended by large congregations, and nothing whatever of an unusual character took place.

KING'S COUNTY.

A few nights since a young man named Hussey was returning from a wedding party in the neighborhood of Birr, and when he reached Ballycanion Bridge he was attacked by three men, receiving several severe blows of a bludgeon on the head which knocked him to the ground. After some time he was enabled to extricate himself, and proceeded to his home, where he received medical attendance. No unfavorable symptoms appeared until last week, when he became worse, and on Saturday last Dr. Hogan, of Parsonstown, was sent for. Dr. Hogan, on examining the injured man, at once pronounced his case a hopeless one. He lingered on for a few days, and died on Monday last. Information was at once given to the police, and on Tuesday last Constable Quirke, Dr. Michael Joseph Moorhead was unanimously appointed chairman for the ensuing year. This is the third time Dr. Moorhead has been appointed chairman. He holds the commission of the peace for the town ship.

The Parsonstown Board of Guardians have instituted an inquiry into the illegality of the deposition of an old man named Thomas Hurt from Bolton Union, in England. The Local Government Board have recommended the institution of the inquiry, as from the statement of Hunt it would appear he was separated from his wife and sent by the Bolton Guardians to Parsonstown against his will.

Mr. Thomas Ridgway, a justice of the peace, was promoted last week at the quarter sessions of Parsonstown for violently assaulting an old man, a laborer named Samuel Snow. The evidence of the prosecutor was to the effect that an old woman when dying gave him a house which she had occupied for forty years, but the defendant ordered him to quit it. He said the place was his, and on his refusing knocked him down with a stick. The case for the defendant pleaded that the house and three roods of land attached, had belonged to him and his ancestors, and that Snow had first struck the complainant with a stick. The chairman commended the forbearance on the conduct of the defendant, who, as he held the commission of the peace, should have acted with more than ordinary prudence. He thought that if the superior Courts, before whom the case had originally come, knew all the facts, the case would not have been remitted to the sessions. To mark his sense of the defendant's forbearance he could not accept a decree for £30 with costs and £5 expenses.

LIMERICK.

A meeting of the parishioners of Hospital and Herbertstown has been held to discuss the proposal to record their sentiments respecting the removal of Rev. Patrick Ryan, curate of that place for the long period of sixteen years. Dr. Gubbins, of Kenmare Castle, presided, and Messrs. Timothy O'Dea and Thomas Hartigan were appointed honorable secretaries. Several of the parishioners having been interrogated as to the character entertained for Father Ryan, a subscription list was opened to present him with a purse of sovereigns and regard at parting. Over £50 were subscribed on the spot.

LONDONDERRY.

On Thursday, says the Derry "Standard," a meeting of the ratepayers who had petitioned the Government on the subject of the Irish Society's relations to this city was held in the Guildhall, under the able and presidency of Alderman Joseph Ewing Miller. After some conversation it was unanimously agreed that a deputation should be named to deliver the petition which has been numerously signed, to the Chief Secretary, when the time for receiving it arrives. A sum exceeding £400 was subscribed on the spot. After appointing Alderman Miller head treasurer, and Mr. Alexander Ewing secretary, the meeting adjourned.

LONGFORD.

A few nights since a young man named Hussey was returning from a wedding party in the neighborhood of Birr, and when he reached Ballycanion Bridge he was attacked by three men, receiving several severe blows of a bludgeon on the head which knocked him to the ground. After some time he was enabled to extricate himself, and proceeded to his home, where he received medical attendance. No unfavorable symptoms appeared until last week, when he became worse, and on Saturday last Dr. Hogan, of Parsonstown, was sent for. Dr. Hogan, on examining the injured man, at once pronounced his case a hopeless one. He lingered on for a few days, and died on Monday last. Information was at once given to the police, and on Tuesday last Constable Quirke, Dr. Michael Joseph Moorhead was unanimously appointed chairman for the ensuing year. This is the third time Dr. Moorhead has been appointed chairman. He holds the commission of the peace for the town ship.

LOUTH.

Two English detectives have been brought from England to Dundalk, and have arrived from a description of their persons, two brothers named Delaney, who some years ago absconded with wives and families to Drogheda, leaving them chargeable on the union. The men were working in England, earning 24s. per week each. The wives and children entered the Drogheda workhouse, where some days after one of the mothers died. The cost to the ratepayers for the support of the little orphans and deserted members is a total of £120. The delinquents, who are stout, healthy-looking men, will be tried at the ensuing assizes.

MAYO.

A fatal accident took place at the Castle Bar Railway at an early hour on Saturday morning. The night mail train from Dublin to Westport, which was having speed, was about to proceed onward towards Westport when it was run into from behind by a special train of eighty wagons from Athlone. One man was killed and many others wounded. A driver, a stoker, and signal-man have been put under arrest.

At Swinford quarter sessions, the chairman, addressing the grand jury, said he had a short list to go before them. There were only three cases. The same thing occurred in Ballinrobe, where there were but four cases for trial. He was glad to be able to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, and he believed from what he heard Mr. Meadows' say the business would be very light in the other divisions.

MEATH.

Mr. Mullen has been re-elected chairman of town commissioners for Navan.

MONAGHAN.

The little town of Castleroa has manfully come to the front, and generously contributed to the French monument fund. It is not the first time that the men of Castleroa have shown themselves destrous of advancing a patriotic object on the soil of Mayo. They contributed more largely than any town in this county to the expenses of the popular candidature at the election contest. The time again they are in the van, and we venture to say that had the five French soldiers lost their lives on the soil of Roscommon, a fitting monument would have been long since erected to obliterate their remains.

SLIGO.

At the Ballymote quarter sessions Jas. F. Hamilton, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county Sligo, addressing the Grand Jury thanked them, on the part of the public, for the excellent discharge of their duties by their admirable attendance not only on this but on every other occasion. The members of the Grand Jury were rewarded for the peaceable state of the district in which they lived. It was always in the same peaceable state. There was only one trifling cause to be investigated by the Grand Jury; and, but for a circular from the Government to the magistrates directing them to send on certain assault cases for trial—a circular his Worship did not agree with—the Grand Jury would not be troubled with them, as the magistrates were perfectly competent to deal with such cases as would go before them (the Grand Jury).

TIPPERARY.

The following gentlemen have been elected Town Commissioners for Cashel: Michael Dodes, Patrick Hackel, Dr. Michael Coyle, William Murphy, Daniel Laffin and D. Vincent Scully.

Lord Lismore and other landed proprietors in South Tipperary have agreed, at the best means of helping to improve the breed of cattle throughout the county, to send to the next May or June fair at Clonmel all the bulls they have bred, and intend to be sold by auction.

At the quarter sessions of Nenagh Michael Corboy, who, with his mother, Judith Tobin, was tried at the last summer assizes for the alleged murder of her second husband, but acquitted, appeared as plaintiff seeking to recover from the landlord of the plot of ground held by the old man supposed to have been murdered £20 for the alleged unlawful detention of a mule. The case was dismissed without prejudice for want of evidence, and the mule then became so violent that it was found necessary to have him removed by the police.

TYRONE.

In the Dungannon quarter sessions last week, Sir Francis W. Brady, Chairman for the county Tyrone, said, "I regret I cannot congratulate you on the lightness of the calendar in this portion of the county. In Clogher, Omagh and Strabane it was quite a pleasing duty to state the almost total absence of crime. There were twenty persons and his associates, with fourteen in the dock. Eight of these were bound to keep the peace for the usual period of six months. The case was one of the most serious that had been brought before the Court of the Peace's Judicial District of the State of Alabama, his wife says he is dead.

October 21.—Peter is out in the direction of Mattape, his wife says he is dead.

October 22.—No cases of small pox. Peter is getting well. The Indianas are quite happy because the sickness seems to be over.

Subsequently the steamer *Rocket* was chartered for the purpose of proceeding to the relief of Father Brabant. The Rev. Father Brabant, assisted by Mr. Walkem and the Chief of Police went in her. The wounded missionary is at present in Victoria.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

One day, says M. Cochin, I was walking in the court of the Institute (Paris) with M. Cousin and a learned professor of philosophy. A young nurse had just passed us, and as he went from us towards the lodge, M. Cousin, looking at him from a distance, stopped and said to his colleague: "My friend, you have been locating philosophy all our life; we all young men of education pass under the hill to come to us to them, by laborious arguments, that there is a soul. In the meantime, what has this young fellow done? He has done better than we; he has gone! He goes to console the souls of husband and wife, afflicted on the bed of an old man at the point of death, to struggle with vice in the soul of a bad man, with temptation in the soul of a young girl, with temptation in the soul of the unhappy, to enlighten the soul of a child. And we wish to prove to him that he is not a soul! And we would be better to be thrown in ourselves with a stone about our necks. Let us leave philosophy to the priests; they are doing for souls while we are trying to recognize the soul's existence."—*Lamartine's Correspondence with Mme. Swetchine.*

COMPARATIVE WEIGHT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Those who are desirous to know the value of gold and silver in bulk. The following statement, from Professor F. L. Scribner, Superintendent of the Mint Bureau of Denver, may be relied on as correct:

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold and silver contains 29,166 ounces of gold, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,790 21, and a ton of silver, $37,-704 61.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,518.75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of silver bar weighs 656 25 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in a ton of rock, it contains 291 66 ounces troy of either of these metals.

The calculations of the Mint are made on the basis that 413 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $900, and 11 ounces of silver 900 fine (coin), is worth $12 89.

There are 1,400 miles of railroad in this State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

N. T. SHAW, plaintiff, vs. ANNA SHAW, defendant. Action brought in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the Complaint filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District.

The People of the State of California send greeting to ANNA SHAW, defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this City and County; or if served out of this county, but within this district, or if served by publication, within thirty days; otherwise the default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other relief as may be just and proper. And plaintiff may be entitled to recover. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. [L.S.] WILLIAM BARNEY, Clerk.

By JAMES A. ANDERSON, Deputy Clerk.

J. Howard Smith, 503 Montgomery street, attorney for plaintiff. 1t

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—IN JUSTICE'S Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to ALFRED HARVEY, defendant. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within three days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons.

The said action is brought to recover $200 39, good and lawful money of the United States, due to plaintiff from said defendant, on an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by plaintiff to said defendant, and for interest thereon, together with costs.

The action has been assigned, and you are required to appear before the Hon. Peter J. Shields, one of the Justices of said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 3d day of September, 1875.

[L.S.] HENRY L. JOACHIMSEN, Jr., Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

Geo. T. Wenzell, Clerk of said court, 536 Clay street, San Francisco. 1t

JAMES MAC, attorney for plaintiff, 2½ Clay street, and 525 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

These who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B., Bachelor of Arts; those who complete the Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

Particular attention is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and criticised in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Vacation at College.....60 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 4th of August, 1875. BROTHER PATRICK, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Clara, on the street Market, from Ist one, to the most desirable part of the city. The buildings are extensive, and the grounds tastefully laid out.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS.

(Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$150 00
Music, with use of instrument.....20 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Vacation spent in the country.....20 00

SECOND PUPILS.

Per quarter session (payable in advance), Board, tuition, washing, with use of bed and bedding.....$ 50 00
Music, with use of instrument.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
Vacation spent in the country.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per session (payable in advance).

Select Day School—Rhetoric, first and second Grammar.....$ 40
Grammar, Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....30
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....20
Primary Classes.....15
Parochial Schools, per month, throughout the year.....1 00

No extra charge for French, piano and orchestral music.

For further particulars apply to the Superiors on the premises.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees with such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Christian education, comprising the Classical, Philosophical, Scientific and Commercial Courses.

The College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
" in Grammar Department.....1 50
" in Higher Department.....2 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month.....$1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....2 00
For each Academical Registration.....10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated, and between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding an extensive frontage on the bay, including, recently added, the property which at present is occupied as a private residence by Hon. Horace Carpentier. The buildings are large and commodious, and have been fitted up with a due regard to the comfort of pupils, and a tasteful blending of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (Primary Department).....$150 00
Washing.....12 00
Use of bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the Institution).....5 00

Music, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

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NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Dolores street, opposite the Mission Church.

The course of instruction embraces the English and modern languages, music, drawing, etc. Pupils are fitted by with a view to the payment as well as the scientific acquisition of the various accomplishments. And an extensive play ground affords all the means for healthful exercise during the intermission hours.

The course of instruction embraces every usual and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies at the present day.

The first term of the Tenth Annual Session will commence July 16, 1875.

TERMS:

BOARDER PUPILS.

Per quarter session (payable in advance), Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 50
Music, with use of instrument.....10
Drawing and Painting.....10
Vacation spent in the country.....20

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per session (payable in advance).

Select Day School—Rhetoric, first and second Grammar.....$ 40
Grammar, Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....30
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....20
Primary Classes.....15
Parochial Schools, per month, throughout the year.....1 00

No extra charge for French, piano and orchestral music.

For further particulars apply to the Superiors on the premises.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNded in 1851, and was incorporated in 1855 by the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given to graduates in the various courses.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Conchology and Geography. Photography and Surveying. Analytical Chemistry, Assaying and Metallurgy are taught practically.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five and a half months each, commences in August and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10
Board, Tuition, Washing, Doctor's Fee, Use of Library, School Stationery, Medical Attendance, Use of Bed and Bedding.....150
Light per month.....1 00
Graduation Charges, Washing and Mending for the Graduating Class.....25 00
And the 10th, an advance made by the Institution for further particulars apply to

REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 1st of August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, and to impart to pupils the most complete knowledge of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$150 00
Washing.....12 00
Use of bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the Institution).....5 00

For further particulars apply to

REV. JOSEPH STRAUB, C.P.P.S.

N. B.—On account of unavoidable delay the action the *Pelican* opens on the 20th of September, 1875.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

.....FOR THE.....

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session.....$150
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition on piano, per session.....50

No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, and the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 50
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 50
Music.....5 00
French.....5 00
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, and for the Spanish language.

For further particulars apply to the Superiors on the premises.

SISTER MARY OF CHARITY,

Jab-6m Superioress Sacred Heart Academy, Cal.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPOrated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-Sixth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 9, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....42 50
Washing, per month.....1 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to have the family physician) per quarter.....1 00
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Lessons in Harp, Violin, Guitar and the French, Spanish or German Language, are for the present not taught in this establishment.

Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from their entrance.

TERMS

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$225 00
Washing.....24 00
Physicians attending at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.

Bedding and Mode form extra charges.

There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language, nor for Needlework.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Mohawville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, lodging, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....60 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....$40 00
Senior class.....60 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages form extra charges. The French language is the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of August and the 15th of January.

For further information address

REV. JOSEPH STRAUB, C.P.P.S.

N. B.—On account of unavoidable delay the action the *Pelican* opens on the 20th of September, 1875.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education pursued in this institution affords the most satisfactory insight in the most approved acquisitions of the female mind. The French language, as a branch of education, will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, no pupil will be received for the study of foreign languages exclusively.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per month.....$ 20
Washing.....2 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....2 00
Physician's Fee.....2 00
Music.....5 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
Use of Piano.....2 00
French.....5 00

Payments are required monthly, in advance, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress on the premises.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

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Light per month.....1 00
Graduation Charges, Washing and Mending for the Graduating Class.....25 00
And the 10th, an advance made by the Institution

For further particulars apply to the President

REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

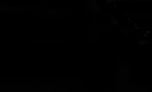
ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES MacGILL, C. M., President.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES.



Nos. 27, 10, 18, 97 and 109.

McNALLY & BLATTNER.....Proprietors.

Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable. Ap13

Father Beccdi.

Let me go south into Calabria, to the city of Cosenza, where a hearty and enthusiastic reception is tendered by the authorities, civil and military, and by the people, to an Italian, nay more, a priest, and more still—to a Jesuit! It is Father Secchi, the astronomer. I shall quote from a liberal sheet: "And yet he was not a minister, nor a king who traveled in all the pride of office; but—the power of genius!—with more potency than either king or minister, he made you admire him, made you feel proud of the name of Italian. All the notable personages of the country went to meet him, all except one, Chev. Michele Masi (the Royal Prefect). The meeting took place about two hours' distance from the city, at the pretty hour indicated, thanks to the master of ceremonies, Rossi, and also the illustrious traveler was seated in a carriage with the Syndic, we set out for Cosenza. The day was lovely as about fifteen carriages thundered into Cosenza. The modest figure of a priest bowed to an admiring people, and that priest, Angelo Secchi, in as modesty, as admirable as his genius, seemed confused and surprised at so much homage. We entered the city, and beheld the balconies all strewn and covered with people, anxious to behold, if only for an instant, this wonderful man, who illuminates the sun and stars." Father Secchi's visit to Cosenza was a scientific expedition, to take the meridional line for the kingdom of Italy. The daily papers say that he came early in the morning to the observatory and then returns to work. The provincial authorities gave a grand dinner at his honor. We were sorry to see the ancient dissenting brethren that Jesuits are ever meddling in the things of earth, political intrigues are their element, and that they are secret Order. We have found few, and he represented by the individuals are indeed far more like to their Master. Let him speak to you of his God, and his followers are indebted for much that they know of the material heaven. Let him speak to you of his country

BURIED.

Hush! 'tis my sacred soul Hope is lying there,
Beneath dread Falsehood's pall. Yet cannot see
Her white, cold face, with settled, wistful look,
Where dwells the change as I strike to and.

Nay, 'tis fair Sorrow of Mem'ry I have tried
To cover up that pall, but all in vain!
In Hell finds their love her bloom destroyed,
And to their blighted hearts alone she now pain.

When Love's white veil I softly tried to fling
To whist shadow o'er its primrose front,
The touch but blanketed it, and Love's heart bled
To see beneath the outside of one hue.

Then Truth's fair light I brought with trembling hands,
And cast its radiance tenderly on all!
Alas! it only showed more widely
The blighted flowers, the blackened veil, the pall!

It pierced beneath dark Falsehood's mirror'd sea,
Revealing my dead Hope, to still, to upset,
Her bosom pinioned, her fair spirit fled,
And oh! my heart crushed 'neath her quiet feet!

Hush! there is naught can hide it, then, from me,
Sire, Mem'ry, Love and Truth but show my loss;
Nay, I will bury it—my secret, dead Hope—
Will softly bury it beneath the cross.

And in each holy grave, beloved, beloved,
Here fair the cross will ever rise from me;
The shadow of the cross upon it cast,
And gifts of cross to any life lead to thee.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—There is but one Catholic chaplain for the American army, though at least half the men are Catholics.

—At the Presentation Convent, Thurles, recently, Sir Grece the Lord Archbishop received the solemn profession of Esther (in religion, Sister Mary Joseph) daughter of the late James O'Meara, Nenagh.

—Rev. James J. Murphy, who is spoken of as a very able preacher and lecturer, and as a very forcible writer, has become the successor of the lamented George E. Clark, Esq., as editor of the *Montreal Two Witness*.

—The Earl of Gainsborough entertained his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey at Exton House, which his Eminence left on Saturday, November 6, for Dublin, on his return to New York. The bishops of Nottingham and Nottingham were also entertained by his Lordship to meet Cardinal McCloskey.

—A very curious incident took place at Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, October 24th. Rev. Father Sherman celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, according to the Ceremonies rite. The ancient rite is celebrated in Syro Chaldaic, which was the same language as that used by our Blessed Lord and the Apostles. The rite dates from Apostolic times. How much a fact proves the unity and universality of the Catholic Church.

—Next May the Holy Father will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The Catholic world will join in that celebration with feelings of an extraordinary joy. Rarely does a bishop, but still more rarely does a Pope, count such jubilee. Pio Nono's life, so memorable in its events, will on this occasion afford another opportunity to the faithful throughout the world of expressing their filial devotion. We are sure that in each catholic home will join more heartily than his children in America, so greatly honored through him by Catholicism.

—Bishop Dupanloup's pamphlet against the Freemasons has called forth a merry statement from several English papers, admitting most of the facts of the bold accusations, and calling upon the craft in England to repudiate wholly and forever the Masonry of the Continent. "The German, French and Italian Masons," says the London *Times*, "have delivered themselves over, long since, to the worst forms of infernalism, socialism and revolution." It calls upon the English lodges to refuse the bond of fellowship to their false brethren across the Channel.

THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

Professor Mivart, lecturing at Leeds the other day upon the evolution theory, said the apostles of that unsatisfactory creed did not mean to contend that man is descended from the ape, only that man and the ape had a common ancestor of a brute inferior to either. This correction does not relieve the wounded dignity of humanity. It was something to be at least able to trace our pedigree to a respectable ape, or even to a respectable ancestor than the periwinkle. As it is, we have cut our cousin, not our grandfather. The upstart, man, nameless of the common progenitor, turned his back upon the ape and the ape upon us. In the process of development he had got a rise in the world. It ought to be a wholesome corrective to the bifurcated beggar on horseback to be told the baboon is not to be cut by his family as he, and that both had the same origin in times when the earth was new, and the song which the baboon sang to his love had applied to realities, when it told how

> It was a gay young protoplasm
> Of the primeval time,
> Quoth he, "I loved this cutaneous
> Pre-Adamite sublime."

But though we are the culminating point of the series of "evolved" beings, it might have been well for us if we had stuck fast to the fore by a flake, in fact. Some animals instead of developing a fine coat of hair, developed a set of teeth, after the manner of that North Cork millionaire who added inches to his height by those legs which we pointed out the wriggling reptile, the impetuous and lyrical lobster, the flip-pant and livery shrimp. They have done well producing their Alexanders and their Millions, and are to be honored by examination. Moreover, it seems the tendency to extend the area of Zoological degradation leaves room for the next hypothesis that the apes is the abused descendant of early man. Very likely a million years ago the ape was a man's prayer and an agitator, and had his posthumous end his Permissive Bill. He sets a swindler him out of his heritage, and if justice reigned among us, ought to exchange places with him. Professor Mivart d'eult not the great resemblance between the ape and man. It is amazing, surely, and he has made a most hypothetical discovery. Prandree to Gay, by investigators from Physgorce to Monthrode. Aristophanes, with whom every Yankee will feel at home, and his most explicit "utinia quam similis turpissimo bestiæ, nobis"—were struck with it long while back.

A RELIC OF THE ROMANS.

Shakspere had a word to say concerning bees, proud as man, like an angry ape playing the monkey trieks before high heaven; and Darwin and Huxley appear to think also, and that the quadruped is the type from which his beautiful Maker's journeyman hath blundered in his making. Expanding Professor Mivart's principles, we may say there is little or no structural difference between the brain of Mr. Gladstone or Lord Derby, or Mr. Whalley at that of the chimpanzee, the curving ostaag, or the gorilla. But the functional difference is vast. Those distant conclusions of distinguished statesmen and nobles cannot arise theological traces, nor try to crush a tenant with a sermon, nor play the low comedy in the great Parliamentary burlesque. Huxley had to explain away this defect by comparing the brain of the ape and that of man to a couple of watches, one of which failed to keep time. It might be a hair in the balance-weight, a little rust on the pinion, the slightest flaw in the escapement. The is all that hinders the people of the woods from stepping down and out as men and brothers, and the, adds the reverential friend of Tyndall, "is the fault of the watchmaker." Only the thin partition stands between the ape and the highest corporate and official dignity, the ability to receive a testimonial, to pass through the bankruptcy court, to take all other solemnities of human civilization. For otherwise, as has been said, the resemblance is quite close. Even prolific man is forced to own it.

Observe the weird expression of busy recognition with which the occupants of the monkeys' den in the Z. Gardens regard you. What Tennyson calls "the mystic gleams" from a past existence, usually animate his sight. He tries in vain to recall when and where he met you before, unaware that your metempsychosis is complete, and that years have passed since you were a poor red coated jailbreak, going round with a Savoyard, and slung out a livelihood by hanging with prehensile tail from area railings, the recipient of contemporary half pence and limp sugar—the hate and terror of the domestic dog. The contrast is tremendous. Yourself on the one hand, reasonable and sentient, able if you like to fly a kite, to sell your vote, to devote yourself in matrimony and domestic sin-in-law, to exercise all the rights and privileges of an exalted dealing; on the other hand your quadrumanous cohabitee, who might like the Blarney Stone forever and a day as qualified to "vote" or to a lady's chamber" or become a member of Parliament. But the philosophers do not acknowledge so vast a chasm between us and what we insolently call the brute creation. No doubt we have lost a little tail, unfledged. Thus we lack of the "dumb lower life." But we have the monopoly of language? What about the gesticulating antenna of the *formicæ* what about the talking fish of the reliable Pliny, the whistling power of the equally credible Kentucky reporter?

Goldsmith was a smart man, but we have it on good authority that Poll Parrot was as capable a conversationalist. Poll of Hoxton, Poll of Wapping, Poll of Seven Dials, Poll of Billingsgate, Poll of Cheapside, with his most explicit "utinia quam similis turpissimo bestiæ, nobis"—were struck with it long while back.

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It is wonderful what works man are able to do. It is related by Pliny that a certain Myrmecides wrought out of ivory a chariot with four wheels and four horses, and a ship with all her rigging and tackling, both which a fly might cover and hide with her wings. We would be tempted to disbelieve this were is not for the authority of Pliny, whose story is corroborated by Cicero, and is moreover and official dignity, the ability to receive a testimonial, to pass through the bankruptcy court, to take all other solemnities of human civilization. For otherwise, as has been said, the resemblance is quite close. Even prolific man is forced to own it.

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A RELIC OF THE ROMANS.

There has just turned up at Pompeii a relic of the Roman days which goes far beyond the figure of the centry smothered at his post, the miser clutching his money bags in the cellar, the sapphore with the coindied wine and the lady with her jewels as well for association by human teeth. The latest "find" is the bowels of a banker or money-lender, who rejoiced in the name of Lucius Cæcilius Jucundus, *alias* Lucius Cæcilius the Pleasant. The very tablets on which his contracts were engrossed, faced with wax, have also been discovered, with bust of the joyous capitalist himself, which represents him in his habit as lived, with a wart near the jaw, sharp eye and well set mouth—a man, in short, practical, shrewd and somewhat jovial, as his cur-

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or, "How do you do?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well with the exception of a cold." Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which in spite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." Very true, but that cold is nearly a solid form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most dangerous, yet insidious affections in the catalogue of diseases. Many persons have it in a mild form, and do not realize that they have it. A disagreeable sensation in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can be cured as well as not? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy only will cure the worst forms of Catarrh. In fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy ever before the public offered to the people. Many hardy, intending purchasers have been induced to try it on the sagacity of the proprietor, and they have cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its nature, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Insufflator, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1876 of the Counselling Medical Anemia, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every portion of the Western hemisphere. It combines, with the issue of the present year, a mass of useful facts and reliable information, which, for the purposes of correct reckoning, light reading, and the entertainment of intelligent people generally, is unsurpassed, are, as regards both great care, and will be found perfectly reliable. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1876 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published. Druggists, Country Merchants, Printers, Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive special rates for large orders. Any one can get by mail in any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Just Arrived! Just Arrived!

J. M. Bryan, 130 Third street, desires to call the attention of housekeepers to his large and well assorted stock of Wooden Ware, just received from Bangor [illegible] which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine the stock. It will do you no trial and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
TUESDAY, December 7, 1875.

FLOUR.—We quote the following prices: Extra Family Flour [illegible] per bbl, and superfine at [illegible].

WHEAT.—The market has been moderately active during the week, and a large sale of [illegible] is reported; quotable at the close at [illegible] for fair to prime quality.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at [illegible] for feed grades; new brewing at [illegible] for choice to fancy; shipping at [illegible] per ctl.

OATS.—Quotable at [illegible] per ton.

BRAN.—Quotable at [illegible] per ton.

MIDDLINGS.—Quotable at [illegible] per ton.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, [illegible] per ctl.

HAY.—Quotable at [illegible] per ton.

BRANS.—We quote bran from wharf as follows: Bran, [illegible] per ton; Middlings, [illegible] per ton; Feed, [illegible] per ton; Barley, [illegible] per ton.

POTATOES.—Sweet, [illegible] per ctl; red description, [illegible] per ctl.

ONIONS.—We quote the market at [illegible] per ctl.

BEANS.—Quotable at [illegible] per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT.—Nominal at [illegible] per lb.

BEESWAX.—We quote at [illegible] per lb.

HONEY.—Quotable at [illegible] per gallon.

TALLOW.—We quote as follows: Butter, [illegible] free, [illegible] per lb; Grease, [illegible] per lb.

WOOL.—We quote as follows: Butter, [illegible] free, [illegible] per lb; Grease, [illegible] per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California, [illegible] Eastern, [illegible]

CHEESE.—California, [illegible] Eastern, [illegible]

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, [illegible] per lb; second quality, [illegible] per lb.

Veal—At [illegible] per lb.

Mutton—At [illegible] per lb.

Pork—At [illegible] per lb.

Lamb—Spring, [illegible] per lb.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, [illegible] per lb; Eastern, [illegible].

Bacon—California, [illegible] Eastern, [illegible].

Lard—Quotable at [illegible] per lb, and [illegible] per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Live, large, per dozen, [illegible]; Dressed, [illegible] per lb.

Chickens—Live, per dozen, [illegible]; Dressed, [illegible] per lb.

Turkeys—Live, [illegible] per lb; Dressed, [illegible] per lb.

Geese—Live, [illegible] per lb; Dressed, [illegible] per lb.

Ducks—Live, [illegible] per lb; Dressed, [illegible] per lb.

Wild Ducks—[illegible] per dozen for small and [illegible] per dozen for Mallard.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

M. O'NEIL. M. S. O'NEIL.

M. O'NEIL & SON,
Real Estate and Law Agency.
NO. 702 MISSION STREET,
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REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. RENTS COLLECTED.
Bad Tenants quickly ejected at very small cost.
Collections of all kinds promptly made. Low bail bonds of all kinds reasonably and rapidly executed.
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FARMING LAND, REAL ESTATE,
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GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
Houses to Let and Furniture of Houses for Sale.
Collects Rents, Notes, Bills and Accounts.
Office, 236 Montgomery St.,
NEW FIRE ——— SAN FRANCISCO.
Money Loans and Partnerships Negotiated.
Parties looking for any safe and reliable investment may depend upon receiving valuable information.

EDMUND MARKS,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
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Stocks, Bonds, etc. LOANS NEGOTIATED.
416 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento, and Pacific Telegraph.

F. S. WENSINGER,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
302 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near Pine ——— San Francisco.
Office Hours—11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS!
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

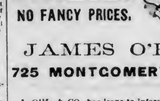
☞ Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have at present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties ever introduced to the Ladies of California.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season, and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, ☞ $1 50 per Pair. The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per pair. ☞ Every pair guaranteed.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.
NO FANCY PRICES. Dry Goods, Etc.
JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1 set pairs Ladies' Kid-lined Balmorals	$1 25	Boys' Custom-made Boots	1 25
Full-weighted Balmorals	1 50	Children's Calf Shoes	1 25
Extra quality Balmorals	1 75	Misses' Shoes	1 00
Misses' Kid-lined Balmorals	1 25	Men's Rubber Boots	2 50
Misses' Kid-lined Polish Balmorals	1 50	Men's Rubber Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality	2 25	1,000 pairs Miss's Clothing, serviceable kind	2 00
Ladies' Slippers	1 00	Men's Suits, all-wool Cassimere	$7 00 to $8 00
1 to 5 pairs Carpet per pair	1 00	Men's Suits, all-wool Cassimere	10 00
6 pairs Carpet and upwards	90	A splendid lot of Gents' Overcoats	10 00
Men's Custom-made Boots	2 50	Gents' clothing a specialty. Splendid stock.	

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
B. FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor,
637 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.
☞ Clothing made to order at the following low prices
Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order ——— $4 50
Fine Business Suits, to order ——— $15 00
Fine Dress Suits, to order ——— $25 00
Fine French Beaver Suits, to order ——— $45 00
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order ——— $50 00
☞ All other Garments made at proportionally low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to Repairing.
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PIANOS.
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $400.
Upright, $550 $600, $800.
Grand, $1,080, $1,200.
☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KRANICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—½ Octaves—$300 and $325. Warranted for 5 years.
Sold for cash, or on 1½ installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added on deferred payments.

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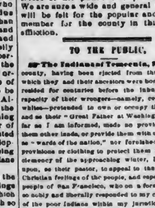
105 Kearny Street, San Francisco,
and 121 First Street, Portland, O.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.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Progresses of delivery in a prominent characteristic in our locations. Orders from the interior filled at city prices.
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Black Rocky Mountain Goat Riding Habit
Cor. Clay and Sansome Streets, San Francisco

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,
Corner Bryant and First Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER CHARGE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.
JAMES MURPHY, M.D. ——— Visiting Surgeon
JAMES D. WHITNEY, M.D. ——— Visiting Physician
JOSEPH BARKAN, M.D. ——— Consulting and Attending Physician
C. O. KANYON, M.D. ——— House Surgeon
Patients will be received into the Hospital at the following rates: Private rooms, $20 per week; Wards, $10 per week; in private rooms. Liquors and medicines extra.
Children's cases, $10 extra.
☞ Special Physicians not required to pay for services.
Money always refunded in case a patient leaves before the expiration of the month.

DR. M. J. BOLAN,
OFFICE—NO. 628 MARKET STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, over Pacific Coast Steam Ship Co.'s Office.
Residence and Depot, corner Cap Pacific.
Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m.; 12 to 1 p. m.; 6 to 7 p. m.
Residence hours: 7 to 8 a. m.; 12 to 1 p. m.; 6 to 7 p. m.
Office hours—1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

REMOVAL
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ANTISELL
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TO
865 MARKET STREET
OPPOSITE POWELL.
For sixty days we will sell our Celebrated Improved PIANOS at Greatly Reduced Prices, for Cash or on Monthly Installments.

Tempora Praterium Nunquam Recertur
Time Past ☞ Never Returns.
IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS or Watches keep good time, and cease giving you trouble, let Jerome Dunn, 10 Post street, be engaged. He repairs Watches, Clocks and Jewelry in the best manner, and warrants his work. He will please bear in mind that it is time that is lost by a Watch or Clock that does not run, and if one or more different watchmakers, you will lose time by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
145 Third Street, near Howard.
He will examine your Watch or Clock free of charge, and will do any repairing at very moderate prices. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Plated Ware, as good and cheap as can be bought in the city. All work warranted to stand. Please give him a trial. Orders by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

A CURIOUS LEGEND.

The Irish have a curious legend respecting what they call "*Mairidh an ag*," in other words, "the blossom of youth." The legend is this: An Irishman at one period of his life is seized with a mysterious hospitality received, much to his astonishment. He was taken into immediate favor by those among whom he sojourned. He was received as a certain part of the county Limerick, from which it appears he came, there was a certain good fodder about him, a white-thorn bush in a garden, which was so clearly pointed out as that by the Irish Celtiche of all ranks, no matter how divided they might be on political questions, had always a reference to their faith. As the Irishman is by nature of extreme national opinion in this country, it gave him peculiar pleasure to find himself at the end of the seaport in which the people of Cork had stumped out an attempt to establish English infidelity and International atheism in their city, and at the sheers with which those whose sanity is now represented preserved his declaration that he would gladly see Ireland beneath the ocean a thousand fathoms than remain a land of no Catholic.

Mr. Murphy, M. P., in acknowledging the toast, said that the Catholics should be proud of their position. They had a great future before them, and they should waken up to use their power wisely.

Mr. J. G. McCarthy, M. P., also responded.

The proceedings then terminated, and the Cardinal left for the Bishop's Palace amid the cheers of a large crowd that had assembled in the street. Cardinal McCloskey, before embarking in the Abyssinia, was presented by the Bishop and clergy of Cork with an address.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The Cardinal's Arrival in New York.

The Cardinal Archbishop of New York, says the New York *Freeman's Journal*, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. John M. Farley, arrived, after a long and rough passage, on Friday, November 26th. A number of the clergy, with Very Rev. William Quin, V. G., were on hand to receive him at the dock. The St. Michael's Association had proposed to go down the bay, with the Cardinal off on a special steamer, with Pontifical and National banners flying, and land him at some wharf most convenient to his palace. But many other Catholic societies desired, also, to show their devotion to the Cardinal, and, on conference with Vicar-General Quin, it was decided to forgo all preparations, out of regard to the desire of himself and staff of Cardinal McCloskey, that no display should accompany the day of his return. In these times of immense distress and fearful cold, the peremptory decision of any open parade by Cardinal McCloskey will commend itself to the public judgment.

The Cardinal returned in excellent health, and with the best of spirits. For special reasons the Cardinal has to be careful of himself at sea. It was only during the latter days of the long voyage that he was able to appear at the public table of the saloon. There is was, of course, the delight of all the company.

On Sunday last his Eminence appeared at the Solemn High Mass, which was sung by the Very Rev. John M. Farley, assisted by Rev. J. Keane, as Deacon, Rev. Father Hogan, as sub-deacon, and Rev. John F. Kearney as master of Ceremonies. His Eminence the Cardinal occupied his throne, attended by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Quin on one side, and Rev. Abbé Valois of Montreal on the other. After the first Gospel his Eminence ascended the pulpit, and after an ex. 25—30 he said:

"My dearly-loved Brethren: You do not, I trust, expect a sermon. I have hardly recovered from the effects of a long and rather tedious voyage across the Atlantic, and cannot deliver a set oration. Unprepared though I am, I feel that I should take considera-tion for you, and do not feel it right that I did not seize the earliest opportunity of uttering the heart's gratitude for all the mercies that I have received from the hands of the Supreme Ruler of all things. I have been permitted to enjoy a great deal of the society of the Holy Father. Sometimes I sat in familiar converse with him; at others I shared his private cabinet, and at others I shared his walks, or listened to his words to the host, as he walked daily. But every moment I was profoundly impressed with the moral and intellectual dignity of the august head of our Church. All who selected his presence were struck with reverence, and as a Cardinal I was treated with honors to which they appeared, was in no counterance. Such eloquence penetrated the hearts of those to whom it was addressed, whatever their professions or creeds. None of them could help feeling that they were in his own palace, without feeling that he was above monarchs, princes, or any of the great ones of the earth. Even when speaking of the wounds that cruel enemies to Sacred Church, his words were not bitter. He spoke like a father grieving over rebellious children.

"You have been a part of the sufferings of your brethren in less favored lands. Our turn to suffer may come next. In the holy season of Advent, which begins to-day, you ought to revive in your hearts the spirit of fervor and devotion. Prepare, then, as you may be ready, under all circumstances, to profess your faith. Not had you been permitted to have been faithful and lacked gratitude for what God has bestowed upon them. His hand, I would say, was outstretched out to protect them. His shestens that the chastened may turn to Him in the hour of their tribulation.

"Let me remind you that in all the churches of the diocese the millenium of this day are for the benefit of the new cathedral. Wherever I went in Europe persons said to me, 'When will the grand Pagan and Christian history abounds in characters which the world honors to day as warmly as if they were contemporaneous. Indeed, it would appear as if distance were a favoring element in perpetuating fame once established, and it is almost trite to say that many heroes wait until the succeeding generation to be awarded their enduring titles. "Many a crown covers but a head," and martyrs' bones much bleach in the sun before their sanctities are seen of men.

The world sees easily one kind of hero-ism, and when it sees, it applauds; but there is a better kind which it does not see. A young girl rescues a drowning man; people shouts, stare, applaud and wonder. A widowed mother works early and late in the labor of providing for her children, her heroism is not of a moment, under inciting impulse, but enduring day after day against the great destroyer of resolutions—Time; every hour of her wearied life is an hour for heroism, but the world does not see. A Sister of Charity sings her sister stands at the post at the risk of his life rather than by its abandonment to peril the travelers; the world applauds, as it should. But there is a man who stands by his post every day, every night, who never leaves it till God bids him go. Existence ends and he is no place. A man who sacrifices all domestic ties, knows no habitual luxuries, whose enjoyments are such as man do not call by that name, whose sleep is broken by the sick, whose days are spent in listening to woe, wretchedness and sin, alleviating suffering by doing a measure of it upon himself, removing sin in others by the example of his own abstinence, and living perpetually in an atmosphere of unwholesomeness cannot secrete, instant prayer and habitual meditation, is a hero in the great of the Catholic Church. Mediation, meditation, and daily are the bread which his soul breathes.

"The Nation" on the Poor and Protestantism.

The *Nation* of last week has an able article on "The Church and the Poor," suggested by the proceedings at Mr. Moody's meetings and at the "Oldham" of the Episcopal sect in this country. The statement of the evil is very forcible, and not at all exaggerated. Says our contemporary:

"It is impossible to enter the Brooklyn Tabernacle without being struck by the fact that Christianity seems among us to have lost its original character, as *par excellence* the religion of the poor and miserable, and the forms of its profession to be assuming the character it is straining to its utmost, stretching every bone and muscle to the task, and the lower orders is at its last grasp! Sin, and sickness, and loss again—still the whole man is bowed and into a heap of humiliation

But take the objective faith of the Catholic, from the Pope to the poorest Irishwoman—from the Pope to the poorest Irishwoman—from the Pope to the poorest Irishwoman—

BURIED.

Hush! 'tis my sweet, dead Hope is lying there,
Beneath dread Falsehood's pall. Yet cannot see
Her white, cold face, with settled, woeful look,
Where dwells the shape no t rrible to me.

Hey, is fair flowers of Memory I have tried
To cover up that pall, but all in vain;
For fatal fonds their tear-of bloom destroyed,
And in their bright-red hearts miss me now pain.

When Love's white veil I softly tried to fling
In many shadow over the presence dear,
The more hel bloodstained it, and Love's heart bled
To see heaven's tire catched of her.

Then Truth's fair light I brought with trembling hands,
And cast its radiance tenderly on all!
Alas! it only showed more widely
The blighted flowers, the blackened veil, the pall!

It pierced beneath dark Falsehood's outer s'on,
Revealing my dead Hope, so still, so sweet,
Her bosom poisoned, her fair spirit fled,
And oh! thy heart crushed 'neath her quiet feet!

Hush! there is enough can hide it, then, from me;
Skies, Mem'ry, Love and Truth but show my loss;
Hey, I will keep it—my sweet, dead Hope,—
Will softly bury it beneath the cross.

And in such holy years, beloved, beloved,
How fair this cross will mirror that from me;
The shadow of the cross upon it cast,
And gift of cross in my life hard to them.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—There is but one Catholic chaplain for the American army, though at least half the men are Catholics.

—At the Presentation Convent, Thurles, recently, Sis Grace the Lord Archbishop presented the solemn profession of Esther (on religion, Sister Mary Joseph) daughter of the late James O'Meara, Nenagh.

—Rev. James J. Murphy, who is spoken of as a very able preacher and lecturer, and as a very forcible writer, has become the successor of the lamented George E. Clark, Esq., as editor of the Montreal *True Witness*.

—The Earl of Gainsborough entertained his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey at Exton House, which his Eminence left on Saturday, November 6, for Dublin, on his return to New York. The bishops of Nottingham and Nottingham were also entertained by his Lordship to meet Cardinal McCloskey.

—A very curious incident took place at Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, October 24th. Rev. Father Sherman celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, according to the Ceadean rite. The ancient rite is celebrated in Syro Chaldaic, which was the same language as that used by our Blessed Lord and the Apostles. The rite dates from Apostolic times. How it was that it has survived the stress of Zo-Dogical degradation leaves room for the soul's hypothesis that the spot is the undoubted descendant of early man. Very likely a million years ago or so Jacko was a rare puppy and the siphuncle, as he is his poorbrowne and his Permissive Bill. We have wrestled him out of his bathrope, and if Justice reigned supreme he ought to exchange places with him. Professor Mivart's fresh at the great resemblance between the ape and man. It is amazing, surely, and has been noticed by moralists from Pandora to Guy, by investigators from Pithagoras to Monthrede. Arimophanes, with his chorus of indignant Greeks, with his chorus of indignant Greeks, with his chorus of indignant Greeks

TWILIGHT.

There is an evening twilight of the heart,
When its wild passion-waves are lulled to rest,
And the sun rests like a fiery ocean depart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west.
'Tis with a sunshine feeling of regret
We gaze upon them as they melt away,
And fondly would we bid them linger yet,
But hope is round us with her angel ray,
Like our own happier moonlight hour.
Dear are her whispers still, though last their early power.

In youth the heart was criticised with her glow;
Her smile was heralded, then all mute song
Was her sweet's own music, and the note of woe
Was all subdued her many bowers among.
Life's fitful world of bliss was lonely hour!

We know it, reared not, it was born to die,
Fit object with the mourner and the dove of more.
With dazzling heart we gazed on the fair parsley,
And mocked the passing clouds that dimmed its bliss,
Like our own sorrowful—as fleeting and as few.

And manhood felt her sway, too—on its eye,
Hair realized, her early dreams burst bright,
Her promised flower of happiness seemed nigh,
In days of joy, the bright of delight!
And though at times might lower the shadow storm,
And ill-red lightnings threaten, still the air
Was balmy with her breath, and her inward form.
The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there.
'Tis life's sunshine is love-ral seen,
Her wreath the summer flower, her robe of summer green.

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
There's more of heaven's pure beam about her now;
That magic smile of true-girl loveliness,
Which the heart worships, sheds up on her brow;
That smile shall bright ten the dim evening star
That pours our fleetest tears, nor ever depart
Till the faint light of life is fled after,
And finished the last deep beating of the heart;
The mother heart—not yet parting breath,
A moonbeam in the midnight cloud of death.

FITZ GREEN HALLECK.

"THE VOLUNTEERS OF '82."

Lecture by the Rev. Isaac Nelson.

A lecture was delivered in the Total Abstinence Hall of Dungannon on the evening of October 27th by Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, the subject being "The Volunteers of '82." The history of the Volunteers is so inseparably connected with the town of Dungannon that the choice of this subject for a lecture in the place must be at once apparent. Nowithstanding that the weather was most unfavorable, and sufficient notice or any but the most interested from venturing out of doors, the hall was filled. Mr. Hugh Murphy, of Dungannon, was call to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience, commenting upon the reputation he had won for himself in the cause of Ireland, and expressing his belief that they would find the lecture an interesting one, and well worthy their serious and undivided attention. Rev. Mr. Nelson then came forward amid applause, and said:

I thank you, friends, for the kindly warmth of your reception. Whether I survive, the preacher I am of being an Irishman. The subject on which I undertook to make a few observations is "The Volunteers of '82."

THE VOLUNTEERS OF '82."

In order to thoroughly understand and rightly estimate the nature and bearing of any great transaction in our country's history during the last two centuries, we must make ourselves intimate with the weather matters in the Irish Parliament. The meaning of that is that when I speak of the Volunteers in Ireland I suppose it to be safe to sweep the horizon of European history at that time. Recollect that the word volunteer, as" which you no doubt have some connection with the English House of Commons, frequently means a fellow who is trying to earn his wages. These fellows all talk grandly, but they are only doing what they are paid for. We have to have but Russell and Gladstone, and we have had the Jew—but I do not admire any one of them. I am most disappointed in Gladstone, because I think he was more of a ready-or scholar than the others; but still you see that when he was thrown out of a job, the last thing he did was to attack the Pope. The last thing a fellow does when thrown out of a job is to attack the Pope. We actually mean £3,000 a year in Belfast yonder for attacking two men who are gone and dead. You have heard of the Belfast Police Courts. In these regions you will see one poor fellow—a poor, shivering, starving, half-clad, drunken wretch — brought up before the presiding justice, and charged with cursing the Pope. The evidence of the constable is given that he heard the said unhappy man curse the Pope on such and such a date; "do, and costs," say Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Orme; and away the prisoner goes to give place to another equally wretched, who is in his turn charged with cursing King William, and the inevitable sentence, "do, and costs," is again imposed. Each of these two creatures became a martyr to a cause, while the member of the Town Council rake to the money, smile and spend it in chez pagan. At the

OPENING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The English people had risen in a stand rebellion against the reigning king, and in order to destroy him, had united in a foreign nation by which they had managed to make rebellion become the name of revolution. The English have taken to themselves always the privilege of rebelling whenever they pleased; but if ever we attempted anything of that sort we were pronounced a set of old fellows, till at last a person said in Belfast, "A felon's cap is the noblest crown an Irish head can wear." They managed to bring in the Dutch to help them, and you may guess from all you know of the Dutch they would never have headed without so much wages, either it in coin or in fish. Observe what they face —the English rebel against James II., and bring in his son-in law; and the daughter at Whitehall goes and makes a present of the bed that her father had been hunted out of to see if they would fit. I have no wish to inquire into motives of action, but these matters are important as regards Ireland. If any of you ever read the examination of three men—of course they were rebels—Arthur O'Connor, Tomuas Addis Emmet and Dr. McNevin—you will see that one of the questions put by Castlereagh was "Did you intend to bring in the French?" O'Connor was the most decided man of the three, and said, "We did intend to have one of the Princes of the blood royal, you," asked he, "have given Ireland into the hands of the French?" "Never," and he said so. I say he had as good a right to call upon the aid of either of Spain or of France as England had. When Protestants and Presbyterians were rebels to the House of it sort, the Irish Catholics were loyal to Charles I., and he son James II., and shed their blood like water for the sake of the worthless Scotchmen; and for their sake Irishmen became exiles in a foreign land. Had Sarsfield violated his word of honor and accepted the aid of the French 3-cl—eighteen ships of the line slow by Dingle Bay, armed with their cannon and soldiers; had he violated his word and accepted their aid, as England had accepted the aid of Holland some time previously, there would have been a different state of things in Ireland. You kept faith while England never kept a principle when it served her purpose to break it. Let us, then, in the first place contemplate—mournfully contemplate—the work itself.

THE ARMED INDIGNATION OF IRELAND

Accomplished in the short space of five or six years. Grattan himself, the mercenary foreigner, represented England at Limerick, where he signed a bond, pledging the people of Britain, the larger brand, to live in peace and amity with Ireland; and that nation, represented by a soldier before the walls of Limerick, swore to live in peace with each other. Who broke that engagement made upon the "Treaty Stone?" I answer, emphatically England. England violated every clause contained in the Treaty of Limerick. You will all understand that I am not addressing you to night for the mere sake of effect. I would be glad if the youths in the room would make themselves to make acquaintance with those facts and occurrences. I suppose you have often heard about Derry. I have a friend below in the Police Courts called Charley Ward, and he has three words frequently on his lips—they are, "Derry, Augrim, and the Boyne." Well Charley is a very decent fellow after his way—and will note that he never uses the name of Limerick at all; they don't seem to avoid it. Mr. Lindsay, our Mayor, at the Evangelical Alliance has declared that the cause of Belfast being so prosperous is on account of their being Protestant principles. Well, I was in the glums some few years ago, and I must say that I never saw a congregation in which so abundantly loaded with the blessings of God as that I and yet they are all Catholics. Thus it is, instead of looking to God instead of serving Him and trying to love one another, we are scattering all over the broad east upon those who think contrary to us.

The "Volunteers" had for their task to compel England, with the sword at the throat, to reconsider the terms that she constrained us to sign by the side of the Shannon in 1695, and had brought a sword in her hand to fulfill in 1782. Now, if you understand me, there is more in that than a good many sentences would convey. The Volunteers of Limerick granted to the people of Ireland

LIBERTY TO SPEAK ACCORDING TO THEIR WISHES.

I do not think the proposition was very unreasonable. It does not quite see the piety of a person turning round to his neighbor and because he does not exactly take the same views upon any question of truth, endeavoring to compel him to adopt my opinions, and forcing those ideas upon him. The people of England granted to the people of Ireland free trade. What does that mean? It means simply that if a man had a lot of wool in Ireland and could find a good market for it in France he had the liberty of sending it down to Bantry, and forwarding the article to the best market he can very legitimate object of getting the highest price he could for it. England had said she would not allow this—that the people of Ireland should not have the right to send their wool away to where they pleased, and that she would discovery ship that she could find with any wool in the same ownership. Now Yale is what is meant by free trade. The Irish people had been enslaved that, and if that treaty had been carried out, honestly and in good faith, by England, there never would have been a question about Ireland and this from that day to the present. It is not said that an individual has to be obliged—forced reluctantly—to accept what he has professed by his sign manual, but a nation, which is composed of men, is not quite so easily managed. Now, I am not addressing you to night for the purpose of saying that not

TWILIGHT.

There is no evening twilight of the heart,
When its soft passion—never—is lulled to rest.
And the cry soon hith's fairy senses depart,
As fades the day-beam in the gray west.
The wish a sunshine for-back of regret
No shadow there for any melancholy,
And fondly would we bid them linger yet,
But hope is round us with her angel sky,
Hailing after sunset moonlight here!
Dear are her whispers still, though lost their early power.

In youth the heart was crimsoned with her glow;
Her smile was joyous—music, and the note of woe
Was all unheard her shiny hours among.
Life's little word of bliss was surely here!

We know all, cared not; it was born to die,
Flushed with the rose-bud and the dews of morn,
With dancing heart we gazed on the pure sky,
And mock'd the gentle clouds that dimmed its blue,
Like one who caresses things not dreaming of a foe.

And manhood felt her sway, too—on the eye,
Half restless, her early dreams have bright,
Her promised harvest of happiness seemed nigh,
In hope of joy, the visits of delight;
And though at times might hover the thunder storm,
And the red lightnings threaten, still the air
Was heavy with her breath, and hovered form.
The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there.
This is life's sunshine—it is not our woe,
For wreath the summer flower, her robe of summer green,
But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
There's more of heaven's pure beam about her now
That, and eternity, and loveliness.
When the heart worships, glowing on her brow;
That smile shall brighten the dim evening hour
The golden light of life is fled afar,
And round the last deep beatings of the heart;
The meteor bearer of our parting breath,
A moonbeam in the midnight cloud of death.

FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

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Lecture by the Rev. Isaac Nelson.

A lecture was delivered in the Total Abstinence Hall of Dungannon on the evening of October 27th by Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, the subject being "The Volunteers of '82." The history of the Volunteers is unquestionably connected with the town of Dungannon that the choice of the subject for a lecture in the place must be at once apparent. Notwithstanding that the weather was most unfavorable, and sufficient to deter any but the most intrepid from venturing out of doors, the hall was filled. Mr. Hugh Murphy, of Dungannon, was call to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer in a few sentences, commenting upon the reputation he had won for himself in the cause of Ireland, and expressing his belief that they would find the lecture an interesting one, and well worthy their serious and undivided attention. Rev. Mr. Nelson then came forward amid applause, and said:

I thank you, friends, for the kindly warmth of your reception. The longer I live, the prouder I am of being an Irishman. The subject on which I understook to lecture to-night—THE VOLUNTEERS—is connected intimately with the history during the last century that we are to call to mind, and to make ourselves intimate with the state of affairs in London during the same period. The meaning of that is that when I speak of the Volunteers in Ireland I require to be able to speak in relation to the European politics at that time. Recollect that the word "volunteer," when used in relation to the connection with the English House of Commons, frequently means a fellow who is ready to vote for anything his party tells him to do. They will also have to serve themselves by taking a Street Superintendent as well as a City and County Surveyor! The former discharges no duties which may not be as well and even more properly fulfilled by the latter. In fact, the former official is a supernumerary, and his position has been created for the purpose of giving some one a chance to make money at the direct expense of the ratepayers. Then, again, all the tax collectorships should be centered in one individual, and not divided among several as they are now, to the great confusion of business and the loss of the people's money. Persons of the property holders of the city. There are really too many of these superfluous or sinecure offices in our Municipal Governments, and the sooner they are abolished the better it will be for the reputation of our city.

There are other matters, too, such as gas and water supply, to which the attention of legislators might be turned with great advantage. To some extent, more or less, these desirable reforms may be participated in by the leading towns of the State and be made to redound to the credit of the Democracy. At all events, we have said quite enough to show that the chosen representatives of the people's party have now a genuine golden opportunity to redeem the pledges given during the late campaign, and prove themselves in every sense worthy of the grand principles and noble record of their political organization. If they fail to make satisfactory progress, even though our adversaries make no move at all in the direction of reform, they will inevitably deliver California over to the Radicals, and make it count against Democracy at the next Presidential election. We do not write these words with any desire to dictate or to intimate any distrust of the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen—very far from it, indeed. But we think we can do no harm by giving free expression to what we know are the feelings and wishes of the best and most intelligent classes of the State, as they say it almost with unanimity, without distinction of party. There never was an election in California, or probably anywhere else, in the course of which greater use was made of protestations in effect needful reforms, to curtail expenditures, and to oppose special legislation against the interests of the people. Now the time has arrived for those memorial promises to be redeemed, and we hope it will not be allowed pass by unprofitably. If the Democrats do their duty they will secure possession of this State for an indefinite period; if they do not, they will simply hand it over to the Republican faction, or else reduce it to political anarchy.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CEREMONIAL FOR THE USE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Originally published, by order of the First Council of Baltimore. Fifth Edition. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Company. This manual, which has been carefully revised by Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, will be found extremely useful to priests and ecclesiastical students. It contains full and explicit instruction in the ceremonies proper for Low and High Masses, for holy week, and the principal festivals of the year, for vespers, forty hours' exposition and other solemnities, as performed either with or without the presence of a Bishop. It will be, therefore, apparent that it is supplied to all parties, and its reliability may safely be taken for granted, inasmuch as the best Roman authorities have been consulted. Every layman may read its pages with much profit, for it explains in a lucid manner the beautiful and ancient symbolism of Catholic ceremonies. Outside the Catholic Church the so-called religious world is making itself remarkable for repugnance to and disuse of ceremonies, while the Sacramental secret societies indulge in it to an unlimited extent, evidently unwearying of worshiping the Omnific, but the ceremonies of the secret societies are all of them arbitrary and meaningless, and most of them unmanly and degrading in character. It is only the Catholic Church that can make proper, useful and elevating use of the most touching means of appeal to the senses and sympathies of man.

The Illustrated Household Magazine, December number, contains the following articles, all well written and readable: "An American in London!" "The Mermaid;" "A Day in Egypt;" several nice pieces of poetry, and the usual children's and housekeepers' departments.

The Nonconformist contains clever papers on "Relations of Sex to Health and Longevity;" "School-room Stunting;" "Pyrenean Scenes," and other important matters of the same nature.

Female Orphans' Fair.

Next Monday, the 13th inst., the Fair for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum and Industrial Home will open at Platt's Hall. For nearly two months the ladies have been busy preparing for it, and it is hoped that they will be gratified by a full attendance of the Fair. The orphans' cause is everybody's cause, and no coaxing should be required to obtain service in it. No one should go to the Fair to be an idle looker-on, nor to throw down a few pieces of money only; but all should lend aid in as many ways as the occasion may suggest. A dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Fair was given by the ladies and gentlemen of the Starr College Dramatic Club on Monday evening, by which a handsome sum was realized for the Fair by proposing and carrying into effect resolutions to endow the Orphans' Fair unseemly successful.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message in Congress was received and read by that body on Tuesday. It is a lengthy document, and deals with very many topics of national interest. Moreover, it is literally well written, and therefore we may safely conclude that the President himself had little or no share in its composition, although, of course, we are to assume that it expresses his sentiments. It is his document, and as such it must be treated. There are only some passages in it which require reproduction in our columns, and these we give below in due order. After speaking in the usual style of the nation's progress in arts, sciences, manufactures, productions and population, he thus deals with the all-important,

SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are a Republic whose one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government the possession of intelligence is essential to the preservation of liberty, and general diffusion of knowledge is the means to that end. The free school system, which is the pride of our people, is in every community the subject of unceasing care and improvement, and has been developed to a degree unsurpassed in the history of the world. Nearly one-fifth of the population of the country are in attendance upon the schools of the various States and Territories, and the sum of $65,000,000 is contributed by the people for their support. Excellent as this record is, it is yet imperfect in that it does not include the whole of the children of suitable age to attend school. Not a single one should be left without the means of instruction, and the duty rests upon the several States to see that this defect is remedied. Universal suffrage should be preceded by universal education, so that the right of self-government may not be perverted. The sympathy and support of the people for the common schools should be cherished by the State governments and the National Government, and all sectarian influences should be sternly excluded. Resting upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, our common school system will surely commend itself to their hearts and support, and will be found equal to the great trust reposed in it. Every man should be able to read the ballot he casts, and to understand the relation which the act sustains to the general welfare. It is the duty of the National Government to scrutinize closely the effect of its own legislation upon the common schools, and to see that it does not impair their usefulness. Whatever may be the fluctuations in other portions of the country, the income from the common school fund should be kept undiminished. Any law which may be found upon the statute books detrimental to the interests of this fund should be repealed, and such legislation had as will secure the faithful application of the fund to the purposes for which it was originally set apart. The Government has no power over the subject, but it has the right to withhold from unfaithful States the moneys to which they would be entitled if they complied with the conditions of the law. The Government has the power, and it is its duty, to see that the fund is preserved intact, and that the annual income therefrom is faithfully devoted to the support of common schools. The Government has no power over the question of religious education in the several States, but it has the power, and it is its duty, to see that no sectarian appropriations are made from the school fund or from any other fund or taxation for the support of any school where sectarian or religious tenets or doctrines are taught. The line between Church and State forever separates the one from the other, and prohibits the former from exercising any control over the latter. The separation must be complete, or the Church will be exposed to the temptation of seeking to control the State, and the State to the temptation of fostering the Church. Nothing is more fraught with danger to the future of our country than any violation of the principle which separates Church and State in our institutions of learning. The State must not support the Church, nor the Church the State. Each must be left entirely free from the influence of the other. Keeping the Church out of politics is the only sure way to keep politics out of the Church. The experience of the world shows that the influence of sectarian appropriations is equally bad upon the Church and the State. The Government should neither directly nor indirectly give encouragement to institutions which commingle sectarian and political management, as such a course is sure to result in evil to both Church and State. The separation of the one from the other will leave each free to perform its proper functions. Hostility to religion should never be cherished, for religion and morality are the essential supports of civil society. The State may not forbid the free exercise of religion, nor may it permit any of its functionaries, in the discharge of official duties, to interfere with the exercise of religious belief in any form. Every new principle in politics, as in science, has to contend against prejudice, but it has always resulted in the general good. Agitation is not a thing to be feared, for it always results in the education of the people. Violence and intolerance can never successfully combat free discussion, for argument is a weapon that cannot be resisted. Our duty is simply to keep the people informed, and they may be safely trusted to act upon any question calmly and justly in the end. If the agitation of any subject should assume a character to indicate danger to the institutions of the country, it will be the duty of the Government to combat it with the only weapons that can be employed against opinion—the weapons of truth and knowledge and the mail.

You will find no principles of unbelief among the members of the existing cabinet. They do not believe that the study of medicine has no tendency to create skepticism. This charge is most often preferred against the sciences of medicine, but the first of its greatest men triumphantly refute the calumny.

The Escape of Tweed.

NEW YORK, December 4.—William M. Tweed has escaped from the Ludlow street jail. A dispatch was received at police headquarters this evening stating that he had just escaped from the custody of Warden Dunham, of the jail. Word was immediately telegraphed to every police station in the city, Brooklyn and neighboring cities, notifying the police to be on the lookout. Warden Dunham subsequently called on Inspector Dilks, of the Police Central Office, and stated that he had accompanied the prisoner to the residence of Mrs. Tweed, on Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and while there Tweed asked him to step out in the yard, as he had something to say to him. Dunham unhesitatingly granted the request, and Tweed went upstairs

TO HIS WIFE'S ROOM,

Leaving one of his sons to entertain Dunham. The latter, after waiting about ten minutes, became impatient at Tweed's delay, and Tweed upstairs to tell his father to come down at once, as he (Dunham) desired to return to the jail. In a short time the young man returned and informed Dunham that his father had gone. Dunham then ascended to the house, but no trace of "the Boss" could be found. Leaving a deputy in charge of the house, Dunham proceeded to the residence of Sheriff O'Connor and informed him of the escape. The police authorities were promptly notified, and the central office detectives at once went out scouring the city to all the

NO CLUE TO THE FUGITIVE.

NEW YORK, December 5.—There has been no cessation to day in the excitement occasioned on Saturday night throughout the city by the escape of Ringleader of the Ring Tweed. Police Commissioner Matsell has a theory in regard to the escape, but said emphatically that in his opinion there had been collusion somewhere. Superintendent Kelly said a little later this evening, that the last clue for not the slightest clue had been obtained by him which might put him on the track of the fugitive. Both officials were unable to find any person who saw Tweed after he left the house. Reporters were refused admittance to the Police Headquarters. Sheriff O'Connor and Warden Dunham were also

TWILIGHT.

There is no crooing twilight of the heart,
When he wild passion-waves are lulled to rest,
And the eye sees life's fiery scenes apart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west.
'Tis with a ceaseless flo ding of regret
We gaze upon them as they melt away,
And fondly would we call them linger yet,
But hope is round us with her bright ray,
Hailing after some happier moonlight hour;
Dear are her whispers still, though lost their early power.

In youth the cheek was crimsoned with her glow;
Her smile was loveliest then; her music sang
With heavenly awe unsaid, and life was new
When all around her sweet hours sang.
Life's flute scarf of blue was newly born;
We knew not, cared not, it was here to die,
Flushed with the cool breeze and the dews of morn,
With dancing heart we gazed on the pure sky,
And mock'd the purple crowds that climbed its skies,
Like our own sorrows then—as fleeting and as few.

And manhood felt her sway, too—on the eye,
Half realized, her early dreams burst bright,
Her promised bower of happiness seemed nigh,
In degree gay, her spirit of delight;
And though at times night lower the thunder storm,
And the red lightnings threaten, still the air
Was heavy with her breath, and bright her form,
The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there.
'Tis life's sweetest tide in near-est sense,
Her wreath the summer flower, her robe of summer green.

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
Though more of heaven's pure beam about her now;
That angel-smile of tranquil loveliness,
Which gives a holier influence to her brow;
That smile shall brighten to the dim evening star
That points our destined home, our o'er depart
Till the last lingering light of life is dim after,
And kindred the last deep beating of the heart;
The forever bearer of our parting breath,
A remembrance in the midnight cloud of memory to weep.

PITT GORDON HALLECK.

"THE VOLUNTEERS OF '82."

Lecture by the Rev. Isaac Nelson.

A lecture was delivered in the Total Abstinence Hall of Dungannon on the evening of October 27th by Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, the subject being "The Volunteers of '82." The history of the Volunteers is so inseparably connected with the town of Dungannon that the choice of this subject for a lecture in the place must be at once apparent. Notwithstanding that the weather was most unfavorable, and sufficient to deter any but the most intrepid from venturing out of doors, the hall was filled. Mr. Hugh Murphy, of Dungannon, was call to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience, commenting upon the reputation he had won for himself in the cause of Ireland, and expressing his belief that they would all be desirous to be interesting one, and well worthy their serious and undivided attention. Rev. Mr. Nelson then came forward amid applause, and said:

I thank you, friends, for the kindly warmth of your reception. The longer I live, the prouder I am of being an Irishman. The subject on which I undertook to make a few observations is headed, as as you know,

"THE VOLUNTEERS OF '82."

In order to thoroughly understand and rightly estimate the nature and magnitude of any great transaction in our country's history during the last two centuries, we must make ourselves familiar with the state of matters in the London Parliament. The meaning of the phrase when I speak of the Volunteers in Ireland I require to be able to sweep the horizon of European history at that time. Recollect that the word "statesman," which you so often hear of in connection with the English House of Commons, frequently means a fellow who is trying to earn his wages. Those fellows all talk grandly; but they are only doing what they are paid for. We have have had Russell and Disfaeli, and we have had Gladstone—but I do not admire any one of them. I am most disappointed in Gladstone, because I think he was more of a reader or scholar than the others; but still you see that when he was thrown out of a job, the last thing he did was to attack the Pope. The last thing a fellow does when thrown out of a job is to attack the Pope. He actually made £3,000 a year in Belfast yonder for attacking two men who are gone away. You have heard of the Belfast Recorder's Courts. In these regions you will see one poor fellow—one poor, starved, miserable, half-dead, drunken wretch—brought up before the presiding justice, and charged with cursing the Pope. The evidence of the constable is given that he heard the prisoner cursing the Pope on such a day, with a date; "oaths, and oaths," say Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Orme; and away the prisoner goes to give place to another equally wretched, who is in his turn charged with cursing Kitty William, and the leavin' with assistance, "oths, and oaths," is again repeated. Each of these two creatures has spoken a sentence to a common, in the chamber of the Town Council rake in the money, smile and spend it in cheap paper. At the end of the year's government—particularly in Ireland—the English people had risen in armed rebellion against the ragging king, and in order to abolish him, had called in a foreign nation, by whose help they managed to make rebellion assume the name of revolution. The English have taken to themselves always the privilege of robbing whomever they pleased; but if ever we attempted anything of that sort we were pronounced a set of red felons, till at last a board, composed of the Chief, the Mayor and the Sheriff of Belfast, with a few of the noblest crown as Irish head can wear." They managed to bring in the Devil to help them, and you may guess from all you know of the Dutch they would never land a hand without a stiver, either in the guilders or in Bob. Observe that very few—the English rebel against James II., and bring in his uncle and his daughter—look at Whitehall goes and examines the blankets of the bed that has before had been hunted out of to see if they would fit. I have no wish to inquire into secrets of a family nature, but there are important—as we regarded Ireland. I say of you ever read the examination of three ministers, they were rebels—Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. McNevin—you will see that one of the questions put to the last rough was "Did you intend to bring in the French?" O'Connor was the most decided one of the three, and said, "We never had the making use of the French." "But would you," asked he, "have given Ireland into the hands of the French?" "Never," said he at once. I say "never."

CELTIC SOCIETY.—At the last regular meeting of the above named society of St. Mary's College, held Wednesday, December 1st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Rev. Brother Alexander; Vice President, Nicholas P. Wynne; Treasurer, E. J. Rogers; Secretary, T. J. Callaghan; Chairman of Literary Exercises, J. T. Noon.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Legislature has now been fully organized, or very nearly so, and it may be considered as in good working order. Democrats are in such a decided majority that they will, and undoubtedly rightly, be held responsible before the world for what is done in Sacramento during the coming session. They have, therefore, a golden opportunity of proving that the principles and declarations, upon the strength of which they were elected, are genuine, and were not merely rhetorical traps to delude unsuspecting voters. They have been chosen by the people, because they one and all declared they were in favor of economy, retrenchment and honest government, and because the people placed more reliance upon their avowals than upon those of their adversaries. Consequently they are upon trial, and they must show that they have not obtained the suffrages of their fellow-citizens upon false pretenses.

The first thing Democratic legislators have to do, we should imagine, is to sternly set their face against all attempts to create new expenses, or to impose additional burdens upon the people. In so conducting themselves they will, of course, incur the enmity of a small corps of pertinacious and unprincipled politicians, who think that the first duty of Democracy is to provide sung quarters for them. These reckless parasites care nothing whatever about the welfare of the community, or about the honor of the party to which they pretend to belong; all they want is to have their own cravings satisfied. It would cost them no pang of regret if the whole Democratic party suffered itself, after the fairest promises, and time threw the State once again into the hands of the radical faction. No doubt Sacramento is overrun with an eager horde of place-hunters, in spite of chief deputyships or lesser prizes, who know very well that their sole chance of getting employment is a desire on the part of men at the head of departments to neglect their business, and make the State pay twice by getting them to do it. But there never yet was a time when the heads of departments, particularly in this city, did not try to get deputies or other assistants to do their business for them, enabling them to attend to other matters and make money outside their offices. Three-fourths of the deputies and chief deputies thrust into the various departments are totally unnecessary functionaries, and good only for drawing their fat and comfortable salaries; so we ardently hope there will be an end of employing them.

Equally annoying and equally to be deplored are the hungry fellows who intrigue for positions already filled by competent and honorable men, and who are incessant in loud prate about their claims upon the party. We trust that the Democratic legislators, as a body, will repudiate the disgraceful axiom that to the victors belong the spoils, and show conclusively that they have a higher and nobler idea of their mission than to act as offal-fingers to the party-jackals. They have been commissioned to promote the welfare of the community at large, to redress grievances, to remove abuses, by prudent and patriotic legislation and their powers of appointment are merely secondary and accidental.

They will also have to protect themselves against the importunities of corporations and private individuals seeking special legislation for their own private ends. We think it will be generally admitted that there has been already too much of this kind of work, and that it has done an incalculable amount of mischief. In fact, all the corrupt jobs and patent swindles of which complaint has hitherto been made, will be found in connection with special legislative acts. The gentlemen who prids themselves upon being true to their constituents and their country towards the State will have to watch narrowly the behavior of persons who seek favors of this character, and estimate sharply the merits of the object which they have been induced to take it into consideration. Special legislation has always been availed of as a secret and successful way of robbing the people, and as a general rule it has been obtained by disreputable means.

There are several important and necessary reforms which might be effected in our city government by wise and thoughtful legislation. Expenses could be cut down expenses and to render the maintenance of public order more easy and certain. For instance, the police department should be thoroughly remodeled, the force made more efficient, more amenable to discipline and less liable to arbitrary and imprudent changes. The abolition of the present board composed of the Chief, the Mayor and the Police Judge would be an important step in the right direction. The "special" policemen should be done away with altogether. Every man is supposed to serve the interests of those who employ him and pay him wages. Now the "specials" are in a large extent in the employ of the criminal and depraved, particularly in the Chinese quarter and along Dupont street, so they are not likely to be very zealous in the discharge of their duties. In a word, they are the guardians of crime and debauchery, not of order and decency. This is an anomaly which should not be permitted to exist in a city like San Francisco, where there are quite difficulties enough attending the preservation of the peace.

Again, we have two distinct bodies looking after the condition of our harbor—they are the Port Wardens and the Harbor Commissioners. Is there any good reason why they should not be consolidated? Do away with the former body, and let the two commissioners," which the law says must belong to it, be added to the Harbor Commissioners; and all the business will be equally well and more economically done. Similarly in another department of our Municipal Government—who is the right man to be appointed Superintendent as well as a City and County Surveyor? The former discharges no duties which may not be as well and even more properly fulfilled by the latter. In fact, the former official is a supernumerary, and his position has been invented for the purpose of giving some one a chance to make money at the direct expense. Then, again, all the tax collectorships should be centered in one individual, and not divided among several as they are now, to the great confusion of business and the loss of the people's money. And the loss of the property holders of the city. There are really too many of these superfluous or sinecure offices in our Municipal Government, and the sooner they are abolished the better it will be for the reputation of our city.

There are other matters, too, such as gas and water supply, to which the attention of legislators might be turned with great advantage. To some extent, more or less, these desirable reforms may be participated in by the leading towns of the State and be made to redound to the credit of the Democracy. At all events, we have said quite enough to show that the chosen representatives of the people's party have now a genuine golden opportunity to redeem the pledges given during the late campaign, and prove themselves in every sense worthy of the grand principles and noble record of their political predecessors. They have a clear stage to act upon, even though their adversaries make an move at all in the direction of reform, they will inevitably deliver California over to the infidels, and ruin the party of Democracy at the next Presidential election. We do not write these words with any desire to dictate or to intimate to any distrust of the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen—very far from it, indeed. But we think we can do no harm by giving free expression to what we know are the feelings and wishes of the best and most intelligent citizens of the State, we may almost say, without distinction of party. There never was an election in California, or probably anywhere else, in the course of which greater use was made of promises to effect needful reforms, to curtail expenditures, and to oppose special legislation against the interests of the people. Now the time has arrived for demonstrating precisely what all these various protestations really meant, and we hope it will not be allowed pass by unprofitably. If the Democrats do their duty they will secure possession of the State for an indefinite period; if they do not, they will simply hand it over to the Republican faction, or else reduce it to political anarchy.

"The Arcade" During the Holidays.

The holiday season being close at hand, all the stores in the city are exhibiting their choicest and most costly goods in order to attract customers. The streets, now that the weather is fine and genial, are thronged with happy-looking promenaders, who think it a duty to pay each gaudily-dressed window the compliment of a close inspection. "The Arcade" on Market street seems somehow to offer special notice, and to elicit the most enthusiastic encomiums from the lady critics. And really it is no wonder that it should. The grand display of new goods now to be seen there would be sufficient to draw the most careless attention to the finest street of Paris, London or New York. Most of these have been specially imported for the holiday trade, as a matter of course, in every way suitable to the present season, reflecting as they do the most artistic designs now fashionable in Europe. Particularly is this the case with the silks, shawls and dress goods which, it is no exaggeration to say, are the handsomest of the kind ever displayed here. Now that we have safely got over the late crisis, that there is prospect of abundant crops next year, and that the nose of all kinds is looking up, everybody looks pleased and everybody has money to spend. "The Arcade," then, come forward with an unusually brilliant show, and deserts in his claims upon public patronage.

A Remarkable Document.

Under the above heading the Oakland *News* of last Saturday gives the following:

We have in our possession, through the courtesy of Superintendent Lynch, a document which will be prized by with religious zeal, and keep as a relic of the past. It is a letter from the Superintendent of Central Indian affairs, giving instructions to the Indian agents on the history of the United States. Considering the present temper of the Indians, and the causes which have brought about outbreaks, it is a fact that the gentleman authorized to issue the instructions was born and educated in a foreign land, and has his interests centered in a foreign land, and he has been sent here solely to consult any source of information in his power, in order to fit himself for the position he occupies. As a condensed history of the United States from the time of the Revolution to 1875, it is the most remarkable document that has ever been issued from the Department of the Interior. The compilation of examination of it was made by Prof. J. Ryan, who was formerly a Professor in Dartmouth.

[Those who know Mr. Byrne personally, and have had opportunity of judging his scholarly attainments, will not be at all surprised at the brilliant showing he made in American history; nor would they have any reason to be surprised to hear that he ultimately distinguished himself in all the branches of learning upon which he was subjected to examination. We are pleased to learn that it is probable Mr. Byrne will shortly be appointed to a high and important educational position.—ED. MONITOR.]

RETURN OF FATHER GLEESON.—We have been pleased, last Monday, by a brief visit from Rev. Father Gleeson, who hastened turned from a long and interesting tour through Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy and Palestine. His many friends in this city and in Brooklyn, Alameda, who rejoiced to see him back again and such excellent health. The latter place of, we believe, drew more enjoy the mileage of his pastoral labors. We trust the reverend gentleman will be prevailed upon give the incidents of his travel to the public, either in the form of a lecture or in some of letters to the press, as they would certainly be interesting and instructive the highest degree.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CEREMONIAL FOR THE USE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Originally published, by order of the First Council of Baltimore. Fourth Edition, revised. Publisher: Kelly, Piet & Company. This manual, which has been carefully revised by Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, will be found extremely useful to priests and ecclesiastical students. It contains full and explicit instruction in the ceremonies proper for Low and High Masses, for holy week, and the principal festivals of the year, for vespers, forty hours' exposition and other solemnities, as performed either with or without the presence of a Bishop. It will be, therefore, apparent that it is complete in all particulars, and its reliability may safely be taken for granted, inasmuch as the best Roman authorities have been consulted. Even laymen may read its pages with much profit, for it explains in a lucid manner the beautiful and ancient symbolism of Catholic ceremonies. Outside the Catholic Church the so-called religious world is making itself remarkable for repugnance to and disuse of ceremonies, while the fanatic secret societies indulge in it to an unlimited extent, evidently travestying or parodying the Church; but the ceremonies of the secret societies are all of them arbitrary and meaningless, and most of them unmanly and degrading in character. It is only the Church that can make proper, graceful and edifying use of this most touching means of appeal to the senses and sympathies of man.

The Illustrated Household Magazine, December number, contains the following articles: "Christmas, all well written and readable; "An American in London;" "The Mermaid;" "A Day to Egypt;" several nice pieces of original poetry, and the usual children's and home-keepers' departments.

The Sanitarian contains two clever papers on "Relations of Sex to Health and Longevity;" "School-room Stunting;" "Preventable Sickness," and other important matters of the same nature.

Female Orphans' Fair.

Next Monday, the 13th inst., the Fair for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan and Foundling Asylums will open at Platt's Hall. For nearly two months the ladies have been busy preparing for it, and it is hoped that they will be gratified by a full attendance at the Fair. The orphans' cause is a very body's cause, and no causing should be required to obtain service in it. No one should go to the Fair to be an idle looker-on, nor to throw down a few pieces of money only; but all should lend aid to as many ways as the occasion may suggest. A dramatic entertainment in the interest of the Fair was given by the students of Santa Clara College last Monday evening, by which a handsome sum was realized for the orphans. Let the people of San Francisco imitate the example of Santa Clara by proposing and carrying into effect such measures as may make the Orphans' Fair unusually successful.

A RECTIFICATION.—In our issue of October 23d there appeared in the grave paragraph referring to a case then on trial before the Probate Court at San José, in which a lady named McCausland was personally concerned. The paragraph concluded with the words, "McCausland left half a dozen similar widows." These words were marked with quotation commas, showing that we simply took them from some other paper, and did not write them ourselves. Mrs. McCausland, whom the Probate Court recognized as the lawful wife of the deceased, hastily feels aggrieved at the quotation and requests us to make a correction. We do so most cheerfully and without the slightest hesitation. We had not the least intention of casting any slur upon the reputation or moral standing of Mrs. McCausland, for we published simply what we regarded as an item of current news, and we are pleased to know that the Court awarded the lady her full rights.

WATER FROM THE GROTTO OF LOURDES. We learn from authentic sources that Benziger Brothers, 311 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., have received a large quantity of water from the well of the grotto of Notre Dame de Lourdes. They are willing to send small bottles of it to desirous of procuring it on the payment of a sum sufficient to cover a pro rata of their expenses. Catholics of course know that it is a grievous sin to attach pecuniary value, or to sell as such, any article or thing, possessing, or reputed to possess, supernatural qualities, and therefore this act of Benziger Brothers cannot be looked upon as a sale of the water. They simply want to be reimbursed the expense they incurred in bringing it hither.

DEATH OF J. ROSS BROWNE.—The many friends of J. Ross Browne will hear with maligned regret of his death in Oakland on Wednesday last. He was seized with an attack of illness on Tuesday afternoon which resulted in his death. Mr. Browne was a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1817. He was among the first who pointed us to the gold mines of California, and the official reporter of the Constitutional Convention at Monterey. During President Buchanan's administration he was a Special Agent of the Treasury, and retained the office for some time under Lincoln.

The San Francisco Literary and Dramatic Society will give an entertainment at Dodge's new Hall on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. The programme gives promise of an agreeable odio of song, music and oratory, and, no doubt, all who attend will pass a very pleasant time. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation.

—Joe Dixiere, it is said, will go East this month on the 7th, James E. Kelly was sworn in as Senator from Connecticut vice Ferry, deceased.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress was received and read by that body on Tuesday. It is a lengthy document, and deals with very many topics of national interest. Moreover, it is tolerably well written, and therefore we may safely conclude that the President himself had little or no share in its composition, although, of course, we are to assume that it expresses his sentiments. It is for Americans, and as such it must be treated. There are only some passages in it which require reproduction in our columns, and we give them below in due order. After speaking in the usual style of the nation's progress in arts, sciences, manufactures, industries and population, he thus deals with the all-important

SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are a Republic where one man is as good as another before the law. Our only form of government is that of the greatest importance that all should be educated to a certain degree to entitle them to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage conferred upon them. Without such education and intelligence existing in each State with a right understanding of its responsibilities to the General Government, and to the fact that each is dependent upon the others for the common welfare, the whole fabric must fall. To add to the intelligence, virtue and love of order and law which are the foundation stones of our institutions, general education is essential. To this end the State should aid, but not control, institutions of learning. It is a subject which justly concerns the whole people of the country, and the Congress of the United States may properly be asked to consider whether the intelligence of the whole country may not be improved by legislation which will secure to every child in the land the opportunity of attending a good school, at least for such length of time as is required to make him familiar with the rights and duties of citizenship. Such legislation should be absolutely prohibitory as to any appropriation for the benefit of any sectarian school, and should provide that the fund thus appropriated should be applied to the support of such schools only as should be open to children of all religious sects alike, and should allow none to be taught which should inculcate religious, political or moral doctrines hostile to those held by any of the people whose children may be in attendance upon them. In making appropriations of money or property for the benefit of the people, no sectarian lines should be drawn, nor preferences allowed to any religious sect. The separation of the State from all religious organizations is the best guarantee of the perfect freedom and equality of religious sects, and of the security which each enjoys in its own mode of worship.

From this matter he passes on to the scarcely less troublesome or complicated one of

CHURCH PROPERTY.

I would also call your attention to the importance of conferring on such that, if permitted to continue, will gradually lead to great injustice and strife in the future of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of property in the hands of religious corporations. Existing in all the States, and in the United States in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and enjoying the fostering care of the law, it allowed to increase in the future as it has been in the past, it will in time monopolize the wealth of the country. Such a result is to be avoided if we would preserve the true spirit of our institutions. The contributions of the faithful to the support of their religious faith are voluntary, and hence are not taxed. But when they are given to churches, and by them devoted to the purposes of trade and commerce, they should be taxed like the property of other citizens. The power to tax church property is the power to destroy it. It is the constant policy of the State governments to encourage religious worship by exempting church property from taxation. The amount of property thus withdrawn from the burden of taxation is already very large, and is rapidly increasing. The remedy for the future is in the hands of the States, and it is to be hoped that they will entertain this question, and, if they deem it wise, apply the proper remedy.

Immediately afterwards he speaks of the prospect of the abolishment of slavery in the Portuguese dominions, of minor matters relating to Cuba and the States of Columbia and then alludes to our

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

He mentions the pending payment of the "Virginius" indemnity, and passes on to a consideration of the affairs of Cuba. He deplores the bare and loss of life caused in the island by the late civil war, consequent disturbance of our trade; alludes to the spirit of Montenegro, and then comes to the subject of Spain to crush the rebellion, yet acknowledges the failure of the insurgents to establish any kind of government which would entitle them to recognition. After an elaborate discussion of the situation, the President thus sums up:

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To which he first makes the following general reference before going into details. He simply states that they are amicable and satisfactory:

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. In the case of Mexico, however, the unsettled condition of domestic affairs, leading to frequent changes in the administration of the government, has caused much annoyance and embarrassment in the transaction of business between the two countries. The commercial relations between the United States and Mexico are of great importance, and it is desirable that they should be placed upon a permanent basis. I am hopeful that the present Government of Mexico will be able to maintain its authority, and that it will be found possible to negotiate a treaty of commerce which will be mutually satisfactory.

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Immediately afterwards he speaks of the prospect of the abolishment of slavery in the Portuguese dominions, of minor matters relating to Cuba and the States of Columbia and then alludes to our

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IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of November 13.

ANTRIM.

An extraordinary case of a mother selling her child was before the Belfast Board of Guardians last week. The subject was introduced by the reading of an outlay in the Catholic chaplain's book, drawing the attention of the Board to the fact that on Friday week a lady and gentlemen came to the workhouse, and by promises induced an inmate named Ellen McKenna to sell her infant child, four months old. The mother having consented, the child was taken away, it is supposed, to Leeds, as the parties gave that address. The mother afterwards repented of her unnatural act, and wished to have the child restored. After a long discussion the Board were of opinion that none of the officers of the workhouse were to blame in connection with the proceeding, and refused to take any action in restoring the child to the mother.

CARLOW.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult., the Tullow temperance band, under Mr. O'Connor, and accompanied by a large number of its townspeople, met Dr. Harris about a mile from the town, on his return from his wedding tour, and played all the way into the town, accompanying the Doctor to his residence, where he addressed the crowd. The principal houses were illuminated on the occasion.

CORK.

Last week the sum of £170 was raised in Fermoy for relief to the families of the survivors by the late accident at the barracks there.

Patrick Murphy, who is charged with murdering a game-keeper on the estate of the Marquis of Donegal, near Belfast, was arrested on board the outward Going steamer at Queenstown last week. He was carefully disguised and had shaved off his whiskers.

The continued rains have flooded the country on both sides of the Mourne for many miles in different places. About two miles east of of Rathmolyn the train on Saturday last had to go through nearly three feet of water, tossing the spray in all directions.

The Guardians of the Skibbereen Union have adopted a resolution in favor of the employment of nuns as hospital nurses, and instructed a deputation to wait upon the Sisters of Mercy to ascertain whether those ladies would undertake the duty.

At the Cork land sessions last week two claims for large amounts were heard. In the first, Mr. Denman, the tenant-dealer, brought an opposition for improvements to the amount of £270 in a farm of twenty-six acres near Douglas, from which he had been served by Mr. Meade as the termination of an old tenancy, and the chairman awarded him sixpence. Admonished, probably, by this decision, the second claimant seized with his landlord and took a thirty-one years' lease.

Information has been received of the total loss of the large ship Governor of Crosshaven, with all hands, in the vicinity of Tongue Bay. When the sad news reached the little village of Crosshaven the wildest excitement was evinced, as the capt. and owner, Mr. Power, together, it is said, with his son, was on board, and also a Crosshaven crew. Mr. Power leaves a large family to deplore his loss.

An amusing incident, says the Cork Examiner, occurred this morning between a Mr. G. and a Mr. C. were about sharing a double-bedded room, and preparing to go to bed they had some friendly chat, in the course of which Mr. G. observed to either a very handsome gold watch he had been presented with by the members of a society to which he belonged. Mr. C. examined the watch, was loud in admiration, and handed it back to Mr. G., who, on retiring to rest, hung the watch from a nail in the wall just over his head. After the lapse of several hours Mr. G. was suddenly awoke by hearing the street door closed with a very loud report, and when after cooling reproachfully to Mr. C. and receiving no answer, he jumped up and struck a light, but was astounded to find Mr. C. had disappeared. Instead of his eyes wandered to his watch, and to his amazement it, too, had disappeared. He at once proceeded to raise an alarm, and some others among the noise of the door also awoke, and in the room. Mr. G.'s horror at the loss, and on search being made it was found that Mr. C. had left his premises in his hurry, but not a single article of clothing. Mr. G., the proprietor, and two more set off in pursuit of the supposed robber, and on doubling round a corner they beheld Mr. C. hastening constitutional in the door of a shop. The party immediately laid hands on him, and in the pocket of his coat they discovered the missing watch, but they soon made another discovery—namely, that Mr. C. was a somnambulist, not that evidently enough the shop at which they discovered Mr. C. was actually a pawn office.

CLARE.

On Sunday a deputation from the united parishes of Kilaloe, Clarebuoy and Bridgetown, waited on Rev. Denis Cleary, P. P., O'Callaghan's Mills, and presented him with a testimonial of their esteem, consisting about 150 sovereigns, on his promotion to O'Callaghan's Mills, Glenaulin, and Gortlaid united parishes. The deputation consisted of Dr. Keogh, Michael Doyle, Esq., Bridgetown; Rev. Edward Ryan, Rev. J. McInerney, Esq., Rev. J. O'Mahony, and other gentlemen.

KILKENNY.

A few days since a public meeting was held in the Town Hall at Ballacy, for the purpose of setting on foot a movement for the collection of subscriptions for the wives and families of the four Ballacy fishermen who were lost in the gale of September last. Rev. Mr. Bryard Harrison, Chairman of the Ballacy Commissioners, presided. A sum of £223 was collected before the proceedings terminated.

MONAGHAN.

At the Leuterkenny quarter sessions last week, Justice Gibson presiding, Rev. Oliver Leech, Presbyterian minister, and Edmund Murphy, Secretary of the Protestant Church Representative Body, for the recovery of one shilling paid, under protest, for right of interment of a corpse in the graveyard attached to the Protestant church. Counsel for defendant argued that the Church Representative Body was unincorporated, and was composed of a thirty-one years' lease.

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At the last meeting of the Letterkenny Board of Guardians it was proposed by James Greene, Esq., seconded by Robert Kennedy, Esq., and passed unanimously, that—"At a meeting of the poor law guardians of Letterkenny, held at the workhouse, Letterkenny, on the 5th day of November, 1875, a copy of the Letterkenny Railway Bill having been submitted to the meeting, it is resolved—That the copy of the above-named bill now submitted to the meeting, be approved subject to such conditions, alterations and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, provided there shall not be levied in any one year under the powers of the intended act a rate exceeding 6d. in the £1 on the rateable district as is within the poor law union of Letterkenny, and provided that no levy take place until the sum of £50 000 mentioned in the bill has been raised."

DOWN.

The death is announced of Joshua Magee, E.q., solicitor, Newry. He was brother of the late William Magee, solicitor, of Dromgooks, and filled the office of coroner for the county of Armagh.

A magisterial inquiry has been commenced at Trevor Hill, in the county of Down, with respect to the death of a sailor named Pinner, who was shot dead by the captain of a Norwegian bark for insubordination and violence.

FERMANAGH.

A tobacco manufacturer at Enniskillen has been prosecuted by the Excise authorities for using gum arabic in his process of manufacture. The chemical analysis at Somerset House declared they found gum arabic in the specimens of the tobacco submitted to them, but Professors Hodges, of Belfast, and Cameron, of Dublin, on examining portions of the same specimens, could discover none. The Enniskillen magistrates, therefore, dismissed the charge.

GALWAY.

At the last meeting of the Galway Board of Guardians it was proposed by Captain O'Hara, seconded by Mr. Kelly, and unanimously carried, that the requisite notice for the burial ground be at once made in accordance with the Act of Parliament, and that the Government Board be applied to give the Board all the documents and correspondence in connection with reference to the memorial in town made by the Town Commissioners of Galway, under the impression that it was the Burial Board; and that the Local Government Board be requested in explanation all matters in connection therewith which call for immediate action, the burial ground at present is being used in a most unsatisfactory and to enable the Burial Board to take lands under the "Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act." It was also resolved that Captain O'Hara, and Messrs. Davis, Kelly, Cummins and O'Grady be appointed a committee to enter a site and made the necessary arrangements.

KERRY.

At a meeting held in Listowel on the 25th November, when several of the directors were present, it was stated that there is very prospect of the harbour being commenced between Listowel and Newcastle in a very short time.

Last week an inquest was held in Tralee respecting the death of a young man named Oliver Mason, who had died suddenly, his whose body was exhumed after a week's interment in consequence of rumors of poison. Dr. Cameron, of Dublin, to whom the stomach had been sent for analysis, attended, and deposed that he found sufficient poison in the stomach to kill a dozen persons. Dr. Cameron, a Scotch gentleman, is considered one of the highest authorities on the subject. The sister of the deceased is in custody charged with the murder.

At Oolorney presentment sessions, last week, signed by the sheriff and the next of kin of John Quilter, the old man murdered at Kilcoppy near Tralee on the 3rd inst., for sanction for the malicious burning of his house and furniture on the night of the murder, the presentment was made on behalf of the landlord of the premises, Mr. [illegible] the magistrates, and, the notice proving [illegible] the presentment was given out, without their merits being discussed.

In opening the Listowel quarter sessions last week, Chairman Lloyd said he had been pressed with by the members of a society to which he belonged. He examined the watch, was loud in admiration, and handed it back to Mr. G., who, on retiring to rest, hung the watch from a nail in the wall just over his head. After the lapse of several hours Mr. G. was suddenly awoke by hearing the street door closed with a very loud report, and when after cooling reproachfully to Mr. C. and receiving no answer, he jumped up and struck a light, but was astounded to find Mr. C. had disappeared. Instead of his eyes wandered to his watch, and to his amazement it, too, had disappeared. He at once proceeded to raise an alarm, and some others among the noise of the door also awoke, and in the room. Mr. G.'s horror at the loss, and on search being made it was found that Mr. C. had left his premises in his hurry, but not a single article of clothing. Mr. G., the proprietor, and two more set off in pursuit of the supposed robber, and on doubling round a corner they beheld Mr. C. hastening constitutional in the door of a shop. The party immediately laid hands on him, and in the pocket of his coat they discovered the missing watch, but they soon made another discovery—namely, that Mr. C. was a somnambulist, not that evidently enough the shop at which they discovered Mr. C. was actually a pawn office.

LIMERICK.

William Seward, librarian of the Limerick Institution, pleaded guilty last week, at the quarter sessions of Limerick, to a charge of having stolen several hundred volumes from the library during a considerable time past, and sold them. He was sentenced by the chairman to five years' penal servitude.

At the Limerick quarter sessions last week the application of a man named Daly for a license to open a public house in the village of Castleconnal was opposed on the ground that he canvassed for Rickard on the occasion of the Tipperary election, and illuminated his house in compliment to the popular candidate. The constabulary stated that that they had no objection to the man's character, and that in the illumination he did nothing more than the rest of the people, but the magistrates rejected the application. The magistrates refused to grant certificates affirming "that it is desirable the closing of public houses on Sundays should be made compulsory by legislative enactment, and that the power granted by the recent act of Parliament of giving a Sunday license, though carried out to some extent, has mainly resulted in inflicting individual hardship without effecting any public good."

LONDONDERRY.

In our last issue, says the Wexford *People*, it was stated that a small boy 7 years had been found in Cardigan Bay in a state of shifting and a telegram on board, and a note asking the finder to telegraph her arrival to Wexford. On Saturday last Mr. Farren, the boy's father, arrived in Wexford, and identified the boy as his son. Mr. Farren, it appears, had left Cardigan Bay in a small boat, and had not been heard of since. The boy was found in a state of exhaustion, and was taken on board the vessel, which had probably been the means of saving his life.

LOUTH.

The Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Colonel of Inniskilling Dragoons, has been appointed at the annual public distribution of prizes obtained by the Dundalk pupils in science at the examination held in connection with the South Kensington Department in May last. The presentations took place in the town hall. The pupils, fifty-five in number, received their prizes—valuable scientific books, mathematical instruments, etc.—from the hand of Colonel Thesiger.

WATERFORD.

Foxford new Catholic church committee and the respected parish priest, Father Nicholas O'Dowd, have, says the Mayo Examiner, made great advances in their admirable and Catholic undertaking. We learned with pleasure on Saturday last that a recent visit to Foxford, Lord Clanmorris, accompanied by his agent, Mr. Darcy, met his tenantry and their parish priest in the town amid very cordial greetings. His Lordship having consulted with Father O'Dowd, inquired what place the reverend gentleman thought most suitable for the erection of the new church, whereupon the ground was promptly pointed out by Father O'Dowd and Mr. Meehan, and generously granted on the spot by the noble lord.

SLIGO.

We understand, says the Sligo "Independent," that one of the Sligo bankers has given notice that on and after the 1st January next he will charge 2½ per cent. for the issue of foreign bills, drafts, etc., and 5 per cent. for the issue of circular notes.

TIPPERARY.

At the Nenagh quarter sessions John Costelloe, a young lad of about 14 years of age, living at Lisbunny, was charged with having carried away with him a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Thomas Ryan, of Lisbunny, from a farmer named Thomas Gosline, residing at Lower Grange, and valued at £40 for having deprived him of the use of one of his eyes by striking him with a stick. From the evidence of Thomas Gosline, the father of the lad, it appeared that in the month of [illegible] the prisoner was playing a game called "Blind Buff" with little Ryan, Gosline's son, without permission to join the game, the ruin of which was the loss of his eye. Gosline, in a fit of anger, hit the prisoner a blow with a stick, which fell, unfortunately, on the eye of little Ryan, who was then playing with the prisoner. The prosecutor's son, who was present, corroborated the statement of his father. The prisoner, in his defence, stated that they had no objection to the man's character, and that in the illumination he did nothing more than the rest of the people, but the magistrates rejected the application. The magistrates refused to grant certificates affirming "that it is desirable the closing of public houses on Sundays should be made compulsory by legislative enactment, and that the power granted by the recent act of Parliament of giving a Sunday license, though carried out to some extent, has mainly resulted in inflicting individual hardship without effecting any public good."

PROTESTANTISM.

"Berlin is a great place for divorces. Last year 1,262 cases of divorce came before the court in Berlin, while in the whole of Prussia there were only fifty such cases. Under the new laws divorces are easily obtained in Prussia, but by a decided proviso such a husband and wife who wish to be separated must both be of the same religion, the Protestant clergyman of the parish, whose duty is to reconcile them to each other, if possible. If he fails, they then go before the civil Court. During 1874, in Berlin, there were 4,630 couples married by Protestant clergy of Prussia, and of these, 2,683 were reconciled, 1,042 were persuaded at the examination held in connection with the South Kensington Department in May last. The presentations took place in the town hall. The pupils, fifty-five in number, received their prizes—valuable scientific books, mathematical instruments, etc.—from the hand of Colonel Thesiger.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is one thousand years since the first shock of the Norman earthquake. It is three hundred years since the first birth of a President of the United States. It is two hundred years since the first Indian massacre, especially, the two latter; and the first printing press and the first negro slave. It is fifty and freshly reported and reproduced in The Sun.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking its cue from the Democratic Senate, will be, we are told, very clearly and strongly Democratic. The Democrats will get in at Charleston harbor, but often by [illegible] to a sail-saving tide; but they will be [illegible] in the end. Then, as we say, with the words—Please telegraph the arrival of this boat to Mr. Aikens, Foxford, Ireland. A reward will be paid." A shilling is a small, liuse bag, we used to the mainmast.

WICKLOW.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has received the parish of Kilbride, county Wicklow, vacant by the death of the late venerable Dean, the Rev. Hugh Daly, on the Rev. Michael Mooney.

The Bible and Catholicism vs Protestantism.

THE BIBLE.

"It hath been said, whosoever shall put away his wife let her give him a writing of divorcement. But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery. (St. Matt. v, 31 32) Verbatim on the Mount. Protestant record.

The Protestants also make use of the Bible, using it as a book of devotion

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Cardinal Tarnocsy, Archbishop of Salzburg, in Austria, has suffered a paralytic stroke, completely disabling one side of his body.

—The renowned Jesuit missionary, Father Weninger, gave a mission in the German Catholic church, Houston, Texas, on the 14th November.

—The Franciscan Order has sustained a great loss in the death of the Very Rev. P. Fulgence, who had for twenty years been Commissary General of the Order in the Holy Land.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Grose is making remarkable progress in Georgia among an exclusively Protestant people. Every town and village he visits gives him free ground and money to build a church on.

—It is rumored that the Rev. Father Conway, S. J., of St. Patrick's church, Chicago, has been appointed Bishop of Peoria. If true, the appointment is an excellent one, the reverend Father being noted for his piety, earnestness and devotion.

—The Carmelite nunnke, who lately arrived from Germany, have begun the erection of a monastery at Paterson, N. J. It is to be of brick, and two stories in height, and will cost about $10,000.

—At the Convent of the Visitation B. V. M., in Baltimore, Miss Annie E. Donnan, of Atlanta, Ga., received the white veil and habit of the Order, and is called in religion Sister Mary Aloysius.

—Died on 28th October, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, South Washington, D.C., Sister Cecelia Dutton, in the 45th year of her age, and twenty-fifth of her profession as a religious of the order of St. Dominic. Her funeral took place from St. Dominic's church, and was largely attended.

—On Sunday, November 14th, the first Catholic church in Somerville, Mass., was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Boston. The edifice is located on Union Square, is built of first quality hard brick, and is trimmed with granite; it is 166 feet in length, 72 feet in width, and has a tower 176 feet high, upon which is a gilded cross.

—The new Cathedral of the Holy Name which was dedicated in Chicago, November 26th, is the largest church in the world, joining the town of Fuller, county seat of Benton county, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, for a Benedictine convent and college. The funds for the said nun convent is but $25,000. The Abbey of St. Boniface, Munich, Bavaria and St. Mahmedy, Belgium, will assist in the establishment of this new foundation.

—The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, the largest Catholic Church in the country was dedicated on the above recently, with the usual imposing ceremonies, which commenced with an outdoor procession of clergy around the entire edifice. Archbishop Williams celebrated the Pontifical Mass, and Bishop Lynch preached the sermon. The immense edifice was uncomfortably filled by a congregation numbering at least 7,000.

—Hyacinthe declares that in accepting a church in Geneva he cannot get enough, and implores forgiveness for the great wrong done God and His Church. He says that outside the Catholic communion he finds no peace in his soul, and that in that communion there is nothing left him but unconditional submission. He hopes the Church may change her laws, or he cannot alter his conviction. What a wretched state must be that of the ex Carmelite! Abhorred by law, and unsaved by the will of freedom, he finds himself alone in the world, without work and without communion with any Christian body.

Catholic Missionaries in Africa.

We always know that it did not remain for Dr. Livingstone or Mr. Stanley to introduce the flags of civilization and the Christian name into the center of Africa. What part the all enterprising Catholic missionary has taken in the work, and in all African missionary, though a young priest, now stationed in the diocese of Toronto, tells in the Buffalo *Catholic Union*. We do not think our readers will find the extract too long:

As just now letters are appearing in the leading journals from the enterprising successor of Livingstone, in the interior of South Africa, the following extraordinary particulars must interest your Catholic readers:

In the archives of the Geez at Rome there is a memorial, dated the 15th of September, of 1870; a letter addressed from the shores of Nyanza, some two hundred years ago, the circumstances of this letter and those of its writer are very extraordinary.

Its author, whose Rev. Francis Xavier was en route to the East Indies, he landed with his party on the southeastern shores of Africa, and there stopped in a charming city for two weeks.

During this stay he became acquainted with natives; finding them docile, and in deep sympathy for their benighted condition, he determined to remain and send some Fathers to the mission. After some delay, and during the administration of St. Francis de Borgia, the Fathers were sent to the eastern provinces of the Cape, under the sanction of the Portuguese Government. On finding they penetrated at once into the far interior. Traces of their presence and work are now met with in Abyssinians who bivouac in the ruins of churches and schools, that tell of deep knowledge of religious. In Orgusiland the recent discovery and extraction of the diamond fields have brought to light ruins of the richest and most extensive. Among the tribes we find some unmistakable traces of Christianity—not the least remarkable is a reverence for the cross.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century all communication with the missionary Fathers in the country was cut off, during which they might have been killed through the treachery of natives or climate, escaped the dangers of wild seizure, or joined the priests of the Order to go in search of their companions and join them in their great work. Fathers were stationed in Southeastern Africa, and followed the directions and rumors of the natives until they came upon the track the missioners had gone, finding some small congregations of Christians along the whole route. They found these companions, but no longer alive; their souls had gone to the martyr's crown. The native genius had ecorrelated some extraordinary particulars of their death and the circumstances upon protected their remains. It seems the Fathers had penetrated far into the country, where the non-dey was given no shadow, and strayed at the banks of a large river which emptied itself into a number of lakes (both Livingstone and the native believed the Nyanza was a series of small lakes). Here they were killed by the savages, their bodies tied to the trunk of a tree and sent with the current down the river.

The Fathers, accompanied by a friendly escort of natives, most of them Christians or Catechumens, arrived at the scene of the tragedy. They followed the river for several days in hopes of finding the remains of the martyred heroes. They were not disappointed, and an extraordinary miracle proved to them how even the bones of the just are cared for by God.

About one hundred miles from the lake they found an island clothed to the richest vegetation; it was a perfect fairy land, carpeted with flowers of the sweetest odor; its tall trees were in blossom, and birds of rich, deep plumage sang with unusual sweetness through the day and night. The natives had a superstitious dread of this island, and believed it was the home of one of their gods. Some of their number who had the hardihood to enter its sacred precincts were torn to pieces by wild animals. And, stranger than all, they noticed a large log or trunk of a tree lying on the water's edge, on which a number of birds would sit and sing a mournful chant, and, when wearied, would rise high in the air and give place to a fresh relay of mourners, who through the day and night made the hills echo with their plaintive cry.

The Jesuit Fathers, who were in search of their lost companions, divined at once the cause of this supernatural coincidence. They did not have to learn the history of the past the extraordinary providence of God over the relics of the martyrs. The pilgrimage would strike the profane hand that dared touch them the direst animals become their protectors; and the plant and tree of nature—water, wind and fire—yielded, trembled at contact with the sacred dead. Therefore these holy missionaries rejoiced at what they had seen and heard. In spite of the warnings of the superstitious natives, they approached the island; they landed unmolested, and lo! a strange sight presented itself.

In the center of the island, in a shady nook where nature was the architect of a charming arbor, they saw the body of a man in a kneeling position, and dressed as the priests of the Society of Jesus!

Elated at their discovery, and filled with deep gratitude to God, they remained several weeks on the island in company with the relics of the deceased Father. They then in solemn file gathered up the remains of the martyrs, to be conveyed by their native escort to the mainland. Others took the oath as a mere formality. Indeed the evident indifference of the native party to the binding force of the oath he was very manifest, and gives a singular idea of the morality of those like-minded to the Church Rome.

The *Unita Cattolica* very justly observes that the above letter is not the last, in October, 1870, Souzgoo and Lucieni should have been among the leaders in demanding the restoration of the records, and from whom is a suppressed convent (that of the Oratorians) one of them is being tried for the murder of the other. The evidence of the man, Pio Fresco, who killed Souzgoo, is very strange. "Pio Fresco," said the President of the Court of Assizes, "rise and tell us what you know." The man rose and said:

"On the morning of January 6th we went to the convent, and there we found three. Farina cut me out of the place, and said to me—Morelli was standing by)! 'You know we must kill Souzgoo —when you know why, you will kill him. People of consequence command you to do the deed.' I asked him why? He answered: 'Because Souzgoo, when at Milan, acted as an American spy, and now he is endeavoring to prevent Garibaldi's moving at the closing of the Tyber. When I heard him mention Garibaldi's name I said to Morelli: 'If Garibaldi wishes his death, I go no for Mazzini.'

—C. A. Klose has filed an answer in the libel suit brought against him by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, in which he admits having caused to be published the charge that as Superintendent of Public Instruction Fitzgerald corruptly received $1,000 from Wilson, Hinkle & Co., reiterates the whole of the former statement and denies that he caused it to be published maliciously.

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M. O'NEIL. M. S. DUNNIS. Attorney at Law.

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PETER JOB,
THE PIONEER CATERER,
HAS, PHŒNIX-LIKE, RISEN FROM HIS ashes, and opened a CONFECTIONERY AND REFRESHMENT SALOON
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Where he will be pressed to meet again all his old friends and patrons, and where he will be found in the same old place, with the same old face, ready to welcome them. Thankful to the city, he has a large number of finely furnished rooms for families and gentlemen wishing private accommodation.
The success of the best Catholic weekly at San Francisco contributes to the judgment that it is the almost constant to the judgment that it is the almost constant to the judgment that it is the almost constant

tion, and afterwards *chef de battalion* in the service of France, has given, in his highly interesting Memoirs, the following account of his first meeting with the gallant Dwyer in the pass of Glenmalure:

"I saw the brave and intrepid Dwyer here for the first time. He had already acquired a great reputation in those mountainous districts, for every time the cavalry attempted to reconnoiter the position near the entrance of the glen he was sure to be on their flank, or in an ambuscade before daylight, waiting their arrival; and so both he and the men who generally accompanied him were of this county, and marksmen, they took delight in terrifying the cavalry, who instantly wheeled about and fled the moment a shot was fired at them. So by Dwyer's bravery and exertion in this kind of skirmishing with the enemy, we were in perfect safety during the night to repose and recover from our fatigues of the county Wexford campaign."

Many were the hair-breadth escapes of this bold "outlaw" from surprises planned by his enemies, and from treacheries attempted to be practiced on him more than once by some faithless members of his band. On one occasion he escaped capture by sitting between a mountain torrent and the rocks near which it tumbled in a sheet of spray; at other times his places of refuge were caves in the mountains, the entrance to which were hidden by shrubs and moss. The Government scouts were never able to catch him, nor their gunsmen nor swordsman to hurt even a hair of his head.

The Dublin Government Magazine of November, 1803, a time when Dwyer was still in arms, had an article on "Dwyer, the Irish Rebel," and his end, in which the writer said:

"It must be a matter of astonishment that so active, powerful and vigilant Government never entirely succeed in exterminating such banditti from these mountains, however difficult or inaccessible they may at first sight appear. The rebel, prior to his being acquainted with the topography of the place, has his regular violators and scouts upon the qui vive in all the most advantageous points, who, on the appearance of alarm, or the approach of strangers, blow loud reveilles, which resound through the innumerable caverns, and are the signals for a general muster of those hardy desperadoes. They are generally superintended by the chief himself, or by his brother-in-law, of the name of Byrne, a determined fellow in whom alone he places great confidence, and who himself has escaped as disguising their faces and persons, and are thought to pay frequent visits to the metropolis.

But his narrowest escape from capture was on this wise: One evening he was out in the glen of Ennisl (also called Imsley) by a soldier named Cameron, who *was* one of a party employed in his pursuit, but who ascertained a friendly feeling for the gallant outlaw.

"Mind yourself to-night, Dwyer, whispered Cameron: 'our men are close on your track, and expect to have you in their hands before morning."

Dwyer's party on this occasion consisted of only four men. Six of these he sent to a house in the south end of the glen, while he himself with three others, named Samuel MacAllister, John Savage and Patrick Costello, took refuge in another not far distant.

Before morning the soldiery had found out their places of concealment. One party of Highlanders and another of English soldiers, formed a cordon around the house, loaded their muskets, fixed their bayonets, and stood prepared to offset the capture of the rebels, dead or alive.

Then their captain shouted to the outlaws to surrender in the King's name! [illegible] these honest people who own it, and no harm should be done them. Let them pass unmolested to their poor ranks, and then I will tell you what I and my men will do."

Colonel Macdonald, who was in command of the military, agreed to the proposal. His fair offer was then had to Dwyer and his band now in his power, and that was all he wanted.

The family of the house, young people and old, were allowed to pass through the lines, and to the great joy of the whole of the Colonel was again heard calling on Dwyer to surrender.

"No!" shouted Dwyer. "Fire away! There are a hundred of you against four of us, but we will never surrender. We will fight until we die!"

No sooner was the word spoken than a volley of musket-balls was poured upon the door and into the windows of the house. The "castaway" replied, taking sure and steady aim, bringing down a man almost with every shot.

"Cameron, my man," said one of the officers to a member of his company, who, he thought appeared to be shirking the battle, "come to the front, sir, and do your duty!"

The man thus addressed stepped forward, loaded as fast as he could and as coolly as the house, and are long fell dead, pierced by a bullet from one of the four brave defenders. It was Dwyer's good friend of the previous evening who thus met his fate.

While this thing was going on, one of Dwyer's companions, Samuel MacAllister, received a musket ball in the arm which broke the bone, and he was thus disabled from taking any further part in the conflict. Still his three undaunted comrades kept up the fight.

The degree of bravery possessed by the attacking party may be estimated from the fact that all this time they did not attempt in force their way into the house they reckoned defended by the heroic little party. At last those cowardly assailants bethought themselves of a stratagem. It was to burn the house about the outlaws, and thus force them either to perish in the flames or run upon the circle of bayonets that surrounded it.

The thatched roof of the dwelling was set on fire, and as it blazed brightly the soldiers set up a mingled cheer of triumph. Dwyer, they thought, the final hour of the famous Wicklow leader had arrived, and they were to have all the glory of his death or capture.

The heat from the burning roof became intense. There could now be no doubt in the minds of Dwyer and his party that they should either dash out among the soldiers or be burned to ashes in the house. They were rushing and roaring around them. But was not death just as sure to meet them in one case as the other? For the soldiers, expecting every moment to see them rush from the house, had ceased firing, and held their muskets loaded and their bayonets fixed, and all stood prepared for immediate action.

In the desperate emergency an idea worthy of the genius of the brightest inspirations of valor, took possession of the mind of the dashing hero MacAllister.

"Dwyer," said he, "I am disabled, and useless, and my death is certain, but I yet may be the means of saving the lives of yourself, Savage and Costello. Let the three of you lie flat upon the floor. Put a smoke into my hand, open the door, and I will stand right in front of it. Every man of those outside will at once fire at me. Then before they have time to reload, do you spring up and rush out, and there is at least a chance that you may be able to dart through them and make good your escape."

Truly a heroic notion, worthy of the palmiest days of Greek or Roman bravery, worthy of any age, or race, or country. After a moment's consideration, this self-sacrificing proposal was accepted.

MacAlister opened the door and stood, a distinct mark for his enemies, amid the fierce light of the burning dwelling. Immediately the whole party fired, and his corpse fell, riddled with many bullets.

Dwyer and his three companions at once rose from the ground and rushed upon the soldiery. Savage and Costello were struck down by the bayonets of their foes, but Dwyer, with his clubbed musket, felled to the earth the two or three men who stood in his way, dashed passed them, and made for the fields. He had not gone many paces when he slipped and fell. This, although it enabled his pursuers to get near him, proved to be the saving of his life, for as he tumbled to the ground a whole flight of bullets which had been fired after him passed over his head, all but one, which came so near as to tear the collar of his shirt. He was closely pursued for several miles, and saved himself by plunging into the wild blaney and swimming across it—a feat the pursuers were afraid to attempt.

And so Colonel Macdonald and his men were obliged to return to Dublin with the news that the bold "Wicklow outlaw," Michael Dwyer, had once again defied, intrigued, fought with and escaped from the armed forces of his Britannic Majesty.

Sunlight at Last.

Why did this woman live? Had life one charm for her? Perhaps she asked herself these questions as she sat with her face in her hands and looked out upon the cold, cheerless day. It was only a mother's face, her great black eyes—only such a look of woe as that they (the city would not have been there to see it and to have it painted on their hearts.

"Mother!"

A little wasted form on the wretched bed in the garret had on the ragged quilt—some of which was colorless—raised pain and weary wailing.

She bent over him, and for a moment a mother's love shone in her eyes, and her wrinkled hand rested on his pale face with such tenderness as only a mother has.

"Lift me up and let me see the sunshine," he whispered, trying to put his arms around her neck.

"There is no sunshine," she whispered in reply, and so hoarse was her voice.

"Kiss me, mother, and call me when the sunshine comes again," he said.

She knew that he had been dying for a week—sinking slowly and surely into starvation. But she had no bread to give him, could only weep over him and pray God that the end might soon follow. With a sigh and a sob she pressed her lips to his forehead, then turned away to struggle with her despair and her great sorrow.

The cloudy, cheerless day faded into dusk, and the roused herself for a moment and peered through the gloom to see if her boy still slept, and then she whispered with her thoughts and prayed—and with thoughtful

When the darkness covered the bare floor as with a mantle, and when she could no longer see her own pale face, the boy suddenly cried out:

"Mother! mother! The sunlight has come!"

"No; yet, dear Ned—not yet. It is night now."

"But I see the sun—it lights all the room and it kisses me on the face.

"There is no sun—it is cold and dark!" she sobbed.

Whispered, softly through the darkness came his white face grew radiant.

"You are dreaming," she sobbed.

"It was such a pretty sun! The angels in my room, and then I will tell you what I and my men will do."

"Hell" shouted Dwyer. "Fire away! There are a hundred of you against four of us, but we will never surrender. We will fight until we die!"

No sooner was the word spoken than a volley of musket-balls was poured upon the door and into the windows of the house. The "castaway" replied, taking sure and steady aim, bringing down a man almost with every shot.

"Cameron, my man," said one of the officers to a member of his company, who, he thought appeared to be shirking the battle, "come to the front, sir, and do your duty!"

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DUNGARVAN BAY.

Beneath the sloe's leafy shade
I stand and gaze with loving eyes
Beyond the sea to the lovely, storied
In gold, the sun illumes the skies,
His fringe of dawn has kissed the wave,
And now behold his golden ray
Is sparkling in the swells that lave
The wooing shores of Dungarvan Bay.

Above me clouds of silvery white
Are folding in the azure sky,
And beauty feeds her darkling light
To all that meets my gazing eye—
The sea, the land, that blends long
Where yellow corn is waving gay—
And now the lark's enchanting song
Is floating o'er Dungarvan Bay.

How oft upon that water's breast
I've rowed my little boat along,
And heard what, alas my comrades! fled,
Or filled with pleasure at their songs,
I think how many a sun must round,
For all our hearts were merry then!
Each moment seemed with rapture crowned
While sailing in Dungarvan Bay.

But let me gaze on yonder pile
Wherein the sea is bursting now.
This ancient relic of our isle
With hoary head and wrinkled brow.
It dills my soul with many a woe,
For to my mind it seems to say—
"Alone in the time where Freedom's glow
Was seen to light Dungarvan Bay."

It tells me of the times of old
When saints beneath it's portals prayed;
But now they're reeling, soulless, cold,
Within that abbey's frowning shade.
It tells me of a golden tie
When Freedom's son shed down the ray,
And kindled here by many a sigh
That benefited Dungarvan Bay.

And here beside me, too, I see
The temple where sleep the silent dead!
All fallen now, this sometime fane
Is through Ou'r them rears its head.
Oft in that water's lurid pool
They gambolled in their sportive play,
Or stood pell-mell upon the turf
From where I'm Dungarvan Bay.

But why should waves of gloom rush o'er
The scene that hide me now rejoice?
Wherever I gaze around me more
Methinks I hear sweet nature's voice
Proclaiming let not sorrow mar
The spirit that should be sure to-day,
For beauty, like some heroic star,
Is shining o'er Dungarvan Bay.

Smile on, sweet scene; may every cloud
That ruffles thy now placid breast,
Tall loudly to each heart and mind
That thou art with supreme blessed.
It may be that a long farewell
I'll bid thee at no distant day,
But I shall ever in memory dwell
Forever round Dungarvan Bay.

—Dublin Weekly News. MULLIN.

Cardinal Manning and Lord Redesdale.

A somewhat lengthy controversy has been going on in the columns of the London *Telegraph* between Cardinal Manning and a gentleman who signs himself Redesdale. We know nothing of Lord Redesdale, nor of his religious opinions. Indeed, of those the Cardinal does not appear to have any more knowledge than ourselves. And his letters, as his Eminence observes, gives no clue to them. He has, however, ventured to break a lance with the head of the Church in England on the subject of the divine authority of the Catholic—that is, the Roman—Church. Lord Redesdale—presumably, as we think—a layman, [illegible] ension, he no doubt felt his inferiority, and wished to narrow the question to the evidence of a historical fact. His point is, that it is of divine command that the Blessed Eucharist should be reserved, and that the Church of the Apostles, as he terms it, so understood it, and in accordance with that understanding administered it to the faithful under both the species; that the Church of Rome, in giving but his spirits under, and was had been left behind.

And of late! And the sheltered night—ask the river. When they found his little dead body she was not there. They cannot find her dead. Poor creature! Let those who be dead God did not judge her harshly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Church of Notre Dame at Geneva.

Our readers have been long since made aware of the iniquitous robbery from the Catholics by the State authorities at Geneva of the beautiful church of Notre Dame in that city. It was a church that had been built from its very foundation by the Catholics, not alone of Geneva and Switzerland, but by Catholic aid obtained from France, Italy and other countries, and was reared through the unresting zeal and energy of the eloquent, distinguished, and now exiled bishop, Monsignor Mermillod. From the first moment that it was brutally plundered from them, and handed over to the vile clique worship of an excommunicated sect of schismatics, the bishops, priests and people of Geneva have not ceased to raise their protest against the outrage, and to avail themselves of every possible means to obtain the repossession of it. Their success with the Government and the minor courts of appeal has not been great; but they have not despaired while a single resource was open to them, and they have raised their voices and their protest to one of the chief civil tribunals of Geneva. The case has been argued at length before the Consistorial, and a few days since they pronounced a partial judgment in the matter. We must premise in the case that it has not been final, and it is but right to say that so far the tribunal gives reason to hoping that it will not be impervious to the influence of the principles of truth and justice. The judgment of the tribunal was to the effect that the Government of Mr. Dunoyer and Mr. Carteret had no power to dispose of the church, and the presbytery who have carried on the worship there, and paid their costs by means of funds furnished through the generosity of by money collected by them, by external and personal gifts, or coming from engagements contracted in their names. To this end they will have to produce the titles and documents, the devises, and contracts with architects and builders, the bills and receipts of workmen, and all other papers tending to prove their ownership." For the production of these documents and for the other purposes of the suit the further hearings are said to stand over to December 7. The Abbé Duveyrier furnishes an approximate list of 540,324 francs as the cost of the church, and Monsieur Marmillod of 86,000 francs on the adjoining presbytery. There will be little difficulty in furnishing all the needful documents, and when they shall have been produced it is to be hoped that the just and impartial spirit of the tribunal will make itself manifest by a judgment restoring to the Catholics of Geneva their beautiful church, so long and so sacrilegiously closed against them.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

— Mexican thieves have run off about one hundred head of poor horses belonging to Rock Murray, a stock raiser in Deer Creek, Tulare county.

THE HERITAGE.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of brick and stone and gold;
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold—
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares;
The bank may break, the factory burn—
A breath may make his stocks mere waste,
A mortgage eat the home he was born;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Strong muscles and a sturdy heart.
A king of low lands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes sculptured with manly skill,
A mark equipped by toil more manly,
Centres that from emptied purses spring,
A heart that is its labor sings;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
A purpose crowned by being poor;
Courage, if success he wins, to bear it;
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the humblest his debtor;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O rare poor man's son, there be a toil
With all other men's titles vain,
A charity dish never soil,
A fame that is more than local gain,
A heritage, it seems to me,
Which well might make a king full fain
To hold in fee.

—*Boston Transcript.*

The Baron's Coffin.

The Baron von Heulingstein is one of the characters of Vienna. He is a bachelor and bachelor, and lives in grand style. As he has cause for escaped matrimony, it is not likely that his heart can be captured. But it would be a splendid match, as he is rich—cannot live forever—and she whom he marries will be a baroness all her life long. Some time ago I had the honor to dine at his house in a party of half a dozen persons. After dinner he took me round to see some of his paintings and bric-a-brac. The collection was an excellent one, and there was one thing that was especially bizarre in its way. In one of the parlors there stood what appeared to be the solid wall, touched a spring, and pushed opened a door which was concealed at its edge. By the peculiar pattern of the decorations, however, which continued on the inside of the door, one could see, and the door closed behind us; and where do you think I found myself? We were in what the French call a "dépôt mortuaire"—a sort of mortuary chamber, fitted up like a Chapel. There were a few pictures, pictures on the wall, a couple of lamps were burning rather dimly, and lying just right enough to make the place and its contents visible. In the center of the little apartment, on a raised platform, stood a shelf or portiff was the 258th by direct succession from St. Peter, the first shepherd. It matered not whose flock the shepherd was found, there was the same faith, the same doctrine, the same hope, the same love. The daughter of the Baron, and heiress to all his wealth, was the only child of both, followed by the words, "Ibed ——." The whole scene was so novel, and had taken me so by surprise, that I did not know what to say. While I was looking around, and wondering, the Baron said, "How do you like this?" I said that it was a proper remark to make, as I had not been accustomed to meet with gentlemen in commendation of their taste in the choice of their own coffins. I thought I had done it very happily, but it turned out the first of rank in civilized Europe, and were forced to the point of knowing enough to receive condescension and first communion, by having the hope held out to them that their children's names were received by the Church into the Book of Life. If I had been asked to name the greatest of the Popes, I should have considered as the prelude of one of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for the degree of ignominy to which Spain has fallen. Without the revolution this particular rebellion would never have existed. If I had been King, it would never have got to its present point. Spain is the right of the throne, and commands in the only one which can form without violence, yield without weakness, repress without anger, and reform without passion. But the integrity of the country is at stake, and all the element must rise in defense. When our country is in danger, all distinctions, all party spirit, all doctrines must be set on one side, and there is no party save that of Spain."

Don Carlos thereupon makes his proposition in the following terms:

"If we could break out, I offer you a truce which will last as long as the struggle with the United States. But it will be understood that true Church is the only cause of the truce which I propose, and that I say so I keep the truce. I am at war with the world by my whole existence in exile to an observer. Yet these are the most exacting dwellers, and their number is past wonder, after their pockets and their heads, that their children's children are absent-minded and depressed at brims, under children quarrelsome and discontented.

It is well to remember that giving birth to a child does not constitute motherhood; a constant carefulness, a patient unwearied love, the forces of self-sacrifice, complete self abnegation, all this and more is demanded in the care of those whom we have brought into the world, and in whom again we renew the battle of life, this time for their sakes, and ourselves in the background.—*Northwestern Chronicle.*

A handsome youth, being questioned by a rather stylish lady as to his occupation, replied that he was an "adjuster of movements." He was simply a printer.

That Letter of Don Carlos.

The wildest rumors have been again afloat in regard to the Carlist cause. According to these, Don Carlos had dispatched one of his officers with a holograph letter to Don Alphonso, craving peace, and virtually giving in his submission to the Madrid Government. The *Union*, however, sternly and clearly scatters these latest bluisms of the Revolutionary party. The letter itself was given by our Catholic contemporary. From its text it appeared that the advance made by Don Carlos was not one of submission in any way. It was the expression of a noble instinct of patriotism on the part of Charles VII. The facts, very simply put, are these: One of the King's staff officers, Colonel Joaquin Zobiri, arrived a day or two ago at the headquarters of General Quesada, with a letter from the King to his cousin, Don Alphonso. The historical document, which we here give in its integrity, runs as follows:

"To my Cousin Alphonso—The attitude of the President of the Republic of the United States inclines me to consider as at an end the war if you do not recognize the independence of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for the degree of ignominy to which Spain has fallen. Without the revolution this particular rebellion would never have existed. If I had been King, it would never have got to its present point. Spain is the right of the throne, and commands in the only one which can form without violence, yield without weakness, repress without anger, and reform without passion. But the integrity of the country is at stake, and all the element must rise in defense. When our country is in danger, all distinctions, all party spirit, all doctrines must be set on one side, and there is no party save that of Spain."

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ADDRESS FROM THE POPE.

The Pope, on receiving the addresses of the Vendean Pilgrims on Sunday, November 28th, spoke, after words of the attempts to make Rome again Pagan, or at least infidel, and went on to say:

"The professations I see every day in this holy city, the capital of the Catholic world, are great and numerous, as also the spoliations and the efforts made for the corruption of youth, that henceforth there is no longer doubt as in the fixed design of destroying Catholicism in its center. Yet the hypocrisy accompanying this incessant persecution is such that people will not be believed in distant countries that at Rome every thing is order, peace and tranquillity. While the sacrilegious bands of the Lord and his unworthy Vicar, while it spoils all Catholic institutions in order to destroy them, people want to have it thought that at Rome everything is proceeding with regularity, and moderation is heard of; but that moderation disappears at last when we see the Italian Revolution breaking the knee before the most powerful *persecutor of the Church*, clearly showing that that which is called moderation is only a mask for persecutions in exactly the same, though the means are partly different."

After this allusion to the German Emperor's visit, the Pope warned those who attempted to erect Babylon on the ruins of what was most sacred, that God might be driven to renew against them the anathemas and maledictions uttered ages ago by Joshua against Jericho. He referred to Voudée as renowned and pious, and quoted in his behalf principles.—*Westminster Gazette.*

A Battle Between a Whale and a Sea Serpent.

The captain and crew of the bark Pauline, of London, Captain Driver, are firm in belief that they have seen the far famed sea serpent, and that under no common circumstances. The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, writing under date of November 20, narrates that the Pauline had arrived at Zanzibar with coals for her Majesty's steamers. When off Cape St. Rogue, South America, signs were presented that made the crew apprehend bad weather, and they were soon engaged in conflict with a whale.

Wound itself twice around the whale, and was twirling it with tremendous velocity, when suddenly the latter was lifted from the water into the air. The noise could be distinctly heard by those on board. The serpent's length was estimated from the fact that it had two coils around the whale, and was, with thirty feet clear at each end. Its dentition was terrible to behold. The only item the crew and officers differ in is that some imagine it larger. They saw it twice afterwards, but in each case were close to the vessel, and raised itself sixty feet out of the water, as if about to attack them, the crew and officers arming themselves with axes to repel attack. However, it let them alone, commencing itself by establishing great dread in those on board. I have questioned several officers, trying to find out any discrepancy between their statements in order to detect the belief that it was seen. But they detail officer writes to the Western Morning News to precisely the same effect, and the officers of her Majesty's ships on the station are said to be convinced of the truth of the story.

Away with the Crucifix!

A good many things, in no way tending to excite devotional feeling, may occasionally be seen in a Protestant place of worship; but it seems that, whatever else may be appropriate or allowed, the figure of our Divine Redeemer is not to be tolerated by English law inside the places of worship which it rules. At Denbigh, in North Wales, a Protestant church was lately built. Among the contributors to the fund for its erection there was a gentleman who subscribed one thousand pounds, on condition, however, that a crucifix should be placed on the reredos, or screen at the back of the altar. This gentleman, no doubt, believed that the Christian religion [illegible] practice of the Church, clearly showing that that which is called moderation is only a mask for persecutions in exactly the same, though the means are partly different."

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We shall never smile again until we exchange photographs with the young man that just shoemaker's was on the benches of the front portion of this office.—*Boston Free Press.*

MYSTERIES OF RELIGION.

Mystery appeals to an original principle of our nature, and a religion without mysteries would never commend itself to the reason or to confidence of mankind. The heathen had mysteries in their religious rites, and had their sacred mysteries, related by the words and esoteric doctrines, which they kept from the rude inspection of the vulgar, to inspire reverence and awe. The Jews had their "holy of holies," which only the high priest could enter once a year. It is impossible that a religion from God should be replete with mysteries. It is to understand what we do not know of God, or cannot comprehend, that inspires our worship. "I love God, because I know Him; I adore Him, because I know Him not."

The boundary line of mystery is the same everywhere. We know nothing of matter, only that God, beyond their manifestations. We know as much of the mysteries of the one as of the other; that is, we know nothing of either. Beyond the limit of manifestation lie the three circles of mystery—material, spiritual, divine—into which human reason cannot enter. The latter circle may never be infinitely wider and deeper than the two first, but it is no more inaccessible. Suppose we were permitted to cross the boundary line to embark upon this infinite sea of mystery, where would we be consigned to—to sail in the voyage of exploration? The horizon is apparently as boundless as ever; and unless this ungodly spirit of curiosity be checked, we should still be grumbling about mysteries, and return more miserable than when we started.

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The Cincinnati *Commercial* is responsible

for the following: She brought him a vest and a pair of pantaloons in answer to an order for old clothes, for he was very ragged. She thought they would fit company fairly. He examined both garments attentively, and throwing them down, exclaimed: "There ain't no watch-pocket nor a blind pocket for a pistol!"

We shall never smile again until we exchange photographs with the young man that just shoemaker's was on the benches of the front portion of this office.—*Boston Free Press.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN M. BURNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
643 Montgomery Street,
Between Washington and Merchant streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN J. MEGHAN. J. F. SULLIVAN
SULLIVAN & MEGHAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
No. 637 Kearny street,
Between Clay and Commercial.....San Francisco.
1y20

P. J. MOCAN. J. D. SULLIVAN.
MOCAN & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
626 CALIFORNIA STREET. 1y16

WILLIAM A. PLUNKETT,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
638 CALIFORNIA STREET,
ROOM 10,
Between Kearny and Montgomery.....San Francisco,
1y24 19

M. COONEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, Room No. 7, Court Block,
626 Clay street and 621 Merchant street,
1y11

P. CUMMINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block,
626 Clay street and 621 Merchant street,
1y11

H. W. VAUGHAN,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
NO. 18 THIRD STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET.
118 PINE STREET.

JOHN MOLLOY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
64 Clay st., bet. Drumm and Sansome,
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JAMES O'CONNELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LUMBER,
Near Market street Wharf.....SAN FRANCISCO
Hotels, Boarding-houses and Families supplied at the shortest notice and at the lowest market rates.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1y20

CANDIES! CANDIES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Of all descriptions, of the best materials, freshly manufactured every day by
D. CANTY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Confectioners
107 MONTGOMERY ST.,
Between Bush and Sutter.....San Francisco
The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of Candies and other goods, which are warranted to keep in all climates. Prices low and terms liberal. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully attended to. 1y20

DAVID NEREY
M. WARDE & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
308 BATTERY STREET,
Near corner Sacramento.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole Agents for Pure Kentucky Whiskies a specialty. 1y10

J. F. HARRIS. R. DOWNEY.
LYMAN, RAFFERTY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
610 BATTERY STREET,
Corner of Merchant.....San Francisco.
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DUFFY BROS' SALOON,
621 Merchant Street.....Near Kearny,
Has Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 66

J. H. DOUGHERTY. CHAS. SMITH.
DOUGHERTY & CO.,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
310 California Street,
Above Montgomery.....Next California Market.
1y18

P. F. BRADY,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
101 and 103 Battery street and 11 Post street,
(Opposite Masonic Temple).....San Francisco.
The reputation the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. 1y6

JOHN KENNY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NO. 610 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.....San Francisco.
CALIFORNIA WINES, bottled by white man only. 1y23-52

FRANK MAGUIRE'S SALOON,
631 Broadway, bet. Front and Battery sts.
OAKLAND, CAL.
Only the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 62

THOMAS J. POWER, 107 ICELAND STREET,
Marysville. Only the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars on sale. A free lunch every day. 1y23-52

J. J. LANE.
CONNOR & LANE,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
288 FOURTH STREET,
Corner of Louisa.....San Francisco.
Country orders promptly attended to. 1y20

JOHN A. LENNON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
AND IMPORTER OF
Brand Choice Japan and
English Breakfast Teas
313 Clay Street,
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
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CHAS. FIELD. IDA WOOD. LA. BOWCHER.
CHARLES FIELD & CO.,
FURNITURE
MANUFACTURERS,
N. E. cor. Main & Mission Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders filled at moderate prices. Office and Warerooms at Factory. 1y24

J. W. FARREN,
WAGON MAKER & BLACKSMITH,
121 BEALE STREET,
Between Mission and Howard.....San Francisco.
Carts, Wagons and Trucks made to order and kept constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 1y16-17

J. O'KANE,
Manufacturer and Importer of
SADDLES & HARNESS,
Fine Horse Clothing, etc., etc.,
767 Market Street,
South side, bet. Third and Fourth.....San Francisco.

HORSE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders solicited. 1y11

FRANCIS BUCKLEY
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Annie street (West of Fawcett),
Between Ellis and Eddy.....San Francisco.
All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at reasonable rates. 1y30-17

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

F. & P. J. CASSIN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
523 Front Street.
AGENTS FOR
Heidsieck & Co. and Dry Monopole Champagnes; also, for O. K. Golden Plantation Whisky.
1y20

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
105 THIRD STREET.....San Francisco.
Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) in
French Wines and Brandies
AND
Irish Whisky,
Imported direct from Ireland.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AND assortment of Catawba Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the convenience of the trade.
All orders left at the store, 105 Third street, will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge in any part of the city. 1y20

P. LYNCH,
6 to Larkin Street, between Ellis and Eddy.

JOHN C. MOODY & Co.
Druggists and Chemists,
DEALERS IN
PURE D

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR SIX WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 25, Inclusive.
12—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
13—Monday—Vigil of St. Thomas.
14—Tuesday—St. Thomas, Apostle.
15—Wednesday—Ferie.
16—Thursday—Ferie.
17—Friday—Ember Day.
18—Saturday—Ember Day of our Lord. Christmas Day.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN,
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY .....DECEMBER 18, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

Notice to our Subscribers.

As the end of the year is now close at hand, we are naturally anxious to balance our accounts, and commence 1876 with clear books. To accomplish this we have sent out bills to a large number of delinquent subscribers in town and country. We regret to say the response returned has not been equal to our expectations, and we are unable to tell exactly why. Now we hope that before the coming of the New Year we shall be able to announce a decided improvement in this respect. Without egotism we may assert that we give as good a Catholic paper as there is published in the United States. We do not confine our extracts to matters purely religious, but give a large amount of interesting reading of every description. This involves an outlay of small expense, which must be defrayed out of subscribers and advertisements exclusively, for we belong to no party, we are the servants of no clique or monopoly, and our opinions are not set up for sale to any man or any body. These are the reasons why we look for a generous and a ready support from our subscribers.

CHRISTMAS.

The date of the next MONITOR will be Christmas Day. It is, therefore, now time for us to send friendly greetings to all our subscribers, far and near, in America or in the Old Land, wherever the tide of fortune may have wafted them. It is an ancient and a beautiful custom, one from which we do not care to depart, to renew friendships, to draw closer the bonds of affection, to bury all hatreds and animosities, and cultivate feelings of true geniality and philanthropy towards all mankind at the approach of this blessed season.

There are the impulses and sympathies which Christmas impresses most powerfully on the hearts of all who believe in the Divine mission of Christ, even upon those of them in whom the soft and holy influences of possessing the fullness of His revelation. To the unbeliever, the scholar and the freethinker, this is merely a time set apart by ecclesiastical custom for feasting and (sometimes) becomes the sweet pleadings of religion cannot reach his ear, and he recognizes only that which among those classes there are not a few men who, if they had the power, would do away with Christmas altogether, for they want nothing which may remind them of the wonderful origin and miraculous spread of that Christianity which they seek to ignore, while reaping the benefits it has secured for them as well as for others equally ungrateful and hard-hearted.

The benevolence, the tender care for the poor and suffering, the desire to add to the happiness of fellow-creatures, which are the best and purest lessons taught by Christmas to Christians, are in great measure, embodied by those who have abandoned revealed religion, and take up with the godless philosophy of the present day. They would make the State the agent for whatever of good they chose to do towards the alleviation of human sorrows, and thereby lose one of the sweetest emotions which can gladden the heart of man. But, thank heaven, it is not to such shoreless and moorless individuals that we address our words, we speak to those who know the truth and beauty of the hymn sung by angel voices before the stable at Bethlehem. Our remembrance and gratulations are for the faithful to whom the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour is always a day of peace, joy and thanksgiving. They have some ounces of grief—they have many reasons for rejoicing.

Since last Christmas the persecution waged by the powers of the earth against the Church of God has not diminished its rage, but rather increased its malignity and violence. Almost everywhere the greatest exertions are being made to separate the people from the true fold and to hand them over helpless to secularism and infidelity. The most dangerous position and education absolutely make them golden for the untainted masses, are unhappily their worst enemies. On the other hand, there never was a time when the spirit of unity was so strong or active in the Church. There never was a time when attachment to the Chair of Peter was so manifest among the faithful, or when the works of faith more abounded. In fact, it is even acknowledged by her foes that never at any period of history was the Catholic Church stronger, more influential, or more progressive than she is at the present time.

In this free country, at all events, the reasons for thankfulness are far more numerous than the causes for complaint. It is true there are whispers of coming persecution, but we depend upon the common sense of the people to fairly and denounce them. Learned and pious men of the very highest social position are abandoning error and seeking refuge in the one true Church. The building of churches, monasteries, convents, schools and asylums is going on at a wonderful rate all over the land. The faithful are strong and ardent in their spirit of devotion, and are in every practical way zealous for showing their love for religion. In the future we can see America a thoroughly Catholic country. All these things are grounds for congratulation and rejoicing; and, entering heart and soul into the spirit of the magnificent chant which says, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will," we wish our readers and friends

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

PRESIDENT GRANT PLAYING THE DESPOT.

If one were to judge President GRANT by his friendships and semblies it would be very hard to avoid forming a decidedly bad opinion of him. Many of the men whose companionship he seeks, and who are honored with his intimacy, are persons with characters entitling them to life-long detention in a penitentiary, and, indeed, some of them are at the present time in durance vile for various infractions of the law. The New York *Sun*, in a sarcastic fit the other day, declared that it knew on public men of the living or past generations who was more to be pitied, on account of the incarceration of his friends and the rascality of his advisers than the men who is so often hailed as the saviour of his country. On the other hand there is scarcely an honorable or an influential politician belonging to his own party with whom he has not quarreled, or whom he candour has not alienated from him. Now he stands at the head of the party of his own creation, composed of individuals of damaged reputation, the rejected of all parties, and an army of office-holders. These think to perpetuate their despotical sway by disgusting the country with false and exciting issues, by making free use of the people's money, and by exercising for their own advantage the immense patronage at the disposal of the civil government. President GRANT appears to be confident of success, and he is already bold enough to set at naught all the rules of fair play or decency whenever it suits his purpose.

We have two remarkable examples of this recently, to which we beg leave to call the attention of our readers. The first is the removal of Hon. E. F. DUNNE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Some time ago this gentleman delivered a lecture upon the public school system. It was admirably written, full and impartial in all its statements, close and well connected in logic, and, as might be expected, exercised much influence upon public opinion throughout the Territory. But he took the view advocated generally by his co-religionists, the Catholics, and that, of course, condemned the lecture and made its delivery a crime in the eyes of the infidels, radicals and the scum of every description. It did not at all coincide with the ideas vomitated secondhanded by the President in his notorious Des Moines speech.

The Presidential ire was aroused. It was a terrible presumption, forsooth, on the part of a high judicial functionary—although not a necessary qualification for his position—to give expression to sentiments at variance with those of his Excellency on the pressing and important public question! Hon. Mr. DUNNE was removed. There never has been, that we know of, any crime, or offence, or dereliction of duty charged against him, save and except that of manfully expressing his ideas about public education, and supporting that side which he deemed was just and equitable. Kaiser BISMARCK himself could not, nevertheless, Here, in this instance, we have it established by high and irresistible authority that the public service of this country must be prepared to fall in with the opinions who was the creature of the incarceration of his friends and the rascality of his advisers than the men who is so often hailed as the saviour of his country. On the other hand there is scarcely an honorable or an influential politician belonging to his own party with whom he has not quarreled, or whom his

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of November 20.

ANTRIM.

A spirit dealer in Belfast, named Felix Kearney, was sentenced at last week to pay a fine of £100 for making a false representation to the Excise authorities as to the quantity of spirits received by him. He confessed this charge, and two others were withdrawn. The penalty was subsequently reduced to £25.

At the last Carrickfergus petty sessions, Lieutenant Nairn, of the 9th Regiment, was summoned for having, on the 23d October, assaulted Alexander T. Love, and also for having threatened to use personal violence to him; and complainant was in each bodily fear that he asked defendant should be bound over to keep the peace. It was stated in evidence that at the close of the banquet given to Mr. Delwey, M. P., on 23d October, Lieutenant Nairn told Mr. McMurray that he intended to horsewhip Mr. Love if he did not tell who it was that stated that he (Lieutenant Nairn) blackened Mrs. Nairn's eye. Mr. McMurray further stated that Lieutenant Nairn told him that Lord John Taylour, colonel of the regiment in Belfast, had advised him to lash Love. Mr. McMurray said it would be better to have an amicable settlement, and with that purpose met him next day in the Castle. They then left the Castle together, and came down into the town, in the leading street of which the occurrence complained of, it was stated, took place. Lord John Taylour was examined, and said he never gave any advice to Lieutenant Nairn as to how to whip Love. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

ARMAGH.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. Charles O'Brien, of the Commercial Hotel, Largan, nephew of the late Very Rev. Dr. William O'Brien, V.G., P.P., Largan, and brother of the present highly respected and esteemed parish priest of Banbridge, Rev. Father John O'Brien.

CORK.

The first lecture of the present sessions of the Cork Young Men's Society was delivered at the Society's Hall, Castle street, Thursday night Mr. Thomas Crosbie, (editor Cork *Examiner*), the subject being «Sir Thomas More.» The chair was taken by the President of the Society, Mr. John George McCarthy, M. P.

The intended resignation of Mr. McCarthy Downing, D. L., of his seat in the Corporation of the Town Commissioners has, says the Skibbereen correspondence of the Cork *Examiner*, caused universal regret, and the inhabitants are particularly anxious that he will reconsider the conclusion he has arrived at. It is well known that the arduous and manifold duties connected with Mr. Downing's public position are particularly trying, without his having at all superfluous time given to the numerous and domestic affections fully sufficient to overpower a stronger mind and a more robust constitution.

DOWN.

At the last Crossmaglen petty sessions, before John McCullagan, Esq., R. M., the case of John McIlreen vs. Terence Toner, Tassagh Mountain, and several others, for forcible entry, trespass, and assault at Clonglasna, on the 23d and 24th of August last, was taken up. The case was heard on two former court days and adjourned. Coupled with this case, eight members of the constabulary force were charged with forming part of an unlawful assembly, and aiding Hugh Toner, and others, in the aforegoing charge. Mr. Rea, of Belfast, appeared for the complainants, and Messrs. Swanzy and Lombard, Belfast, for Toner, the defendant. In his opening address, Mr. Rea stated that the grounds of the row at Rae gave an outline of the grievances of the client, and then examined McIlreen at great length, showing the part the constabulary took in the transaction.

DUBLIN.

At the last Clontarf petty sessions, before Sir Ralph Cusack, J. P., and Messrs. S. E. Vernon, J. P., and W. Roper, J. P. the case of the Guardians of the Rotunda Hospital *vs.* John Mulligan, Ballybough, for illegal burial of the body of Richard Reilly, on the 17th of October last, in the Glasnevin burial ground, was heard. Evidence was given that the estate generally was closed against interments since 31st of July last, by order of the Local Government Board, and that defendant continued to prove the burial in the present case. Mr. A. R. Carroll, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Guardians. The bench imposed a fine of 5s., or the alternative penalty of seven days' imprisonment, upon the defendant.

GALWAY.

From the report, says the Tuam *News*, of the proceedings of the Town Commissioners, the prosperous financial condition of the town is evident. The large sum of £647, including interest, is now paid back, and the income which, if the present rate was retained, would be an additional £1,200, may be devoted to local purposes.

A disastrous fire occurred on Saturday morning week at Renvyle House, Connemara, the property of Mr. Blake. About five o'clock smoke was seen issuing from a barn and workshop adjoining the house, and as in these were stored timber, straw, and other inflammable matter, the whole place was enveloped in flames before any assistance could be rendered. Intelligence was at once conveyed to Kylemore Castle, distant some eight miles, at which a fire brigade depot was recently established by Mr. George Henry, son of Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. At seven o'clock the brigade, under command of their youthful captain, arrived on the scene, and worked hard and energy to extinguish the flames, which only happily succeeded in doing in a few hours, thus saving the mansion of Renvyle from destruction, which otherwise was inevitable. Unfortunately three head of cattle were destroyed before the arrival of the brigade, and considerable damage done to property. The loss is estimated at £200, but would certainly have amounted to something like £20,000 but for the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Henry and the men of his brigade.

KERRY.

The Mutual Improvement Society, Kenmare, has, we learn, to the proceeds of a lecture by Mr. Stuart Trench, the sum of £17 to Madame MacMahon, Paris, in aid of the French Relief Fund.

Another branch of the Mason alleged poisoning case was opened last week at Tralee, when a jury was empanelled to inquire into the death of Mr. John Mason, the brother of Oliver. One of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury (Mr. Revington), refused to act, and was fined £5.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, has made the following changes: Rev. James Carmody, C.C., Kyles, removed to the parish of Ferrier, near Dingle; Rev. John O'Donnell, C. C., of the latter parish, removed to Kyelre. The same at Kyelre, says the Cork *Examiner*, the departure of Father Carmody was such as is witnessed only in Ireland when a truly beloved priest takes his lingering, long, and last adieu of a people for whom he worked, wept and prayed.

Considerable talk has been occasioned, says the Tralee *Chronicle* of Friday week, by the appearance of a printed placard on the walls and in the shop windows of Tralee within the last few days, announcing "a valuable farm to let by auction." The farm is that of Carrigacunniheil (Mountshawk), which, as everybody in this district knows, has been held and ably improved by Mrs. H. Herrington, of this town, and her late husband, for the last twenty years, from the landlord (Mr. Edward Mainwaring, J.P.), and his late uncle, the good and charitable John Mainwaring. Our first impression was that Mrs. Harrington must have surrendered the farm, and that the auction, though a strange proceeding, must have had her permission. On inquiry we are informed that her lease will not expire before the 25th of March next, and that she was exceedingly astonished on seeing the placard—which was the first intimation she got of the proceeding—and that she immediately wrote to the vendor asking for (what she had always expected) a renewal of her lease at reasonable rent. No answer has yet been received, so we forbear to remark on the circumstances of the case further than to enter an emphatic protest against this novel and exceedingly expeditious method of using the land-screw in letting of lands, without saying ever «by your leave» to the still lessee occupier.

KILKENNY.

At a general meeting of the Castlecomer Catholic Young Man's Society, held in their rooms, Kilkenny street, on Sunday eve, the following members were elected as the following members were elected as the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Colswell, John Seaton, George Walker, Patrick McGreary, John Quinn, Tobias Butler, John Ursor, C. W. Maguire, Hugh Burgin and Patrick McSkeary. The Council then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were duly elected: Mr. John Quinn, President; Mr. William Bergin, Vice President; Mr. Colswell, Treasurer; Mr. C. W. Mahony, Secretary.

We are glad, says the Kilkenny "Journal," to perceive that in the same manner being made, in the spirit of our remarks last Saturday, to indemnify the Very Rev. Dean McDonald, with reference to the Callan litigation. The movement is destined to be a most successful one, particularly in the hands of Aldermen P. Murphy and Alderman W. Murphy, two worthy promoters indeed, we may express a hope that the defendants in the several actions, laymen as well as clerics, may be indemnified by the people of Ireland, and that ultimately not one penny piece will be allowed to suffer one shilling of loss by the wretched proceedings.

KING'S COUNTY.

At an auction sale at Edenderry on Saturday, conducted by Mr. Charles W. Alden, Kilcoursey, a farm containing 30 acres and a half of land, held on a yearly tenancy from the Marquis of Downshire, was purchased from Mr. James Delany, Edenderry, at a sum which, including succession duties, rent and other expenses, will amount to £275.

LEITRIM.

The clerkship of the peace for the county of Leitrim has been conferred on Colonel Hamilton, solicitor to the Grand Jury of that county.

LIMERICK.

On Sunday, Dr. Ambrose, coroner, held an inquest at Rooks, Newcastle West, on the body of a young man named Dillane. It appeared in the evidence that on the evening of Tuesday week he went to find, for some cattle, and not easily improved by Mrs. H. Herrington, of this town, and her late husband, for the last twenty years, from the landlord (Mr. Edward Mainwaring, J.P.), and his late uncle, the good and charitable John Mainwaring. Our first impression was that Mrs. Harrington must have surrendered the farm, and that the auction, though a strange proceeding, must have had her permission. On inquiry we are informed that her lease will not expire before the 25th of March next, and that she was exceedingly astonished on seeing the placard—which was the first intimation she got of the proceeding—and that she immediately wrote to the vendor asking for (what she had always expected) a renewal of her lease at reasonable rent. No answer has yet been received, so we forbear to remark on the circumstances of the case further than to enter an emphatic protest against this novel and exceedingly expeditious method of using the land-screw in letting of lands, without saying ever «by your leave» to the still lessee occupier.

LONGFORD.

On Wednesday week, Mr. William Dale, Cashel, Granard, put up for sale by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Derry, the farm of land situated at Ballybaskey, Newtownsandhouse, held under the Right Hon. Earl of Wicklow. No. 1, containing 23a. 2r. 19p., held at the yearly rent of £20. No. 2 farm contains 87a. 2r. 5p., held by lease for one life, at the yearly rent of £37 5s. The highest bidder, Mr. Robert Crockett, was declared the purchaser for the sum of £1,100.

LOUTH.

Steps are being taken by the people of Dundalk to present Rev. Father Hardy with a testimonial on the occasion of his appointment to the pastoral charge of Upper Killanny.

The interment of Mr. Lee Norman, the senior Deputy Lieutenant for county Louth, took place on Wednesday week in the family burial ground, Charleshowe. The laborers on the estate, to the number of 150, marched in front, followed by the hearse, which the tenantry would not permit to be carried in a hearse, but bore upon their shoulders.

A terrific scene was enacted in the Bay of Dundalk on Saturday. The brigantine William Nelson, from Troon, with a cargo of 400 tons of coal, had her bulwarks stove in during the storm, and sank. The captain, his wife, and the crew climbed the rigging, where they remained safe for a time, but the tide rising a wave swept the captain's wife into the stormy and sheer a long time a sing steamer, discovering the wreck, brought to save the captain and crew with rope. One man was unable either through fatigue or fear to jump with the rope from the bows and was drowned, will amount to £275.

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At an auction sale at Edenderry on Saturday, conducted by Mr. Charles W. Alden, Kilcoursey, a farm containing 30 acres and a half of land, held on a yearly tenancy from the Marquis of Downshire, was purchased from Mr. James Delany, Edenderry, at a sum which, including succession duties, rent and other expenses

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The Rev. Eugene Grimm, of 254 South Fifth's avenue, New York, has transmitted to Mr. John Harry, Merchant, Nenagh, a bank order for £5 10s. 9d., restitution money, from a Tipperary penitent at New York.

—A Berlin telegram in the London Times states that the Public Prosecutor is about to move for the deposition of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Münster, Cologne and Treves. Like the rest of their Episcopal brethren, these prelates declined to obey the Ecclesiastical Laws.

—The "Confraternity of the Holy Family" Association, established in Tullamore by the Missionary Fathers, now numbers over fifteen hundred members, who assemble for prayer every week. The Rev. Joseph Flood, C.C., is the spiritual director.

—On Thursday, November 18th, the students of the Irish College in Rome walked on the Pope and were presented by the Rector, Monsignor Kirby. One of the students read an address to his Holiness, who gave them present his blessing.

—Very Rev. Pere Colin, first Superior-General and founder of the priest of the Society of Mary, or the Marist Fathers, died recently in France. He was born in 1790, and he lived through eighty-five years of hard work. He was a man of great learning, a large heart and untiring zeal, and he leaves a large community of religious to mourn his loss.

—The *Western Watchman*, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "About fifteen years ago there were thirteen Protestant churches in a single district where there is not one to be found at present. One has been converted into a money-loan office, another into a third-class saloon, and a third has become a negro tenement; a fourth is a second-hand furniture store, a fifth has been broken up, and a sixth was purchased by Italian Catholics."

—On Sunday, November 11th, in the chapel of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, conferred orders on the following ecclesiastics:—Priesthood.—Rev. Patrick J. Hanley, Cashel; John Corcoran, do.; R. Hanley, do. Deacons.—Rev. Thomas O'Connell, Cashel; Hugh Mockler, do. Minor Orders.—Messrs. James O'Brien, Glenbane Cossidhoy, Cashel; Andrew Grath, Mitland; Patrick Leahy, Dubeagan; Michael Melville, do.; Thomas Corcoran, Maitland.

—On Thursday, November 18th, Miss Stella, of Glendalough, county Meath, was received into the Presentation Order, Dungarvale. The Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Lord Primate of all Ireland, read a most decrous body of clergy, including the Very Rev. Archdeacon Greene, P. P., V. G.; the Rev. T. J. Murphy, C. C.; Rev. D. O'Brien, C. C.; Very Rev. P. V. Maddibe, D. P.; Rev. Donald Boyd, D. D., etc. The friends of the lady received were also present. The good lady ascended the grace, the clergy and lady at a sumptuous dinner.

—In a correspondence addressed from Constantinople to the *Standard* it is stated that the Sisters of the Order of Perpetual Adoration that they had received orders to leave their convent before the 25th of October. On this the correspondent brings by to the visit paid to these Sisters by King George of Hanover in 1863. The Empress of Osnabruck, in introducing the Superior-General to the King, said: "Sire, I have the consolation of the King of Kings, who, after a hard-working life for your Majesty's King and Queen, with great emotion, taking the hand of the Superioress, recommended to their prayers. How wonderfully times have changed.

—Rev. George Daubon and his band of Paulist Fathers have just concluded a most successful mission to Minneapolis, Minn., at the church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Rev. James McGolrick is pastor. Over 3,500 communions and over 150 new members joined the Sodality (women's) and 350 men took the pledge. There will add to this eleven converts from Protestantism received into the Church, Presentation received into the Church, whereby we show a fine result for a fortnight's labors.

—What was known in Jefferson, Texas, as the "Convent," occupied by the Sisters of Charity, has been purchased by the Jews, for two thousand dollars, and will be converted into a synagogue. The Sisters have left. It is a very desirable property, and was most elegantly built. The grounds are ample, with a fine garden spot and adorned with ornamental trees, flowers, evergreens and cedars. There are also nine two-story frame buildings, with outhouses and other improvements. The buildings alone must have cost more than three times the money for which the property was sold. The Sisters did a great deal of good while there, and their departure is very much regretted.

—Mr. Anion Lambel, a Pole, two months ago organized the pioneer Polish Roman Catholic congregation in Detroit. Father Lambel was appointed its President, and the members increased rapidly. They hired the old Presbyterian church on Larned st. Tilney and Lawrence streets, and it was dedicated by the Bishop on the 9th December. The interior has been arranged in a homely but tasteful manner; the floor is compressed, and the only ornamentation displayed around the altar, which is a plain if showy affair, white and gilt. Six golden candlesticks stand on either side, and vases of beautiful red and white roses were scattered here and there. A marble figure of the crucified Christ is nailed to the rear wall. On either side of the altar are the national colors of Poland. Outside, the peak of the roof was crowned with flags of Poland and the United States. The Right Rev. Dr. Lonphlin, assisted by Father Kiely and Father Pitsse as Deacon, Father Bailey as Sub-Deacon, presided the dedicatory sermon. The church has 300 members. The Rev. Joseph Nezkiewitz is the pastor. The exercises were conducted in the Polish language.

PARIS, December 12.—The excitement over the Senatorial election continues everywhere. There is no effort to catch the impudence of any political move, and now that the Left has so handsomely beaten the Right, and has 30 more votes than the two strength of Republicanism, the sensation is very intense. Notwithstanding the report that the Bonapartists had aided the Left in obtaining the victory in the election of Senators for life, they still dispute the validity of Senatorial elections by ex-expiring Chamber, and that the Right was directed by the defection of the Legitimists. The feeling is intensified by the fact that, out of eleven, the Left has elected seven. All this publicness. President MacMahon is highly dissatisfied with the result of the elections. The Left express their belief that they will obtain office, which cannot please him. The rest on MacMahon would be like the decline of a democratic success on Grant. The Bourse has become greatly alarmed over the result of the elections, for the success of the Republicans means a disturbance of the Conservative financial interests and Minister Beffet and De Masse, who both failed twice of an election to the Senate, have written their withdrawing from the ministry. M. Bam of the Left is added to the list of Senators elected.

The School Question.

We make the following extract from the Boston *Pilot* of December 6th:

Another Protestant view of the school question has been expressed during the past week by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, who thinks the Bible should be excluded from the public schools, and that "proper commissioners of education should be appointed." In the abominable phraseology that has become idiomatic of Plymouth church, Mr. Beecher made charges of immorality against certain school commissioners and female teachers, whose locality he designated in a whispered "near here." The value of Mr. Beecher's milk-and-water way for immorality is about as high as his own reputation for purity.

From another Protestant quarter we take an opinion on the school question, which we lay with pleasure, before our readers. The *Commonwealth* of New Haven says:

"We cannot exclude from the considerations of this question the fact that a very large class of children attending our common schools never enter any Sunday school, never darken any church door, never hear a word upon any religious duty in their own homes. These children grow up to be citizens of this Republic, having been taught reading, writing and arithmetic, but nothing about their duty towards God and towards men. Does any man expect, or believe, that those children are going to be upright, honest, well-conducted citizens? The thing is next to impossible. Unhesitatingly, then, do we say this—that religious teaching ought not to be divorced from secular instruction and excluded from our common schools. Human nature is prone enough to do evil. Religious influences, we believe, are absolutely necessary to restrain men from wrong doing. We must have a fearful proportion of crime of the worst kind, beauty fielding to lusts, and passions, and evil dispositions—the perpetration of which has been inserted regne, followed by murders to try and conceal other crimes—if we bring up in our common schools children of boys and girls destitute of all religious training and perfectly free from religious influences and ideas."

Still another expression on the school question has been made during the past week—this one from Canada. On November 24, the tax collector of Portland, St. Lambert's, N. D., was the marriage of the Bishop of St. John for taxes, and took it away to sell. The Bishop refused to pay all the taxes except the school tax, but this was refused. Last year, a similar seizure was made. The *St. John's Freeman* says: "In this case the enforcement of the payment of this tax is especially harsh and unjust, because the tax is levied on the school-houses built by the Catholics of Portland by their contributions for the use of their own children. They are compelled to pay twice for education for the support of the Protestant common schools. They subscribe large sums for the erection of schools-houses and the maintenance of schools to which they can send their children, and the very schools-houses which are thus taken for the support of the common schools, and the carriage of their Bishop is seized and sold for taxes."

The Ghost Business Exposed.

Professor Baldwin has told all about all the spiritual mysteries, including that of Katie King. At an exhibition he turned water into wine by simply turning it from a pitcher into a glass. This was done with chemicals. Then the pillory was brought forward, and Mrs. Baldwin was firmly secured therein. The lock was sealed and the doors of the cabinet were closed. In a few seconds the doors were opened, and the lady walked forth free. The explanation is simple. The lady has a small wire with which she picks the lock, after first removing the wax, and then liberates herself. There is enough room allowed her arms to reach the lock, though it is seemingly impossible to do so. The seal is easily put over the keyhole of the lock again without being broken. The "spirit tie" was then exposed. Mediums profess that the spirits tie and untie them, but the Professor explained how, by a clever manipulation of the ropes, these apostles lied and untied themselves. The Professor also said that the "spirit tie" was never more secure than any "committee tie" he ever knew. He then related a little incident regarding the humbuggery practiced by the great Gold Brick brothers. He was walking in a garden with William Eddy, and his attention was attracted toward a piece of white paper, which was being tossed around by the wind. William said that by simply waving his hand he could get enough electricity from the clouds to set the paper on fire. He then turned to Horatio and, in a few words, set fire to the paper. Horatio did so, and he turned his eye on the paper and in a moment it was burnt up. The brother Horatio explained to the Professor, that when he placed the stone upon the paper, he poured a few drops or of a mixture of phosphorus and carbon upon the paper. The stone itself was heated very slightly, and the medium called upon to give him a view of the wonderful spiritual manifestation.—*Lowell Courier*.

General Babcock is moderately well off in offices. He is Major of Engineers, regular army; Military Secretary to President Grant, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, President of the Columbia Lying-in Asylum, Engineer-in Chief of the Washington Aqueduct, and architect of the new State and War Department buildings. He is engagement as confidential Washington agent of the St. Louis Whisky Ring has sauded.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The Indianola Tornado, San Diego county, having been ejected from the homes in which they and their families have lived and resided for centuries before the inhumanity and rapacity of their wrongers—namely, rentals of the victims—pretended in law or equity, to be owned and as their "Great Father at Washington" has, so far as he I am informed, made no provision to give them other lands, or provide them with other homes in "wards of the nation," nor furnished them with provisions or means to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, I feel called upon, as their agent, to appeal to the charity and Christian feelings of the people, and especially to the people of San Francisco, who on a former occasion so nobly and liberally responded to my call to relieve of the poor Indians within my jurisdiction. Those charitably disposed to assist the paste and distress of these poor Indians, and find themselves in possession clothing only—even second-handed—may leave their contributions at my office, 638 Clay street, San Francisco. Others, individuals or firms, finding it more convenient to make contributions of provisions may ship to the undersigned as was thing.

In no instance, I can assure the public that all who aid in this charity will receive a full equivalent for their contributions, as well as the heartfelt prayers and well wishes of the poor Indians, whose cause I have undertaken to plead.

ANTHONY D. URBAN.

San Diego, October 3rd, 1875. Colonel Retd.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1876 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and country merchants in all parts of the United States and British America, and of druggists in all the principal towns of the civilized world. This work, with the succeeding practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, contains numerous chronological items, statistics, etc., reprinted with great care, and will be found of much value for reference. The issue for 1876 is the largest and probably the largest edition of a medical work ever published in this country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., are entitled to a two cent stamp. will forward a copy of the Almanac to any person who has not received one in his neighborhood.

Just Arrived!—Just Arrived!

J. M. Bryan, 130 Third street, desires to call the attention of the purchasing public to his large and varied assortment of new and beautiful styles of Millinery just arrived, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Any person in need of a Hat or Bonnet will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OFFICE, San Francisco.)
Tuesday, December 14, 1875.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras $6 50 to $6 75; Superfine at $4 75@5 25.

WHEAT.—The feature of the week is the trade, as compared with last week's quotations. Shippers now decline to be answered for any offers, while only asked is still taken by millers at $1. We quote shipping at $1 90@1 95 for spot, and shilling at $1 95@2 00.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 30@1 40 for good to prime feed, and $1 45@1 50 for choice.

OATS.—Few feed are quotable at $1 90@2 00, and $2 10@2 20 for choice.

HAY.—Quotable at $14@16 per ton.

STRAW.—Is quoted at $5@6 per ton.

CORN.—Southern white and yellow, $1 18@1 17½ per ctl.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

BRAN.—Is quoted at $16@17 per ton.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $22 50 @ 25 per ton.

BARLEY MEAL.—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

CHICKEN FEED.—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

SEEDS.—We quote Canary, 3@3½c; Flax, 3@3½c; Timothy, 4@4½c; and Alfalfa for choice.

HIDES.—We quote dry Kip and Calf, 8@10c; salted do, 7@8c; dry Kip and Calf, 8@10c; salted do, 7@8c.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 3@3½ B lb.

WOOL.—Quotable as follows: Spring, 20@21c; fine, 18@19c, and 16@18c for choice pasture.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, good to choice, 37½@40c; do. do. firkin, 35@37½c; Eastern, 30@32½c; Eastern, 28@32½c B lb.

CHEESE.—California, 16@17c; Eastern, 16@16c.

EGGS.—California, 35c; Oregon, 30@35c.

FRUIT.—Apples at $1 50@2 50 per box.

BEANS.—For first quality, 3@3½c; other grades, 2@3c B lb.

POTATOES.—Sweet, $1 25@1 50 B ctl; Early Rose, $1 25@1 50 B ctl; Peerless, $1 25@1 50 B ctl; Garnet Chili, $1 25@1 50 B ctl; Burbanks, $1 25@1 50 B ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50@1 75 B ctl.

ONIONS.—We quote the market at $1 00 @ 1 25 from wharf.

VEAL.—Quotable at $12 @ 13 per head.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $22 50 @ 25 per ton from wharf.

CHICKEN FEED.—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

SEEDS.—We quote Canary, 3@3½c; Flax, 3@3½c; Timothy, 4@4½c; and Alfalfa for choice.

HIDES.—We quote dry Kip and Calf, 8@10c; salted do, 7@8c; dry Kip and Calf, 8@10c; salted do, 7@8c B lb.

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CHEESE.—California, 16@17c; Eastern, 16@16c.

EGGS.—California, 35c; Oregon, 30@35c.

FRUIT.—Apples at $1 50@2 50 per box.

BEANS.—For first quality, 3@3½c; other grades, 2@3c B lb.

VEAL.—At 8@10c B lb.

MUTTON.—At 10@12½c B lb.

PORK.—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5@6c B lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POWLS.—Hens, large, $5 50@6 50; Broilers, $4 @ 5; Roosters, $5 50@7 50 B dozen.

DUCKS.—$6@8 50 B pair.

GEESE.—Alive, $12@12; dressed, 10@10c B lb.

HARE.—$1 75@2 25 B dozen.

RABBITS.—$1@1 50 B dozen.

GAME.—Deer, 7@8c B pound.

WILD BIRDS.—Gray, $1@1 50 B dozen for small and $1 50 @3 50 for Mallard.

WILD GEESE.—Gray, $3@3 50 B pair; White, $1 50; Brant, $2 50@3; Hoosers, $4@5.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—Lidell's bill about grazing lands authorizes any citizen to homestead or preempt 640 acres at 50 cents per acre, the Surveyor-General to designate what lands are fit only for grazing purposes, and applicants to make oath that they design the lands for their personal use, and not for sale or speculation. The Senate has passed the bills at $200 000 each for Crescent City and Humboldt Bay.

Wigginton's bills appropriate $15 000 for Wilmington, $100 000 for San Diego, and $165,000 for San Luis Obispo harbor. Mr. Piper's bill for a steam log-signal on the Santa Barbalonea sake for $25 000. His bill for the new Mint at San Francisco Postoffice build. appropriates $500,000, on the condition that the city owns a valid title to Union Square, or some other equally eligible site, and that the State shall cede jurisdiction and right of taxation.

Page's Mining Land bill provides that any placer miner shall be entitled to patent from homestead and preemption unless bona fide mining claims exist thereon, or he fails to be assessed for and pay the same for other mining easement, and that the patent to both agricultural and mineral cost of said way grants shall be $1 25 per acre. The bill also provides for joint entries, the right of way through mining claims, and legal subdivision consisting mining claims, and authorizes the Land Office officers authorized to administer oaths, other than land officers. His Timber Land bill is a copy of last year's bill, which was unfavorably acted this week by Senator Kelly.

Lane's bills for the relief of Indian claims, appropriates $181,000 for Oregon and $4,600 for citizens of California. This will be referred to the appropriate committee when formed.

Page also introduced the bill to forfeit Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grants.

THE HANCHMEYER EXECUTIONS.

A torchlight procession was organized in Bandon on Tuesday night November 23, by the Workingmen's Association, to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the execution of Hanchmeyer, townsmen, Allen, and also O'Brien and Scribe, to whose memory a neat cross has been erected in the old chapel yard at Kilbrogan. The procession started from the Workingmen's rooms at eight o'clock, and, with good playing of the torch-bearers. After them marched the bandsmen, also playing good pieces, and last and manly bearing were on last Sunday at the memory meeting greatly admired by the Cork people. The people of the town followed to the number of three thousand. The route was South Main street, Bridge street, North Main street, and to Kilbrogan graveyard, where they all assembled, the band playing the dead march, at the foot of the memorial cross, when was bandsomely decorated by a profusion of evergreen and flowers. After playing the dead march, they played "God Save Ireland," which song was also listened on the cross. All heads were at once uncovered, and all knelt and prayed. The immense crowd returned to their homes in perfect order after again getting through the principal streets. Passing the Barracks, the torch bearers, band and people stopped, in compliment to the memory of Allen, as he was there in his own born and almost reared.—*Corr. of Cork Herald.*

Rose Tweed has not yet been captured, and it is presumed he will soon be heard of in one of the West India Islands.

THE ARCADE

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS!
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

☞ Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties introduced to the Ladies of California.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season, and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.

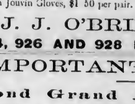
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, ☞ $1 50 per Pair. The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price, Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per pair. ☞ Every pair guaranteed.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES. NO FANCY PRICES.



MEN'S AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. Dry Goods, Etc.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

☞ Goods not as represented cheerfully exchanged or money refunded. ☜ Mysterious master: What will do for to-day? ☜

His English was excellent, but with the help said "for this evening," for the twilight had fallen an hour before, and the lights were burning red against the walls, as was then shut out the dark night. And there was a cheery contrast to the outside gloom in the warm, bright spot, small as it was, and up three pair of stairs. The open fire was reflected in the polished floor as in a mirror; there were pretty rosewood desks filled with miniature music, and a vase of heliotrope on the grand piano. And while the high ceiling and dark panelings of the walls gave an air of foreign elegance in all.

The young singer sighed as she closed her *solfeggii*, gathered up the rest of her music in silence, and began to draw on her gloves. She was a girl of twenty or two and American eyes and rather an old fashioned beauty, her well-worn pallour losing for the beauty of a raw New-England girl. But there was a light and lissome and a glance of her large eyes made one forget the details of her

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.
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Written for THE MONITOR.

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND.

How the wild winds shouted—how they laughed in glee—
Holding their wild revels upon the land and sea!
Over hill and valley passed the thunders' tone,
But the storm seemed fiercest in the forest lone.
Through its tangled fastness, at the close of day,
Came a weary traveler, faint and worn and gray;
Scarcely had the path the tempest's fiercer sometimes rang,
Only low it whispered, with a softer song;
Shadow upon shadow, night and day were blent,
Made the great Black Forest seem a very tomb.
Hardly did the traveler dare to breathe or stir,
Till his good steed's courage, strength and speed had given;
Then he paused, and looked around him with surprise,
Knew not where he wandered, a welcome ray of light.
At the night stir Walter hastened on with speed—
Settled upon the footsteps of his faded steed.
Till he found a rude cottage, and at the open door,
From whose narrow casement the red firelight shone,
There in his own deserving, humbly did he claim
Shelter from the tempest in their humble home.
Open swung the portal, and the knight in need
Found a welcome rather for himself and steed.
By the glowing hearthside brave sir Walter stood,
Grateful for the warmth of the blazing wood;
And his boy beat near him, several years and smiled
On the way-worn traveler of the forest wild.
Poor, as it was humble, was the cottage home,
Was a child whose beauty more than angels shone,
And with dark locks flowing in profusion o'er
But he knew the arrival of the knight of yore
From his home he helped him lift the gold inlaid
Helmet, as we gathered the cross of the Crusade;
Safe from any hostile weapon, yet ruthless fame,
Was the knight's armor, and by the fourth he spread,
And by Walter wondering at the boy's delight
Gazed on his accoutrements, thrilling him the song,
As with love he listened, and with love he answered.
Did he ask a blessing on the food he spread,

Jobbing with praises of the Christ, the Son of God, and for whose glory he had left his home and fled. Before he parted from his friends to war,
And the love of faith five minutes more than brought him in the same sweet style,
Without even a gasping one dare not speak.
When the Paynim forces they leave he a
Over the Christian host, and the Christian host,
Seeded on Christ's promise, were victorious and,
As a boon lasting bravely for the holy shrine
Then down on their knees they fell in thanksgiving,
Let to earth or creature, let no earthly fame,
But the glorious victory should be given
To the Christ, the Lord of Hosts, the Father's omnipotent
Talisman of power, when the life-stream flowed
Purple the surface of eternal peace;
First and last in every battle, and to each word
Of the child whose accents all his being stirred,
Knelt the warrior-knight, before with joyous swell,
Came the clear, deep music of the Christian hall;
And the opening voice blessed the village there,
Where the knight had found his home knight now,
Where the knight had found his home knight now,
Where the knight had found his home knight now

and more intensified, while the silence of the grave now hung over the vast crowd; "Hal ha! you rejoice, do you, that an heir is born to the Roshes—the race who have been the bane of my race, the usurpers of my pride and joy. And you light up bonfires, too, to mark your gladness at the event. My blacker curse be upon them, and may the flames that flash around me be but a symbol to these in which every branch of their false race may burn forever!' Trembling in desperate excitement she went on: "But I tell you this heir shall be no heir. Heed my words, and bear them to the happy father. Ha! ha! ha! his heir shall be no heir, I tell you. The brat shall live to glad his father's heart, but when his cup of happiness is nigh filled, even then his joy shall be turned into woe, for before he enters on the threshold of manhood, in the water the heir shall meet his doom. Hear you that, friends of the stranger? Ha! ha! ha! hear you that!"

As she ceased she waved her gaunt, withered hand in defiant gesture. The people waited no more, and turning, as if by common impulse, they bied down the rugged slope of *Cairn Thiorna*. On looking back they saw the boss shine still brilliant, but no trace of the witch was visible, and thence-forward none saw or heard more of the vengeful Hag of Lisheen.

As may be supposed the news of her singular appearance and prophecy reached the ears of Lord Roche, and occasioned himself and his family the utmost solicitude. Their child soon grew become to keep the young lord as far as possible from the dreaded water, and as he grew to boyhood he was never permitted to see more of that fluid than may be contained in a small drinking vessel. As years rolled on he became, indeed, as the witch had foretold, "the joy of his father's life," though it was seen that when he came to think and act, to follow the bent of his own will, that it would be no easy matter to keep him from the threatened danger. A consultation was accordingly held, and Lord Roche and his friends came to the judicious agreement that a large castle should be built on some hill most remote from the dreaded element, in which the young heir should live until his twenty-first year had passed, when the prognostications of the hag would have been proved false and futile. After much anxious thought *Castle Thiorna* was chosen as the site of his future residence, and messengers were speedily despatched to *Rath Gobeen*, a castle between Youghalmhill and Cork, the remains of which still exist, and which was famous in the olden times as the abode of *Gobeen Saer*, or the skilled architect.

On being summoned he came promptly to Fermoy, and having received the instructions from Lord Roche, he at once struck out his plan for the erection of a beautiful castle on the summit of the hill, pledging himself that it should be completed and ready to receive its future occupant at the end of a week. The *Gobeen* was not the man to daily over his work, so there and then he resolutely commenced raising a durable and most beautiful structure.

The week had flown by and the castle completed his twentieth year, and his parents now thought it prudent to inform him of the doom which had been pronounced for him, of the means adopted to thwart it, and of the splendid castle which had been raised as his future home.

The young man received the history of his birth and infancy with an extreme wonder, thanked his father for his affectionate care, approved of his prudence, and ardently expressed an ardent desire to go and see the *Gobeen Saer* at work at the place where he was then engaged. On this the old father, well pleased with the great love displayed by the young man, at once gave his consenting assent, and on the following day he set out on his journey, no danger could come from sanctioning his desire, gave him permission so second the bill and expressed his willingness to accompany him thither. So up they went, and when they arrived at the summit, where the *Gobeen* was toiling, the young heir looked around, and his eyes unaccustomed to such scenes, became dazzled with the gorgeous prospect outspread before him. Their rested on the broad and lovely black water, lazily sleeping between the fair green fields, and shining in the mellow sunlight like an endless thread of gold. But he had not the remotest idea that he grand upon the element in which, according to the weird prophetess, he was to meet his doom, or that it was a thing at all to be dreaded.

Towering majestically, the castles of Corona, Carrigaricha, Ballydesmond, Clogheh and others, attracted his attention, and turning to his father he inquired if his new castle were to be higher and grand as these were. The father replied that it would be stronger and still more beautiful, as the *Gobeen Saer* was the most skilful architect in the world; and he told him besides that he should be lord of it, and of all the beautiful country surrounding it.

Now, since his infancy, the heir was permitted to go nowhere unattended, but, here, apart from all danger, he was for the first time suffered to enjoy unlimited freedom.

With a new energy he looked about him, examining the different objects, and interested himself in learning the use of things he never before dreamt of inquiring after. An immense rat, in which the *Gobeen* kept water for building purposes, stood at some short distance from where he worked. This soon attracted the young man's attention, and curiously prompted him to look over the hilm and see what it contained. Delighted at the smoothness and transparency of the fluid he saw within, so strange and beautiful did it seem to him, that to satisfy his wonder and admiration, he climbed after much difficulty, to the brim of the huge vat. His daily delight became greatly increased, as he beheld in its limpid depths a form so all particulars resembling his own. Delighted beyond expression, he bowed his head in salutation to the figure, when overreaching himself he tumbled headlong into its treacherous depths. He cried and struggled in vain; and after long and anxious search his lifeless body was discovered by his disconsolate father.

The witch's prophecy was verified, and true to her prediction, before he reached manhood's threshold, in the water he met his doom.

The *Gobeen Saer*, of course, declared from his labors are they had been well compensated; but the fact let traditionally recorded that for what he did he was handsomely rewarded by Lord Roche. Many reasons bered the old hag's memorable words, and they shuddered as they thought.

Thus has the name of *Cairn Thiorna*, or the Lord's Heap, been accounted for, and though we wash not grant it, seamen tell us the hag's prescience was always as unerring as in the instance, yet for the authenticity of our tale, we would refer to the huge pile of stones still lying upon its summit, crowned by the *Gobeen Saer*, and whom you, kind reader, upon your return to the dear old land, can see for yourself when you visit the town of Fermoy, and mountain-ragged slopes of the far-famed *Cairn Thiorna*.

Ninety merchants and artisans with their families have emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled on Hood river, Oregon, and over 300 will follow in the Spring. They intend building a college, a woolen mill, a grist mill, and other educational and industrial establishments.

"LABORARE EST ORARE."

Oh toilers! it is early morning: work awaits thee now—
See the silvery wreathing of the mountain's brow;
If they gain the ground of vantage, there will be the light
Upon their faces—
Up! out! rise with slothful whining all God did last night.
They are weary. Up! God knows it. He on watch was waiting,
Then sent sleeping.
Warning! it is sweet to slumber when thy Captain waits,
And the foeman's deafening cannon shakes the fortress gates!
Oh, think that He let be action, gird thy armor on—
Not alone lay fast and visit can thy crown be won.
Thank and fast thy feet are gathering in the by a dolls,
Take the bath of Prayer in light thou through each night hast held within.
Thou art weary. Up! God knows it. He on watch was waiting,
Then sent sleeping.
Warning! it is sweet to slumber when thy Captain waits,
And the foeman's deafening cannon shakes the fortress gates!
Oh, think that He let be action, gird thy armor on—
Not alone lay fast and visit can thy crown be won.
Thank and fast thy feet are gathering in the by a dolls,
Take the bath of Prayer in light thou through each night hast held within.
It can pierce the sunniest breastplate, smite the fiercest foe.
Be thy watchword Perseverance, be thy standard Faith—
They will win for thee the victory from the jaws of death.
Hark! thine's a noble mission; haste thee to the fray—
"Laborare est Orare"—to labor is to pray.

Christian! nonstile hosts are beating body on thy
Pause not; faint not, one weak moment were thy ruin sure.
Think the headed drops are gathering on thy collected brows,
And thy arm with cruel or labor faint has grown and weak;
Think how there is thy number, soiled thy floating
And the pure drops there alone amort which thine eyes have been;
Think how a fearful struggle; then marsh dial and feel;
Thousands in the camp have barely helped the foeman's steel;
Wake thee, at morning, woke thee from thy rest,
Dark misgivings sadly gathered in thy wearing breast.
Not alone the allin soldiers stood around thy path—
Not alone the foeman's fiery arrows flashed at which;
Traitors who had lonely murmured at the bugle call,
Fled in fear, and left their banners to the victor's
on all.
Slackly thy hand has held them through the battle's
Faint! oh! they wither under thy victorious feet.
Smite them down—their cries for quarter bain a
Thou art weak!
They will lend thy heart new vigor—brace new
Rest on! though thy strength be failing and thy
grow dim;
Hark! hear a fearful struggle; then march dial and feel;
Thousands in the camp have barely helped the foeman's steel.
Oh, toilers! the allin soldiers stood around thy path—
Not alone the foeman's fiery arrows flashed at which;
Traitors who had lonely murmured at the bugle call,
Fled in fear, and left their banners to the victor's
on all.
Slackly thy hand has held them through the battle's
Faint! oh! they wither under thy victorious feet.
Smite them down—their cries for quarter bain a
Thou art weak!
They will lend thy heart new vigor—brace new
Rest on! though thy strength be failing and thy
grow dim;
Look around thee—foes are lying smitten by thy
In the luminous light rewarded by that triumph
Hasten! they rain in sonorous slumber when the call
Of the morning!
Warning! it is sweet to slumber when the Captain waits,
And the foeman's deafening cannon shakes the fortress gates!
Oh, think that He let be action, gird thy armor on—
Not alone lay fast and visit can thy crown be won.
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Be thy watchword Perseverance, be thy standard Faith—
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Hark! thine's a noble mission; haste thee to the fray—
"Laborare est Orare"—to labor is to pray.

—Waterford News.

A CHAPTER OF EARLY KENTUCKY HISTORY.—Captain Jack Jewett, Robin Mosby and Ben Bradshaw were travelling from Virginia to Kentucky on horseback. Captain Jewett was a large, fine-looking man and a fair specimen of the kind of man that gave character to the period that embraces the early history of Kentucky. As the three rode along their attention was attracted by angry words from a cabin on the roadside. Words were succeeded by blows, and Captain Jewett said: "Lets ride up and see what the fight is about." They galloped up to the cabin, where was a man and his better half having a "row," a man and his better half having a "row," a man was getting the better half of it. "Hold my horse," said Jewett, "and I will make a peace-maker of myself, as never I was!" At one blow of his fist the man lay prostrate on the floor. The good wife looked at the man she had boasted a moment before, and then, reeching back, she caught up a large, long-handled frying pan and let drive at Jewett's head. The bottom went out, and the rim went over his head and shoulders. He was getting the better half of it blow. All efforts failing to get the remnant of the frying pan from around Jewett's neck, he had to wear it about five miles on his road, and then a file in the hands of a blacksmith released him. We will not stop to point the moral.

San Francisco is now paying for lighting her streets $276,000 a year, while Sacramento's streets are lighted for less than $10,000 per annum, with a population of 20,000 Thus, if Sacramento were to pay for street lights in proportion to population, she should have, on the San Francisco basis, within her limits 527 609 people, Either San Francisco pays too much or Sacramento is paying very little. San Francisco has 4 500 streets lamps, for each of which she pays $54 16 a year; Sacramento has 205 lamps, for each of which she pays but $45 a year, which is to say that Sacramento obtains her gas at thirty per cent less than San Francisco.

A BLUE-JACKET'S PERIL.

In the year '98, when, as you know, Irish folk, in addition to their other terrors, were heavily in dread of a French invasion, my grandfather, Sir John Hastings, was the possessor of a considerable property in the North of Ireland, and resided in an old-fashioned tumble-down manor-house not far from a well-known watering place in the county Donegal. My grandfather, Arthur Hastings, then a midshipman in the Royal Navy, had contrived to obtain short leaves of absence, for the purpose of paying a visit to his parents on his return from a cruise of some nine months' duration; and he had not been many days in his old home before he determined to while away a portion of the time, which hung heavily enough on his hands in that not too lively abode, by indulging himself with a little of his favorite pastime, deep sea fishing. Accordingly one beautiful morning, when there was scarcely a ripple on the water, he got three of his father's tenants, fishermen, to pull him out in their boat to a place where he would be pretty sure of a good day's sport. When they had left land behind at some distance they suddenly descried a large vessel in the offing, which my grandfather and his men assumed to be one of the English gunboats which cruised about those waters in that perilous time.

The midshipman thought it would be good fun to pull out to her on board her, and I think you bear me no ill-will, and you will at least admit that we have done all in our power to ingratiate your acquaintance."

You can imagine the consternation of the unfortunate fishermen when they beheld Hastings and his men assumed to be one of the English gunboats which cruised about those waters in that perilous time.

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DIVORCED.

The love has broken,
And men have hesitated in to strong decree;
The great world is ordered,
The world is pure and sacred,
Two streams have flowed to the sullen sea.

The past is in ashes,
And memory flashes
The hopes that were born in the birth of the years.
The present is cold,
Love's lamp is extinguished,
The future is laden with fetters and tears.

Death's parting—to sever
The bonds of affection;
To breathe in a world without presence or bloom!
Death's parting—to sever
Alone, and to prefer
Our dreams that live not in anguish and gloom.

What demon has entered
Where love angels have centered
Where life was as sweet as the glance of a child?
What token has whispered
The cause so unhonored,
The beauty, the hope and the faith undefiled?

Ah! bright was the summer,
When every new comer
Poured gladness in hearts that were happy before;
Ah! pure was each meeting,
Each kiss and each greeting,
Each tear that seemed wafted from honor or pride;

Their eyes were unclouded,
Their eyes unreasoning,
They turn from the path that is fairest to mean!
Hope scarcely and sighing,
Love dying, dying.
The vision that must will come never again.

O, heart! once Creator,
Once withered and shaken,
Thy wounds will heal over and a shame;
Child pride may remain there,
Child love may remain there,
Twill much they with throbbing their cannot not re-
claim.

—Arcadian. GEORGE E. MONTGOMERY.

THE RULE OF FAITH.

Not the Bible Only—A Conclusive Argument.

In the following letter, which first appeared in the New York *Sun*, Jr., *Accuracy* and *Val*, Very Rev. Dean Byrne conclusively disposes of the delusion that the Bible is the sole rule of faith, or that, as interpreted by private individuals, it is anything but a rule of confusion:

TRENTON, November 25, 1875.

DEAR SIR—When the Rev. Elijah Lucas took up the cry of the Bible and the Bible, and attempted to show from the "direst ignorance," and the Irish "dire," and "Spanish Ignorance"—all of which confessed because the Bible was not in the schools—how easy it would be to lead a stranger from any attempt to exclude the Sacred Book, he entirely overlooked what destroys his decision altogether, viz., the Bible and the Bible only.

After what I said yesterday, many, I am persuaded, will be surprised to hear that the book now circulating in the Protestant world is the Word of God at all; and whether it is or not, that the preachers and advocates of it can ever be certain, according to their own principles, of the sense of it when they thought that to spoke of the rejects of sleep." But, on the other hand, others, will say, that they were able to point to mark the correctness of the opinion, they need the same to know that they know that the princes of the Gentiles lord it over them." "When the branch is tender and the leaves begin to appear, you know that summer is nigh." "Ye know that after two days shall be the pasch." "Rebuking them, He suffered them not to speak, for they knew that He was Christ." "Ye know whence I am." The impossibility of consistency of expression, when the opinion is approved or disapproved, seems to be sufficient to show that the Bible is not the Word of God alone is sufficient to save. Wisdom, also, is necessary in reasoning in the by private judgment or critical ability, upon which splendid commentary of the great Cardinal?

INDISCRIMINATE BIBLE READING.

The fact, then, is undeniable, and proved to, can by no means be twisted into a compliance with the principle—that the Bible is the only standard of faith, or that it is sufficient to save. Yet it is pharisaical as exhibiting the germ of certain popular persons, and the way they deal with public questions. If a Catholic priest were to use intemperate language like this for the sake of the argument, how fiercely would he not be denounced by the public press? But Parson Talmadge assumes them, so his cursing and swearing and blasphemy are all right!

All the seats and aisles and hallways of the Brooklyn Tabernacle were packed yesterday morning by a congregation that wished to hear the Rev. Mr. Talmadge's reasons why the Bible should not be expelled from the public schools. The preacher said that everywhere Paul lectured in the school of one Tyrannus of Ephesus, found the principles of the Christian religion, the Bible and the common school had been wedded. The Bible was the very corner stone and key stone of our school system. "Take the Bible from the schools!" he shouted. "No, by the strength of the Eternal God it shall never be done! Is that the country we live in? Is this the country of Roger Williams? Is this the land of liberty? Is this the land of Christ? Is this the land of James II. There was not the slightest difficulty in the matter. The only essentials of Charles I. were to be found in the taste of his daughter, the Duchess of Orleans. The daughter of that ill-fated but married Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, and her son became in due course of time, ship to the Crown of England. In 1707, on the death of the Cardinal of York, that Prince of Modena who has just died, succeeded upon Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, the son of James II. and Charles I.

Charles Felix died in 1821, leaving four daughters, but no son. The Salic Law, excluding females from the succession, prevailed as to the crown of Sardinia, and that crown, with its natural appendage, the crown of England, passed to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Theresa, Duchess of Modena. The son of that lady is the present Duke of Modena who has just died.

We hope there is no reason in this, as there has been stated by two or more eminent constitutional lawyers, one in England, the other in Ireland. They are, indeed, fearful words that have been written on English history. The doctrines of legitimacy and passive obedience would, beyond all question, have transformed the allegiance of Englishmen from Queen Victoria to the Duke of Modena. Who will deny that Mr. Charles Butler, in one of his traces on the Roman Catholic Church, has proved that time of the death of the Cardinal of York, traced the pedigree of the King of Sardinia and the Duke of Modena, and, with the assistance of Mr. Fairfax, made out a clear case for the legitimist English King.—*Dublin Irishman.*

A FURIOUS JEWISH CUSTOM.

Getting Another Person to be Responsible for Your Sins.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The chain of circumstantial evidence pointing to Pesch as the murderer of Mrs. Lefler is now complete in a cornfield, in order to hide the result of their illicit intimacy, in East New York, is regarded by the police as complete. Some days ago Pesch was arrested on the charge of having in his possession a stolen watch. The prisoner is now in the Raymond street jail, awaiting trial. Pesch is a married man, and has a family in Hamburg, signed sealed and witnessed according to a novel agreement among Polish Jews. When the party was married she was reached home and told his wife, she made many strenuous objections that her husband sought Reubenstein again, and, tendering back the money, proposed to rescind the contract. Reubenstein refused to accept the money or return the instrument. Suit was then brought against him in the Beth Hamidrash, a rabbinical tribunal supported by illiterate Polish Jews. The case was tried by Chief Rabbi Abraham Joseph and two assistants. The suit was decided against Reubenstein and in favor of the prosecutor on the grounds that there are some sins for which not only the transgressor of the person must be punished, but also his wife and children, and it did not appear that Reubenstein had been guilty of such sins. Reubenstein, being an unsuccessful, was therefore entitled to prohibit the contract, if she had not been guilty of the transgression. Second, there is a Talmudic law prohibiting the Jews from overcharging a fellow Jew more than one-sixth of the amount involved in a bargain. It did not appear what Reubenstein's gross had been, and the opinion whether he did not get the better of the other party in the matter of five dollars could not be determined. The contract therefore, could not be rescinded. The Polish Jewish Rabbinists also appealed to the Beth Hamidrash in Royal street. This court was composed of twenty-four rabbis, and the case was heard by fifteen of them. The decision was against Reubenstein, and he was ordered to pay the costs of the trial. Reubenstein refused to pay, and then the Polish Jews threatened to excommunicate him. Reubenstein

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1—December
26—Sunday—St. Stephen, first Martyr.
27—Monday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
28—Tuesday—Holy Innocents.
29—Wednesday—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.
30—Thursday—of the Octave.
31—Friday—St. Silvester, Pope and Confessor.
January
1—Saturday—Circumcision of our Lord. Holyday of Obligation.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY .....DECEMBER 25, 1875.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper to date thereon shown when the subscription expires.

Notice to our Subscribers.

As the end of the year is now close at hand, we are naturally anxious to balance our accounts, and commence 1876 with clear books. To accomplish this we have sent out bills to a large number of delinquent subscribers in town and country. We regret to say the response returned has not been equal to our expectations, and we are unable to tell exactly why. Now we hope that before the coming of the New Year we shall be able to announce a decided improvement in this respect. Without egotism we may say that we give as good a Catholic paper as there is published in the United States. We do not confine our existence to matters purely religious, but give a large amount of interesting reading in every description. This involves no small expense, which has to be defrayed out of subscribers and advertisements exclusively, for we belong to no party, we are the servants of no clique or monopoly, and our opinions are not set up for sale to any man or any body. These are the reasons why we look for a generous and a ready support from our subscribers.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN.

There can be no doubt whatever that the anti-Catholic campaign received upon by some of the Radical leaders is now being openly organized, and before many months it will be openly and publicly inaugurated. The thing is necessity for the Republicans, and they cannot do without it, because all the spoils cannot be divided to make political capital out of are finally disposed of, and they must have some distinctive idea to work upon. They have chosen opposition to Popery, and we are sorry to say, it appears to find favor with large numbers of American people who would be very much shocked if they were charged with bigotry and intolerance. In talking among their correspondences, in interviews with public men, we meet with strong evidence to show how desperate are the efforts which have got to do is to open the door and step out. They are perfectly and absolutely free to act according to their own wishes, and not the slightest restraint is placed upon them. The very essence of the religious life is that it should be voluntarily undertaken, and Catholics know that the Church takes every imaginable precaution against force or compulsion. If a number of men chose to live together in community, pay their own expenses, and attend to their own affairs in the manner most pleasing to them, we should like to know by what right, law or custom anybody would venture to interfere with them or say they shall not do so. The laws, as they now stand, are amply sufficient to protect the liberty of the individual, and there is no need of special legislation in regard to convents or monasteries. If any of these anti Catholic gentlemen is aware of monks or nuns held in durance against their will, the Courts are well able to help him to ascertain that freedom. But the private residences of these religious are as much entitled to respect and immunity from intrusion as the houses of the wealthiest or most influential citizens.

Again, it is stated that Catholics want either to destroy the public schools or else introduce sectarianism into them. Both these allegations are notoriously untrue, and are contradicted by facts well known to every intelligent man. The numerical inferiority of the Catholics is of itself sufficient proof that they but dream of destroying them, for they are upheld by five-sixths of the population. Place the Catholic side of the question at the very worst and it amounts precisely to this, that they do not like the system of education adopted in these schools, because of the absence of religious instruction, and would wish to introduce religious instruction and arrangements for their children. There is nothing superlicious or illiberal in such a demand, and most undoubtedly it does not attack the rights of any other class. It may be well enough to declare that such a thing is impracticable, that to grant it would be to render the education system too complicated, although these assertions, too, might readily be controverted and refuted, but the proposition can find in it anything detrimental to the interests of non-Catholics.

The attempts part of the conspiracy might be allowed to pass by silently if they were what they contained only, but they have been the surface from the concealed which thinner but characteristic things have been exposed. The Catholic Church is the only power which can successfully cope with the Revolutionary element, and hence the hatred and fear exercised with regard to it. The Catholic Bible is denounced by them and forbidden upon by Catholics. Words of foul abuse are hurled by Orangemen at every Catholic as a term of reproach. Was the entire tone and atmosphere of the schools Catholic so as to be distasteful and repugnant to Protestants? Why, the truth is Catholics have been constantly fighting against sectarianism in the public schools, and it has been openly threatened by ministers and proselytizers that from the schools, *Protestants* will then assail them, and upset the whole system altogether. Now, this is endeavoring to make political capital out of a falsehood, and is a most contemptible and unworthy proceeding.

NATIONALITY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

A brief extract from the Dublin *Weekly News*, which we print in another column, contains more gratifying evidence than the spirit of nationality has not yet died out of the students of Trinity College. There was a time, we know, when in spite of all government influences the great college served as a propaganda of liberal and patriotic ideas. The society of the United Irishmen, the first genuine attempt to effect a unification of all creeds for the benefit of a common country, received its birth and intellect from Trinity College. There is scarcely a prominent leader of the popular movement of 1798 who was not a graduate among its alumni. The gallant and lamented Robert Emmet was, as every reader of Irish history knows, one of its students, and was made to feel by Irishman within its walls. The poet Moore also belonged to the College, although a graduate, and, as all probability, was a revolutionist, though he managed to escape implication in the troubles which caused the expulsion of several of his fellow-students. But for long years after the abortive rebellion of 1803, Trinity College was only remarkable for its conservatism, and as every popular movement its moral weight was thrown into the scale against Ireland, and in support of its British Government. Now and then an individual student or professor with national ideas expressed the sacred cause of liberty, but the vast majority were intensely loyal to the foreign usurpation.

If Professor Isaacman wrote the touching and beautiful ballad "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" and Sheridan Le Fanu wrote "Shamus O'Brien," by mass in loudness of King William were the more natural production of the college mass. Of late years, however, a change for the better has been distinctly apparent. Whether the disestablishment of the Church has had anything to do with it we cannot say; but at all events the "Trinity boys" are much more Irish in sentiment than they used to be. The enthusiastic reception awarded to Isaac Butt, solely on account of his patriotic opinions and connection with the Home Rule movement, is convincing proof of the revival of nationalism among them. It has sorely discountenanced the old Tory element in Dublin, and the Orange newspapers have taken great pains to pretend that the demonstration had no political significance, and was a mere manifestation of exuberance of spirits, or a frolic such as would be expected from the "boys" on the resurrection of one of their gala days.

But there were other gentlemen present, more closely identified with the college, who had higher reputations for "loyalty," and there must be some good reason why one of them was not chosen as the recipient of the only yet cordial ovation. Attempts at concealment or disguise is futile, for every sensible person must acknowledge that if the students who drew Isaac Butt in triumph through the streets of Dublin did not applaud his national opinions, or endorse the agitation of which he is the head, they must have been playing a very silly part. We believe they were honest in their demonstration. It is a good sign of the prospects of Irish independence, no matter how it must be attained, whether peacefully or forcibly, to see the Trinity students abandoning the cause of England and pledging their allegiance to the land of their birth. The end of disunion will be the beginning of freedom.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Although it has been frequently charged against the French that they are incapable of understanding true liberty, and that consequently there are only two forms of government possible for them, a despotism of a king, or a despotism of a mob, we are now every day finding evidence that the reaction is rapidly losing its force, and may soon be challenged as unfounded. There is much reason for hoping that the strength of radicalism, typified by the Commune, is fast waning, and that the moderate party is gaining ground. When we hear of such a man as GAMBETTA rebuking extravagant ideas and acknowledging that liberty exists for other people in the world besides himself and his followers, we may begin to believe in the opening of a happier era for France. And when we know that such a fiery Imperialist as CASSAGNAC was courteously received in Belleville and allowed to deliver a telling and pungent speech in favor of the Italian tyranny, we may begin to see that the days of anarchy, and its consequences, has been received in favor by the choice introducing it. The "O Salutaris" is dedicated to the St. Catherine's Academy, Bethela.

From M. Gray, 105 Kearny street, we have received "Forget-me-not though I Repine," and "My Love has gone a Sailing," two very pretty flowers of song.

A just and universal dissatisfaction prevails among members of the, Legislature because of the committee appointments made by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. In both bodies, but more especially in the Assembly, San Francisco has been almost ignored, and the few selections made from this city seem to have been prompted more by the personal preferences of the appointing power, than regard for experience and fitness. Carpenter has ostracised nearly every member who didn't vote for him for Speaker, and Johnson had the bad taste to overlook such experienced and clear-headed Senators as McCoppin and Hosh.

There were bread riots in Montreal last week; a great deal of destitution prevails among the French Canadians.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The law protecting seals has been repealed, so that hereafter those clumsy animals can be killed at the impunity, to the detriment, no doubt, of the lessee of the Cliff House, but to the advantage of the small fish in our bay.

Senator Lafler pens the Board of Tide Land Commissioners abolished, and we hope he'll succeed. The only persons who benefit by that Commission are the dozen or more employés, who receive the people's money, and give no adequate return. Senator Haymond wants a Board of Irrigation —that is to say, the voluble Creed wants to provide a fat berth for some of his friends at the public expense. The bill should not pass; the farmers of the various districts can do their own irrigating far better than Mr. Haymond or any one whom his bill would bring into office.

Assemblyman Murphy, taking his cue from President Grant and Governor Irwin, has introduced a bill prohibiting the diverting the public funds towards the sustainment of "sectarian schools."

Truthful Pullen affects the role of the janitor's friend, or the American Pitmell. This gentleman has lately exchanged the humble duties of water-tender on steamboats, on account of which intimate connection with engines, he has had himself dubbed "engineer." Why Pullen, the Governor must not think that the bill creating the office of Inspector of Boilers introduced by him has the ulterior object of creating a berth for P. Jones.

Senator Rogers has introduced a bill authorising the city and county of San Francisco to provide and maintain public water works for said city and county, and to condemn and purchase private property for that purpose.

Senator McCoppin has introduced a bill fixing the Tax Collector of this city to hand over to the City Treasurer moneys paid him under protest. He has also introduced a bill providing for the opening of Fremont street, which should by all means become a law.

Speaker Carpenter has entirely ignored Assemblyman Pullen in the appointment of committees, and everything is regarded in legislative circles as the height of ingratitude, Pullen having betrayed Archer in order to elevate Carpenter.

Senator Craig has introduced Dr. Gates, Western Avenue bill. Such a highway is entirely unnecessary, and its opening will virtually confiscate the property of hundreds of small holders. It is an old hobby of the Doctor's, who thinks that he could thereby maintain the popularity of the Cliff House toll road, which has been growing since the opening of the free Park road to the beach.

Senator Donovan has introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Regents and State Board of Education, and furnish free text-books.

Assemblyman O'Connell has introduced a bill repealing the Local Option law.

The Assembly Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds visited Napa on Saturday. They investigated the affairs of the asylum and decided that a considerable sum will be required to complete the building over and above the $650,000 already appropriated.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, until January 3d. The per diem goes on work or play.

A census of the Democratic members of the Legislature was taken last week, in order to ascertain how many would be present when General Coey as Major-General. By taking no action in General McComb's case, they virtually decided to confirm that gentleman.

Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

The Spanish church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, corner of Broadway and Mason streets, although not completed, has been prepared for service by reading the first vespers, and by the solemn chanting of the hymns, if not very grand or imposing place of worship has already been secured, and our Spanish-American co-religionists are happy in the possession of a church which has been appointed pastor, and certainly no selection could have been more pleasing to the congregation, as that reverend gentleman has been for years the spiritual father of the church. On Christmas Day the first Mass will be at 5 o'clock, the second at 7½ and the third 10½. It is pleasant to know that up to the present no debt whatever has been incurred in the erection of the building, and all expenses have been met with ready cash. Moreover, there is on hand a tolerable sum for future operations, and the people have so far that the church will be finished without leaving any debt upon it. We congratulate Father Gerrigo upon this extremely satisfactory progress, and our Spanish friends upon their generous liberality and devotion to their holy faith.

Sacred Heart College.

The Christmas examinations at the Sacred Heart College commence on Monday, 20th inst., and were brought to a conclusion Friday, the 24th, and during this time the classes and entire departments were put to the test. The degree of proficiency required in each may be gathered from the following schedule:

Preparatory Department—Reading, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Writing, Drawing, Music, Latin Hymn. Intermediate Department—Orthography, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Geography, History, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music and Fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Tenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Eleventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twelfth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fourteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Seventeenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Eighteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Nineteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twentieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Twenty-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirtieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Thirty-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fortieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Forty-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fiftieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Fifty-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixtieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Sixty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, 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Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, Ninety-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundredth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and First Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Tenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Eleventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twelfth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Fourteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Fifteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Sixteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Seventeenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Eighteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Nineteenth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twentieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirtieth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-first Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-second Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-third Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Language—Grammar, Grammar, Syntax, Prosody, Rhetoric, Logic, Christian Doctrine, History, Analysis, Reading, Elocution, Writing, Drawing, Music, One Hundred and Thirty-

RISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of November 27.

ANTRIM.

No death has occurred in Donaghmore workhouse since May last, and the union graveyard has been obliged to apply for relief.

The death is announced of James Combe, Esq., J. P., of the firm of Combe & Barbour, proprietors of the extensive concern known as the Falls Road Foundry, Belfast. Mr. Combe was one of the practical and energetic men who by a quarter of a century ago built up by their exertions the manufacturing greatness of Belfast.

ARMAGH.

Details have been received of an accident which happened on Tuesday week at Dromisland to Mr. Robert Vere O'Brien, cousin to Lord Inchiquin. He was out shooting, when his brother, Captain O'Brien, fired his second barrel at a woodcock in his direction, and he received a portion of the charge in his head. A piece of his skull an inch square was carried away, leaving his brain exposed. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. Great excitement was caused in Ennis by the accident, it having been at first reported as an agrarian outrage.

It will be recollected, says the Belfast *Examiner*, that a paragraph appeared in the *Examiner* of the 20th ult., under the heading, "Tenant Right on Lord Lurgan's Estate," and giving the circumstances connected with an intended sale of a small farm of land held by John McCann, blacksmessey, and where his lordship's bailiff was sent on the day of auction to prohibit it. The sale went on, and the purchaser declared at £100, and £2 10s. fees. Nine days rolled round to the sale McCann and the purchaser were served with notices that any sale proposing to pass the tenant right interest without the sanction of Lord Lurgan was contrary to the usage of the estate, etc. The effect seized to scare the purchaser, but, as a solution of the difficulty, purchased from McCann at £102 10s., and cousinly had the license issued in his name, and the house was unroofed and the key delivered to an adjoining tenant, who in vain insisted that he did not buy it.

CLARE.

A special meeting of the members of the county Clare Farmers' Club was held on Saturday at their rooms, Francis street, Kilrush, for the appointment of a President and other officers. Mr. Patrick Spellisy said he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Samuel Scarlet as President of the Club. Mr. James McInerny seconded the motion. The proposition being put was carried with acclamation. The President, in returning thanks for the honor of electing him their President, said he believed he was a landlord; he still believed the interests of the tenant should be protected as well as of its landlord.

CORK.

Last week a portion of the bone manufactory of Messrs. W. H. Goulding & Co., at Cork, was destroyed by fire. The corporation hose was on the spot, but the presence of water was insufficient, owing to the fact that the factory is situated in a remote part of the suburbs.

There will be general and genuine sorrow, says the *Nation*, at the news of removal from among us of one of the most amiable, gentle and kindly gentlemen that ever adorned our community. Mr. James Murphy has passed away in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Murphy was a native of this city, son of the late venerable James Murphy, of Ringsenbon, one of a number of brothers, who have completed a Bishop of Cork and several others distinguished by their enmity and public usefulness. He was himself a brother of the beloved and happily still surviving Archdeacon Murphy. Besides being a magistrate, he was a supply-housekeeper, and in addition he was a director of the gas and other local governments.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Registration Committee of Bandon was held on Friday evening week, and almost all the members attended. The Rev. John Barry, C. C., was called to the chair, and after referring to Mr. Swanston's parliamentary conduct in most flattering terms, called on the Secretary (Mr. George Kingston Sherlock) to read the annual report. Mr. Sherlock then gave a most satisfactory view of the past year's proceedings and the result of the late revision, by which it appeared that the Liberal party had made great strides, and especially at the late revision had carried all before them—a statement that was received with loud applause, the party being now in a vast working majority of 23.

GALWAY.

The Rev. P. Kiernan, C. C., who acted as manager of the Boys' Industrial School, Salthill, Galway, since its establishment, has resigned, and will be succeeded in the management of the institution by the Rev. R. Gahan, P. P., Oranmore, who will reside in the school, where an entire suite of apartments has been placed at his disposal.

KERRY.

Dr. Lawlor, who has been one of the dispensary doctors in Tralee for a period of twenty-one years, sent in his resignation to the dispensary committee last week on the score of failing health, and asked for a superannuation allowance. The resignation was accepted, and the committee, by 13 votes to 10, recommended that Dr. Lawlor, in consideration of his long and valuable service, should get the maximum pension the law allows.

Lately there lived at Flimby, near Tralee, a family named Mason, consisting of a father and mother, with their children Oliver and Alice. The father died in May last. Soon afterwards the mother died, and about a month ago the young man, Oliver Mason, leaving Alice alone surviving. The body of the young man was exhumed, and symptoms being found in the stomach, his sister was taken into custody charged with the murder. Soon then the bodies of the mother and father have been exhumed. In the stomach of the mother Dr. Cremen has deposed that he found large quantities of arsenic. The analysis in the case of the father has not yet been completed.

KILKENNY.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Canice's, Kilkenny, was held on the 30th October, to express sympathy with the Imperial priest (Very Rev. Dean McDonald) in the matter of the annoyance to which he has been subjected by the Celtic legal proceedings. A subscription was set on foot to enable him to meet the expenses of those proceedings, and a considerable sum was subscribed—S. O. Bryan, Esq., M. P., giving £20, and R. Wadsworth, Esq., M. P., £50. In sending his subscription, Mr. Wadsworth writes:—I have no sympathy with Father O'Keefe, who should leave the Church if he is not prepared to obey its rules."

LONDONDERRY.

At the petty sessions court of Londonderry an opposition was made on behalf of Mr. Thomas McConnell, of the firm of McCosker & Co., whiskey grocers, to have a warrant issued for the arrest of Benjamin T. Cullen and Thomas Irwin two sub-constables. The application was founded on the sworn information of Mr. McConnell, who stated that on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, in consequence of information from one of his female servants, he went to the hall door of his private house at Crawford Square. Standing at the foot of the steps leading to the door he saw a sub-constable, and leaning against him another man who appeared to be a civilian. Mr. McConnell asked the sub-constable who that was the man with him, and what was the matter with him? He (the sub-constable) who has taken ill on the Asylum road." Mr. McConnell descended the steps, and then he discovered that the person he believed was a civilian was another sub-constable under the influence of drink. He then asked what had brought them there to disturb respectable people at that hour, and was immediately struck round the throat by one of the sub-constables (Cullen), while the other (Irwin) caught him and struck him by the left arm. His wife brought him a stick which he smashed over Cullen's head. After some difficulty he managed to escape from their hold and get into the house. He spoke to them through the dining-room window, and Irwin went down on his knees and begged of him not to prosecute them. Constable McLaughlin afterwards came up and took them into custody. After a short consultation the presiding magistrate agreed to issue the warrant. Late in the afternoon the offenders were brought up in custody before Captain Hughes, who admitted them out on bail to appear on Thursday before the local justices in petty sessions.

LOUTH.

Martin Spellissy, a farmer, died last week, near Boonbeg, aged, says the *Irish Times*, 100 years. His only child, a daughter, died a few years ago, at the age of 70. She left behind her a fully five years older than her husband.

Sir Peter Tait's large army clothing factory in Limerick was closed last week in consequence of the firm having only a few work for their numerous employes of both sexes. Over 600 hands have been thrown out of employment.

Last week a deputation of about thirty members of the Manchester Corporation, headed by the President, Mr. John Godsell, and composed of representatives of the various trades who had been engaged in the recent strike, waited upon the Mayor, A. Heil, Esq., and his town hall, and presented him with an illuminated address expressive of their gratitude for the valuable assistance which he had rendered in bringing to a satisfactory termination the matters in dispute.

At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, held on Saturday, several fellows were among the applicants for admission. They confessed that they were lately discharged from jail, after undergoing imprisonment for vagrancy. They, with others, were in the habit of nightly frequenting a friendly lime kiln in the suburbs, and there ensued themselves by playing leap frog, jumping, potatoes, and such like, to refresh themselves, and which they appropriated and stole from any neighboring farmer. Their doing so having been reported to the police station nearest the lime kiln, a raid was made on the jolly paupers, their capture effected, and finally they received sentence for their offence. Now that hardy fellows were reared in the workhouse, there appeared to the Guardians said, a curious illustration of how the Poor Law works here. One of the fellows coolly informed the Guardians that he left a situation where he received £20 yearly, the pay being too small. The others made excuses that they had left their employment because but were refused; but the Guardians said they were idle vagabonds, and those who would not work at any honest calling. They were all rejected by the Board, much to the amusement of those in the house, who, the master said, could be made useful in the house.

LOUTH.

The solemn and impressive ceremony of profession took place, says the *Dundalk Democrat*, in the chapel of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Dundalk, on Wednesday week. The young ladies who received the black veil from his Grace the Primate were Della Duffy, Mary Anne Bligh, Nanny Carr, of the late John McGough, Esq., Prior Hill House (in religion, Sister Mary Columba), Miss Hughes, Miss Mary Ann Malone, Esq., Heinstown (in religion, Sister Mary Regis).

On Thursday week a deputation from Dundalk, consisting of Messrs. Michael Kelly, J. P.; James Murphy, E. H. Mecredie, J. P.; Thomas Hughes, Andrew O'Neill, Patrick Hagarty and James Carroll, waited on Colonel Hardy, J. P., at his residence, Mountain Lodge, Newry, and presented him with a purse containing upwards of eighty sovereigns, as a testimonial by the people of Dundalk as a testimonial to the reverend gentleman on the appointment to the parish of Upper Kilkeny. After the presentation, Father Hardy entertained the members of the deputation and a number of other friends at dinner.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A meeting of the ratepayers and people of the town of Maryborough was held in the town hall last week, Mr. John Gaskell, J. P., in the chair, to consider the advisability of sanctioning the Board of Guardians, as the sanitary authority, borrowing £1,000 to complete the main drainage of the town.

On Wednesday week a farmer named Graham died at Ballyfinn, a place about five miles from Maryborough. He had been engaged on the farm, on to a cousin, William Graham, residing in Mountmellick. On Wednesday night a wake was being held in the house of the dead man, when about two o'clock the two brothers, Buchanan and Forbes, and his sister Ada Jade, arrived, and, it is alleged, took the furniture out of the house, quenched the fire, and went through some other form of taking possession, winding up by calling the corpse out of the bed, placing it on a chair, and taking it to their own house, in the neighborhood, where the wake was resumed. The parties were arrested and brought before the Court of petty sessions, at Mountrath, whose Rochfort, Parkes and Adelaide Grahams were sent to the county jail. They were liberated on bail on Friday week, but were again brought upon Saturday at a special Court at Mountrath, and sent forward for trial, bail being accepted for their appearance.

ROSCOMMON.

A sad accident, says the Roscommon *Messenger* of Saturday, occurred on Thursday last, whereby the wife of a small farmer named Duffy, living near Kilglass, lost her life. She and her husband went on that day to sell a firkin of butter at the market of Carrick on Shannon, and here, as is too usual, they were delayed till a late hour before being paid, and the night being exceedingly dark, on the road home the cart on which they were sitting at an unprotected portion of the road within half a mile of Hill street, on the Strokestown side. The poor woman fell underneath and was smothered in the ditch before she could be found and released, while her husband had a narrow escape.

SLIGO.

An election took place on Wednesday week in Sligo for the purpose of filling up the vacancies in the harbor board created by outgoing members. The members on the occasion were Messrs. Robert Crawford and Simon Cullen (representatives of businessholders), Harper Campbell and Simon O'Connor (representatives of traders). There was no opposition to any of the four gentlemen, all of whom were returned.

TIPPERARY.

The Nenagh Guardians have received a sealed order, dated 17th November, from the Local Government Board, sanctioning the expenditure of £1,000 to make sewers in the town of Nenagh.

At the Nenagh petty sessions on Saturday, Mr. C. Going in the chair, and six other magistrates in attendance, Mr. John Bull was unanimously elected clerk of petty sessions in place of his father, Mr. William Bull, who resigned, after having held that office for forty years.

An unfortunate man named John Healy, a cooper, was arrested last week by the Nenagh police because he had the misfortune to resemble an escaped convict described in the *Hue and Cry*. A warden, who came from Spike Island for the purpose of identification, and the prisoner was not the man, wanted upon which Healy was dismissed.

On Friday week Mrs. Bourke, sen., says the *Freeman*, accompanied by her daughter, the widow of the late Captain Bourke, with her now at Killenaia House), paid a visit to her husband, Martin Bourke, who with his son are now tried for the murder of Mr. Stephen Scanlan. She was permitted to see her husband in the hospital of the Nenagh jail, where he is now lying very ill. Her husband is suffering from heart disease. Mrs. Scanlan remained in the carriage outside the jail gate waiting for her mother's return. After some time she noticed the latter would be too long for her to wait, so she drove to the hotel. In the evening both returned to Killenaia House. Old Mrs. Bourke did not ask to see her son. Martin Bourke is in his 76th year, and is so prostrated with heart disease that it is considered impossible for him to survive till next assizes.

Anne Sheehan, a farmer's daughter, of Templederry, pays the *Nenagh Guardian*, as the papers say, "of prepossessing appearance," has received, and Murdock was soon thereafter removed. while Joyce and McDonald continued to thrive, and on one occasion gave Murdock a thrashing for having confessed. It is regarded as strange that the Government did not make use of the information. Joyce is now at an evicted date.

General McDonald, now in jail, is said to have confessed complicity in the whisky ring. The scheme grew out of an order from Washington to collect prompt duty. The machinery once in order, it occurred to them that it would be easy to collect money for their own use, and it was done. He states that Avery is innocent, that the notes and telegrams attributed to General Babcock are genuine, but none of them referred to the whisky ring. He expressed that during the late Collector Ford's administration a woman employed in the office was ambushed to act as his deputy that considerable controversy sprung out of this arrangement, and that Babcock's telegrams all had reference to this woman, not the official position she occupied. Collector Ford was interrogated upon the ring by McKee of the *Globe Democrat*, who was well paid for his story work.

TYRONE.

We thought the age of superstition had departed in this favored land of education, and that the old beliefs in banshees, fairies and bobgoblins had, with the advance of science, fled from our shores within our borders. In the Ballygawley petty sessions court-house, on last Friday, however, as the last petty sessions held there discloses. A farmer had a charge against one of his neighbors for the theft of milk" from his cow by pulling a certain number of straws from out the thatch of the cow-house, and using at the same time a certain incantation favoring such, and of an old gentleman usually represented by having a cloven foot and other insignia of an unbeautiful appearance. The plaintiff was prepared to prove that such an act had been committed by the accused, and that from that it was not giving him the requisite amount of milk, but whether or not he would have succeeded in the way he had done in consequence of the act mentioned, we cannot say, as the magistrates dismissed the case at once.

WEXFORD.

The Enniscorthy Board of Guardians, presided over by Lord Carew, have resolved to employ the Jubilee nurse as nurses in the workhouse hospital, and, in accordance with the request of the Catholic clergy, have appointed a nurse of their own to be always in attendance to attend Mass every morning to the Cathedral.

A startling and important special from St. Louis states that Lindsey Murdock, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Missouri District in 1870, was engaged with Joyce and McDonald in defrauding the Government. In June of that year, overcome by fear, he wrote a full confession, sworn to before a Judge, and sent the sworn and certified affidavits to Washington, one to President Grant, one to Babcock and the other to Secretary Richardson. No response was received, and Murdock was soon thereafter removed. while Joyce and McDonald continued to thrive, and on one occasion gave Murdock a thrashing for having confessed. It is regarded as strange that the Government did not make use of the information. Joyce is now at an evicted date.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy six is the centennial year. It includes the year in which the portico House of Representatives, the first stone (the corner stone) of the Washington and last year of the twenty-fifth year (one of a President of the United States. All of these events are matters of great interest and importance, especially the (whether) and the year of (and) and every one of them with which it will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in The Sun.

The opposition House of Representatives, taking the field in March next, will be a new body, with new organization and new leaders, and the Republican majorities and hundreds of (heavy) administration (men) will be in the report of the investigations (of) and ornamental branch (ought) in the last four years of (the) administration.

The first term of the Tenth Annual Session of Centennial will be in (1876).

TERMS:

DAILY, by mail, (postage prepaid in advance) Every day except Sundays, one year.....$6 00
Every day except Sundays, six months.....3 00
Every day except Sundays, one month.....0 60
Every day including Sundays, one year.....7 70
Every day including Sundays, six months.....3 85
Every day including Sundays, one month.....0 65

THE SUNDAY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscription, postage prepaid, for a month or $1.20 a year, twenty-four cents a month or $2.60 per year. We have no traveling agents. Address,

THE SUN, New York City.

The Prince in India.

The Prince of Wales has been moving along at a pace called Poonah. Great crowds of salaaming natives looked on at the royal pageant, and there was much triumph, colored lanterns, festoons of flowers, triumphal arches, flags, salutes and volleys —everything, in fact, but the element of popular welcome. Natives by tens of thousands stare listlessly at the passing show, but starting seems quite to satisfy or stupefy them, for neither by mouth or hand do they give any active token of feeling. The reason of this we take to be that they have no particular feeling to express. Indeed, for that matter, why should they? Here and there we find addresses and replies exchanged between the native folk and the Prince, the emanations of cordial feeling on both sides being probably specimens of the literary work of her Majesty's civil servants.

At Poonah, one of the arches bore a truly heroic and unmistakably British motto: "John Bull and Rose Bud Forever." Another, addressed directly to the mind of the royal visitor, bore this sweetly-simple request, "Tell Mamma we are very glad to see you." The Prince, let us add, ought to be glad to see *them* as well, if it is true, as we find it stated, that the native princes are preparing for him sumptuous presents. For instance, it is reported that the Maharajah of Cashmere will give him a gold chair, a jeweled sword worth four thousand pounds, some shawls of the value of a thousand pounds apiece, and so on to the tune of a very pretty lump. Considering that only sixty thousand pounds was voted by the House of Commons for the journey from the Prince to the native chiefs, it strikes us that H. R. H. will not rather a shabby figure among those lordly Easterns, unless, indeed, he should take advantage of the absence of spreadeagleism, and come right away home again before the splendid gifts of the Nabobs shame the shallowness of the royal purse.—*Dublin Weekly News, November 20.*

It is alleged that Count Spee, brother-in-law of Count Bruhl, recently made overtures to the Papal party associating himself, or the Crown Prince of Germany, when he came to the throne, would inaugurate a more lenient policy towards the Catholic Church, and that a negative was returned on behalf of the Prince.

Grant's right-hand man and private Secretary, General Orville Babcock, having been convicted of about a thousand criminal acts, was suggested as a proper personage for foreign mission, by the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.—N. T. SHAW, plaintiff, vs. A. V. SHAW, defendant.—Action brought in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California send greeting to A. V. SHAW, defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed in said city and county of San Francisco, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or if served elsewhere within thirty days—or you will be notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arrested for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, this 24 day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. [L.s.]

WILLIAM MABNEY, Clerk.
By JAMES M. ASHOE, Deputy Clerk.
J. HOWARD SMITH, 521 Sansome street, attorney for plaintiff.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—IN JUSTICES Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Action brought in said Court and the complaint filed in said City and County.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH, plaintiff, vs. ALFRED A. WEST, defendant.

The People of the State of California to ALFRED A. WEST, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Justices' Court of the City and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed in said city and county within ten days after the service on you of this summons.

The said action is brought to recover $200 in gold coin, with interest at one per cent. per month on the sum of $100, from the 15th day of September, 1875, until the date said named, to the plaintiff for $200, for the use of money by defendant from plaintiff, and for failure to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for said amount and interest due, together with costs of suit.

The action has been assigned, and you are required to appear and answer on the 27th day of November, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Witness my hand this 15th day of September, 1875.

By order of HENRY I. JOACHIMSEN, [L.s.] Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

OSH. I. WERRIEN, Clerk of said Court.
By C. A. LOMBARD, Deputy Clerk.
JAMES KEN, attorney for plaintiff, 421 Clay street, and 8th Municipal District, San Francisco. ad13m

EDUCATIONAL.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good business education in as short a time as possible.

The French language is taught in every branch taught in the College, and is the language of special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly criticised and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Library.....2 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August, 1875.
BRO. TEOPHANE, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches taught in the best Academies. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half-yearly in advance)

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$100 00
Piano, and use of instruments, per month.....$3 50 @ 5 00
Harp, per month.....$3 00
No extra charge for Plain sewing, Fancy Needlework or Drawing.

The extensive year of the months and a half constitutes the session. Next session will open on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
1938 Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of its State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence its Twenty-sixth Annual Session on MONDAY August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid for once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$75 00
Washing, per quarter.....$12 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the attending physician) per quarter.....$ 5 00

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German languages, nor for Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

Pupils are required to be provided with a Bible, Prayer Book, Spoon, Fork, Knife, Napkin and Silver Goblet, all to be present at the opening of the Session. au7-1f

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most delightful and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction necessary to form the most accomplished ladies for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, and, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the Church.

The next session will commence on the first Monday on the 16th of August, and ends about the middle of June, 1876. Terms, including bedding, washing and tuition (with the exception of Music and Drawing) during the session, except in case of sickness or dismissal, $250 per year. No deduction will be made for absence from date of entrance.

TERMS:

One year (payable half-yearly in advance).....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Ceiling.....40 00
Use of Piano.....50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

The scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August, and ends about the middle of June.

Washing, Fuel, Lights, Bedding and Medicines, Extra. Fee.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND ..... CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake, and commanding an extensive frontage on the Estuary, combines every advantage that is required in the modern improvements—as regards healthy location, and is easily accessible from all parts.

The course of study embraces the various branches taught in first-class Academies.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance).

Board and Tuition, per month.....$20 00
Washing.....2 00
Use and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution).....2 00
Physician's fee, Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is most delightfully situated, opposite the Mission Church, between Second and Third streets. The pure and desirable location in every way, the class-rooms are fitted up with a view to the enjoyment and the mental advantage of the young ladies confided to their care, and as a consequence they present an attractive appearance for beautiful exercise during the intervals of study.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best literary institutions of the country.

The first term of the Tenth Annual Session will commence July 19, 1875.

TERMS:

Per quarter session (payable in advance).....$ 50 00
Board, including bed, use of bedding, washing, fuel and lights.....$ 40 00
Drawing and Painting.....$ 10 00
Vocal Music and use of Piano.....$ 10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Tuition per month (in advance).....$ 2 00
Tuition per month in the Primary Department.....$ 1 00
Tuition per quarter in the Preparatory Department.....$ 3 00
Tuition per quarter in the Higher Department.....$ 5 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Musical Philosophy and Chemicals, each year, per month.....$ 1 00
For the use of Instruments, as above, each year.....$ 10 00

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Graduation Fee.....$ 10 00
Use of Library.....$ 2 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....$ 5 00
Use of Chemicals.....$ 5 00
Use of Instruments, each.....$ 10 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges.
Use of Bed, Bedding, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Medicine, Extra. Fee.

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Washing.....2 00
Use and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution).....2 00
Physician's fee, Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FIRST opened in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with full powers to confer academical honors. Departments—Collegiate and Scientific.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library of 8,000 volumes.

The Collegiate course comprises a thorough English, Classical and Commercial education.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August, and ends about the middle of June, 1876. Terms, including bedding and washing, $250 per session. Entrance fee, to be paid only once, $10. Physician's fee and Medicines, Extra. Fee.

Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges.

Washing will be required once a week. Students are required to provide themselves with a Bible, Prayer Book, Spoon, Fork, Knife, Napkin and Silver Goblet, all to be marked with the owner's name.

For further particulars apply to the Superior of the College.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FIRST opened in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with full powers to confer academical honors. Departments—Collegiate and Scientific.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library of 8,000 volumes.

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For further particulars apply to the Superior of the College.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday in August, 1875. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged from the date of entrance.

The object of the institution is to give a practical education, Classical and Philosophical, at the lowest possible rate, and thereby place it within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$ 5 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....$150 00
Physician's Fee.....Extra.
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Payments will be required semi-annually in advance.
Parents will pay for medical attendance.
Clothing.....Extra.
Money will not be advanced by the College for expenses of pupils, unless by written order.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. RONO, S. A.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN ..... Proprietor.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well-known and popular House, is now thoroughly refitting the same in the most complete manner, and will spare no pains to merit the liberal patronage of the public. Having for three successive terms filled the position of Steward of the College, he is in a position to cater to the wants of the Clergy and Students, and solicits a share of their patronage. Rates reasonable. au14-1f

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.

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STATUARY, TOMBS, MANTEL PIECES, ETC.

And every description of MARBLE WORK.

DESIGNING, MODELING, ETC.

And every price and description of Monumental and Ornamental work a specialty.

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WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY & FARM Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted perfect. For prices and catalogues apply to MENEELY & COMPANY,
West Troy, N. Y.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTION incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 26th day of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees, such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough practical, scientific and Philosophical education, to those who intend to enter upon the active duties of life, or to pursue a classical course preparatory to the study of a profession.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library of 8,000 volumes.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$ 2 00
Tuition, in Classical Department.....$ 3 00
Tuition, in Higher Department.....$ 5 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Musical Philosophy and Chemicals, each year, per month.....$ 1 00
For the use of Instruments, as above, each year.....$ 10 00

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Graduation Fee.....$ 10 00
Use of Library.....$ 2 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....$ 5 00
Use of Chemicals.....$ 5 00
Use of Instruments, each.....$ 10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Use of Bed, Bedding, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Medicine, Extra. Fee.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND ..... CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake, and commanding an extensive frontage on the Estuary, combines every advantage that is required in the modern improvements—as regards healthy location, and is easily accessible from all parts.

The course of study embraces the various branches taught in first-class Academies.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance).

Board and Tuition, per month.....$20 00
Washing.....2 00
Use and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution).....2 00
Physician's fee, Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is most delightfully situated, opposite the Mission Church, between Second and Third streets. The pure and desirable location in every way, the class-rooms are fitted up with a view to the enjoyment and the mental advantage of the young ladies confided to their care, and as a consequence they present an attractive appearance for beautiful exercise during the intervals of study.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best literary institutions of the country.

The first term of the Tenth Annual Session will commence July 19, 1875.

TERMS:

Per quarter session (payable in advance).....$ 50 00
Board, including bed, use of bedding, washing, fuel and lights.....$ 40 00
Drawing and Painting.....$ 10 00
Vocal Music and use of Piano.....$ 10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Tuition per month (in advance).....$ 2 00
Tuition per month in the Primary Department.....$ 1 00
Tuition per quarter in the Preparatory Department.....$ 3 00
Tuition per quarter in the Higher Department.....$ 5 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments, as above, each year.....$ 10 00

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Graduation Fee.....$ 10 00
Use of Library.....$ 2 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....$ 5 00
Use of Chemicals.....$ 5 00
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CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND ..... CALIFORNIA.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITU

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Welcome to Thee, heavenly stranger,
Mid'st our waste Thy home to be,
Though Thy birthplace was a manger,
Nations saw her God in Thee.
While Thy lowly home was wanting
All that earthly pride could bring,
Seraphs by the side of Joy were chanting,
Unto Thee, unclad a new-born King.

In Thy stable birthplace lowly
Angels waite Thy behest,
While Thy mother, maiden holy,
Clasp'd Thee to her spotless breast.
Shepherds o'er their flocks were tending
In Bethlehem's lonely plains by night,
Saw the heav'nly host descending,
Filled with wond'ring, stirring delight.

They their flocks left unprotected,
Wandering over the plains afar,
Through devious ways to Thee directed,
By Thy radiant natal star.
Wise men, too, with presents laden,
Myrrh rare and perfumes sweet,
From lands afar, rich robes arrayed in,
Came to worship at Thy feet.

And in adoration kneeling
On Thy hungry straw bed,
While Thy mother, maiden holy,
Watched o'er Thy wee new grip;
God and God-like, condescending,
As the tie-day that saw Thy birth,
Mercy (with Thy justice blending)
Show unto us, son of earth."

Lisbia's then the land of sorrow,
Seat of pain the piercing smart;
Let us hope and comfort borrow
From the love that left Thy part—
Mother, maiden, child all meaning,
Clad the earth in clement cover;
The "better part" let man engage in,
Guided by the hand of peace.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The will of the late Duke of Modena declares the Holy See heir to his rights over ex-duke Francis.

—On the 12th November Prince Charles, of Solms-Braunfels, died at Rheingrafenstein, after a long and painful illness. Two months before he had been happily reconciled to his Holy Mother Church, and made his profession of faith to Count Von Galen, the parish priest of St. Christopher's at Mayence.

—The St. George's Club, recently established, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Petre, and the O'Conor Don, M. P., in the room of the late Stafford Club, was opened on Saturday, November 13th, and even on the first day was admirably well attended. The arrangements and the general decorations of the new Club appear to be really admirable.

—His Holiness Pius IX., the 257th Roman Pontiff, is the 256th successor of St. Peter. Elected Pope on the 16th June and crowned on the 21st June, 1846, the Holy Father is in the 30th year of his Pontificate. Born on the 13th May, 1792, he is in his 84th year. The Sacred College at present comprises within it 56 Cardinals. Of the number of Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops show a grand total of 1,166. Those in the British Empire there are 128 Catholic prelates.

—On Sunday, 31st, ult., his Holiness the Pope, in presence of the Sacred College of Cardinals, promulgated the decree in reference to the proposed beatification of the Venerable Alphonsus of Orsoo, of the Venerable Charles of Sezze, and of the Venerable Ursula of Bologna. On the same day to the Chapel of the Propaganda Monsig. Stephen Bendaji, Bishop of Nicomedia, and M. Jean Hovsep, a layman, appointed the Armenian schism, and were received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Sacred College of the Propaganda.

—On Thursday, 18th November, the Rector and students of the Irish College in Rome went to the Vatican, and were received in audience by his Holiness Pope Pius IX. An address was read by one of the students, Mr. Bartholomew O'Keeffe, of the diocese of Cloyne, in Ireland. Mgr. Kirby laid an offering before his Holiness of the sum of £650 from the Bishops and diocese of Ireland, a few days previously, Mgr. Kirby had presented the Pope with £2,550 from the Cardinal Archbishop and the diocese of Dublin.

—A religious ceremony of a particularly interesting character was performed some weeks ago at the Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, the Rev. Mr. J. Cullen was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Victoria, Most Rev. Dr. Raimondi. The local press remarks among the event interesting as that no Irishman or Englishman had been previously ordained in Hongkong. Rev. Mr. Cullen is a native of the county Kilkenny, nephew to the late Alderman Cullen, J. P., of that county, and brother-in-law to Mr. John Ryan, T.C., of the firm of Ryan & Poulan, Broad street, Waterford.

—A correspondent of the *Freeman*, speaking of the arrival at Madras of Most Rev. Dr. Fennell and the nuns of the Presentation Order, who accompanied him from Ireland, gives a very interesting piece of information, which we quote in its entirety: "You may, says the correspondent, "that so far back as 1841 a convent of the Presentation Order was established at Madras, and the late Dr. Fennelly, the foundation coming from the long-established convent in Maynooth. Most likely the date of the establishment of the Order at Madras is perfectly correct, but the credit should not be given to Maynooth, but to the grand old house at Rahan. In the year above mentioned Mother Francis Xavier Cuppen, whose whole ambition, from the moment she entered as Order and took the name of the Apostle of the Indies, was that she might be permitted to literally follow in the footsteps of her patron, left her native land, entered the door into that bound her to what was in its truest sense her *Alma Mater*, the Rahan Convent, and under the auspices of the late bishop founded the Madras Presentation House. Preaching in her child the service of her Saviour, she labored, and successfully, for thirty-four years in her Master's vineyard, until Mr. 1, last, when she surrendered her pur spirit into the hands of the Almighty. They did, then as a mark of the high appreciation, not only of the saintly virtues of the foundress (Mrs. Cuppen), but of the good zeal in so carrying out the holy aspirations of the Order which so essentially distinguished the ladies of the parish of Rahan, Bishop Dr. Fennelly, on his recent visit to Ireland, made arrangements that in future the Rahan novitiate will be trained in the Rahan establishment."

MAX ADELER'S ARTESIAN WELL.

Max Adeler has the following: They have been boring an artesian well out at the iron foundry, and for sometime the work seemed to go along very slowly. The boring was done with a 160-inch auger fixed in the end of an iron rod, which was twisted around by a wheel worked by two men. One day, after they had gone down a great many feet, they tried to pull the rod out, but it would not come. They were afraid to use much force lest the auger should come off and stay in the hole, and so the boring went along until enough they supposed to keep an inning, and to start to the force of the water, when they struck it, in drive the loose dirt from the hole. When they had gone down about 85 feet further, and one day, just as they were in question his boy came running into the house and told him to come into the garden quick, for there was some kindof an extraordinary animal with a sharp nose burrowing out of the ground. Murphy concluded that it must be either a potato bug or a grasshopper that had been hatched in the spring, and he took out a bottle of bug poison to drop on it when it came up. When Murphy reached the spot there certainly was some kind of a creature slowly pushing its way up through the sod. Its nose seemed to resemble a sharp point like steel. Murphy dropped some poison on it, but it didn't appear to mind the sand, but kept slowly sweeping up from the ground. Then Murphy felt it, and was astonished to find that it felt exactly like the end of a fork prong. He sent the boy in to call Perkins and the rest of the neighbors.

Pretty soon a large crowd collected, and by this time the animal had emerged to the extent of a couple of inches. Everybody was surprised to see that it looked exactly like the end of a large auger, and that its three timid men were so scared at the idea of such a thing actually growing out of the earth that they suddenly got over the fence and left. Perkins couldn't recount for it, but he suggested that maybe somebody might have planted a gimlet there, and it had taken root and blossomed out into an auger; but he admitted that he never heard of such a thing before. Murphy said if that kind of thing would work, he probably might go into the business regularly, and raise crops by planting bunches of augers and sowing pistols. The excitement increased so that the men who were boring the artesian well knocked off at noon over to see the phenomenon. It was noticed that as they stopped work the auger seemed to grow, and when they arrived they looked at it for a minute, and one of them said: "Bill, do you recognize that auger?" "Well, I do," said Bill. "Well, Bill, you go and unbitch that wheel from the other end of the rod." Bill did so; and then the other men asked the crowd to take hold of the auger and pull. They did so, and out came 450 feet of iron rod. That auger had slid off to the side, turned upward, and came to the surface in Murphy's garden. Then the artesian well was abandoned, and Brown, Jones&Brown, bought a steam pump and began to get water from the river.

Denis McCarthy's Grit.

Denis McCarthy, from Cork, aged 28, was admitted to the operating theatre at Mott's clinic, in Bellevue Hospital College on Wednesday. Several months ago a chair struck his upper jaw and cheek bone on the right side. Dr. Mott found a dead or necrosed bone in the wound, which would have to be removed.

"Will you take something, my good fellow, or try it without?" asked Dr. Mott, after the patient had directed himself of coat and vest, and was standing ready beside the table.

Denis' countenance lighted up with pleasant anticipation, but when one of the students brought the whisky jar he turned what the "something" was.

"Drink you, no, sir," he said; "I don't want any."

"Then's a brave fellow," said Mott, encouragingly.

The operation about to be performed is painful and protracted. Seated upon the table with his legs astride, the patient, said, "I'm ready, sir." The doctor made a long incision down to the bone, the line of the injury. Then, with the hands of his knife, he pried back the flesh on each side; ripped the periosteum off the bone, and pushed it back out of the way; cut gingerly with the cutting forceps, and finally the temporal artery here and the carotid gland there, dodging other important vessels and nerves; made the ligations into the interior of Denis' jaw.

Denis continued to smile pleasantly. One of his hands, drooping over the edge of the table, was raised all the while; his breathing was not hurried, and he joined heartily in regularly 92 strokes per minute. Dr. Taylor sopped up the blood with a sponge, as the daily wrought the ragged scalpel inputed no larger roosele the hemorrhage was slight.

The necrosed portions of the bone were reached and taken away. The bone's fissures were sawed—perforated—pincers with keen edges, which seem capable of dividing with almost equal ease a loaf of sugar or the bone of a quill's leg. Denis still maintained his placid demeanor. The touch of the cold steel would make most people shudder, and smagied nerves did not make him shudder, and even at the horrid crunch of the bone he did not wince.

There were instruments to poke in, and others to pull out. Denis was asked not to pry out loose bits, and others to hook on to the flesh here and there when some was taking the bone out of the way. Dr. Mott used all of them, but Denis did not seem conscious that was anything more serious than having his hair cut in the operation.

"Quiegenilant, my man?" asked Dr. Taylor, with kindly insult.

"Oh! I'm in no hurry, sir. Take your own time," responded Denis, smiling.

The operation lasted twenty-seven minutes. Then the pieces of dead bone were taken out, the remaining surfaces smoothed, everything put in place and the incision sewed up. What he had undergone was more painful than having a leg cut off. When all was over he walked off the table, still smiling. The students applauded him heartily.—*N. Y. Sun, Dec.* 15.

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR.—On last Sabbath the Roman Catholics dedicated their new Cathedral of the Holy Name, situate on the corner of Nass and Superior streets. It is the most beautiful temple in its interior design and execution we have ever seen. There is not a dollar of debt on it, though the property and building cost $200 000. One evening a few days ago we strayed into the temple out of curiosity, and found a half dozen Irish girls and two Irishmen, of the poorer class, walking about and admiring it. Addressing a few inquiries to them we found that they were brimful of happy pride and gratification; and they seemed to think it should be built up with an effected air of pre-ministership. It was their church. They felt just as free and happy as if not much at home in it as if every dollar of it once had been paid out of their own pockets. We must, say, and fire style, please, and quote Scripture, and point to the lessons of history as much as we will, there is not after the mighty fact that less was a Mother Church. And that she is to be home-proof, through the devil himself were inside of it.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

ALL who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in relieving disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a

TO MARY ON THE DEEP.

It was on a balmy October day
My lovely Mary sailed away
For the distant realms of the Chinese land,
To seek the beauties of the heathen strand;
And oft on fancy's fairy wing
My thoughts have wander'd how to sing
The heart's fond idol within the deep
Which should unveil the pangs of each sad hour.

But, alas! let me to the desert flee,
Where I may tell the tale of my sad woe—
Where none may know nor meet with ever see
The silent pangs which prey on me.

For, you and you alone I love—
I swear it by the almighty powers above;
For you I look, for you I weep,
For you my heart shall ever beat;
For you I think, for you I sigh,
For you the heart beats fond and high.

And until I sink and still I pray
For my safe return on that day
When shall make the heart rejoice,
And feel once more the power of thy sweet voice.
Then the heart shall radiate in all its glee,
And feel the consoling thrills and pleasure of the hour—
When I shall rest the long-looked-for ship
That bears my lovely Mary o'er her long and weary trip!
When I shall once more behold the beauteous form
That has so long enchained my fancy in the royal chain.
And shall forever sit enshrined in my troubled breast
Until time and good heaven shall afford it rest.
M. W.

MORE DARK LANTERNS.

Grant and the Principal Members of his Cabinet Members of an Anti-Catholic Association.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The *Herald* this morning publishes the text of the constitution of the Order of American Union, a secret order, which, it is alleged, has been used for corrupting elections in the interest of President Grant's administration. It alleges that President Grant, Postmaster General Jewell and ex-Speaker Blaine are members of the Order, besides many other prominent men in politics. It also asserts that the Order has for its aim a decided, persistent, social and political war on all Roman Catholics in this country. It opposes the extension of churches, prevents Catholic citizens from holding offices, and works generally to destroy Ulrich's religion, who will be run by the Order for a third term. Most of the offices holders in the Postoffices and Custom Houses are said to be members of the Order. A Republican secret organization, the counterpart of the Order, is opposed to diversion of the school fund; pledges members to sustain a republican form of government and expel aggressions of the Romanists. The Order was organised in 1867, with the avowed purpose of defranchising Roman Catholics. In national government is called the Senate, while the State organizations are called Legislatures, and those latter are divided into subordinate councils. Speaker Blaine was initiated privately.

And now Senator B. Anthony doesn't favor the Centennial. She has seen so many, that they have become monotonous to her.

Where Does it all Come From?

Pains and gusts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membranes with their secretions, the nose, the bronchial tubes, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and send it out in the shape of the loathsome discharge. The liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is the blood that is diseased, and not the nose. To cure, gain flesh and restore health by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Relief is also sure directly upon these disagreeable symptoms being used by druggists and dealers in medicine.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The publishers of the long and standing Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country merchants in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every portion of the Western Hemisphere. Those unacquainted with the wonderful practical advice contained in this publication, should send for a copy. An amount of information is given, relative to health, disease, hygiene, antidotes, and miscellaneous statistics, chronological items, &c., which will be found of great value, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1876 is pronounced by the press to be a medical work now published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who may request them to do so.

Just Arrived! Just Arrived!

J. M. Ryan, 130 Third street, desires to call the attention of housekeepers to his large and well-assorted stock of the latest styles of the Hungarian jute striped, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Any person favoring him with a call will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON PECK, San Francisco.]

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra Family at $6 @ $6 50; Superfine, $5 @ $5 50.

WHEAT.—The break in the freight market continues somewhat to sustain the prices of Wheat. Shipping is quotable at $1 37½ @ $1 40 for good to choice; $1 37½ @ $1 40 for milling, both of shipping and milling, have been quite large, and the receipts of the week have been liberal, and ordinary coast qualities run from $1 32½ @ $1 40.

BARLEY.—The market is peaceful at $1 17½@ 1 32½ for feed grades; brewing at 1 40@1 55. Chevalier, $1 47½@1 65.

OATS.—Feed are quotable at $1 @ $1 05; Gray, $1 @ $1 10; White, $1 @ $1 10; Surprise, $1 @ $1 10.

HAY.—Quotable at $16@18 per ton.

CORN.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 05 per ctl.

CORN.—Southern white and yellow, $1 @ $1 05 per ctl.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, 2½@3c per lb.; feed do., 1½@2c per lb.

BRAN.—We quote $15 @ $16 per ton from mill.

BEANS.—We quote Pinks at $2 50 @ $2 75; small White, $3 @ $3 50; Bayos, $2 @ $2 50; Butters, $3 @ $3 50; Limas, $3 @ $3 50; Blackeyes, $2 @ $2 50 per ctl.

POTATOES.—Are quoted at $1 @ $1 25 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $17 50 @ 18 per ton.

OIL CAKE MEAL.—Quotable at $32 50 @ 35 per ton.

HAY.—We quote Wheat at $14 @ $16 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $13 @ $15; Oat, $12 @ $14; Barley, $12 @ $14; Alfalfa, $12@13; Timothy, nominal.

HIDES.—We quote Salted Steers at 12c; and wet salted at 9c; dry Kip and Calf, quotable; salted do, 7@9c.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 4@5c.

WOOL.—We quote Fall Clip, Northern Dairy, 26@30c; free, 28@33c; and 32@35c for choice fleeces.

HOPS.—California, fresh rod, good to choice, 21@23½c; prime, 20@21c; medium, 18@19c; ordinary, 15@17½c; stale, 10@12½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, 6@7½c; Peaches, 10@11c. Pears—California, 10@12c; Nectars, 14@16c. Plums—California, 10@12c; Nectars, 14@16c. Prunes—California, 8c; Oregon, 9@10c.

RAISINS.—We quote Layers at $2 @ $2 50; Loose—California, 10@12½c per lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 16@18c per lb.; Eastern, 19@21c. BACON—California, 16@18c per lb.; Eastern, 18@19c. LARD—Quotable at 13@15c in tes, and 16@17c per lb in cans.

FRESH MEATS.

POULTRY—Hens, large, $5 @$6 00; Roosters, $5 @ $6; Broilers, $3 @$3 50 per dozen.

GAME—Quail, $1 @ $1 25 per dozen.

RABBITS—Cottontail, $1 @ $1 25 per dozen.

VEAL—Large, 8@9c per lb.

MUTTON—Wether, 6@7c per lb.

LAMB—Spring, $3 @ $3 50 per dozen.

BEEF—Steers, 6@7c per lb.

PORK—Live, 6@7c per lb.

EGGS—We quote Ranch at 35@37½c per dozen; Eastern, 30@32½c per dozen.

CHEESE—We quote Eastern, 17@18c per lb.

BUTTER—We quote Fresh Ranch at 35@37½c per lb; Fresh Dairy, 30@32½c per lb; Eastern, 30@32½c per lb.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS!

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

☞ Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have at present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties ever introduced to the Ladies of California.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season, and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, ☞ $1 50 per Pair. ☜ The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 00 per pair. ☞ Every pair guaranteed.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES. MENS AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

NO FANCY PRICES.

Dry Goods, Etc.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,

725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

Fine Gentlemen's Lasting Kid and Balmoral Boots	$1 25
Full Seamless Balmorals	1 50
Extra quality Balmorals	1 75
Misses Kid-lined Balmorals	1 25
Misses Lasting Balmorals	1 50
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Fine Alaska Seal Cloaks in Paris, to order	$75 to 100
Fine Astrachan Cloaks, to order	$25 to 50
Fine Business Suits, to order	$25 to 50
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order	$25 to 50
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Please give him a trial. You will never regret it.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

135 Third Street, near Howard.

He will examine your Watch and clean it for $1 00. Mainsprings, $1 00. Watches repaired and warranted for one year. Clocks cleaned and repaired at short notice and warranted. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, as good and cheap as can be had in the city. All kinds of Jewelry repaired. Please give him a trial. You will never regret it.

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FIDES PATRIA JUNITAS CARITAS

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. NO. 14.

FIRST PREMIUM

AT SACRAMENTO

State Fair, 1874,

AWARDED TO THE SPLENDID

PIANOS

—OF—

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

WM. C. BADGER,

SOLE AGENT,

13 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

OFFICIAL.

SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874.

To W. C. BADGER, Esq., 13 Sansome Street—We hereby certify that the Pianos of HALLET, DAVIS & CO. were awarded the

TWO PREMIUMS

FOR BEST SQUARE AND GRAND PIANO

And Best BOUDOIR PIANO exhibited at State Fair, 1874. (Signed)

R. T. TARNDLY,
HERMAN WAUHORST,
R. G. MARSH,
JOHN MCNEIL,
Committee.

"O. A. U." UNMASKED.

Full Exposure of the Third Term Conspiracy.

OATH-BOUND POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The Secret Order of the American Union Laid Bare.

THE CANDIDATE'S OATH.

President Grant, Postmaster-General Jewell and Others Taken In.

A COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS.

(From the New York Herald of December 3.)

With a view to the organization of a grand counter-movement against the encroachments of the Roman Catholics, and to prevent them from holding political offices."

Its national government is called the Senate, while the State organizations of "governments" are styled "State Legislatures," and these latter are divided into lodges or subordinate organizations known as the "Union" or "Councils."

In order to give a clearer idea of the real aims and purposes of this "Order of American Union," we herewith append the oath of the "constitution," adopted for the government of the national Senate or supreme body in this secret Order. The document is taken from a genuine printed copy, and reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF SENATE.

In view of the intolerant, persistent, aggressive efforts of Romanism and their avowed determination to control the government of the United States, and to destroy our civil and religious liberty, we deem it the duty of every citizen of this country who shall violate the obligations taken at his initiation, or who shall knowingly associate himself with any Order, Society or League, or of the Legislature of any of the United States, and to legislate against them, and to oppose their influence in all States where no Legislature exists, and to place all men politically on an equal footing, our reporter announces that he will not farnish any report of his proceedings.

First—That any interference in political affairs by any sect or body of men acting in behalf or by direction of any ecclesiastical body or power, for the benefit of such sect, is opposed to the true principles of civil and religious equality fought for by our fathers and guaranteed by our national constitution.

Second—That any recognition of sectarian influence or distinctions in the appointment of our public educational or reformatory institutions, or any appropriation of money for sectarian purposes, is opposed to the spirit of our institutions.

Third—That there is danger that the Roman Catholic Church, professedly a power superior to all governments, and dominant in all foreign countries where they have the ascendancy, will gradually acquire paramount to that given to the State, and undertake advantages—as they have done in its Legislature—to control the State by their dominance with other forms of religious faith, and that it is therefore the duty of the members of the Order to oppose the progress of advancing the interests of the Church.

Therefore, as that organization has introduced this issue into political affairs in various sections of our country, and arraigning their votes and influence in favor of political problems, and demanding special privileges to sectarian bodies, we further declare it to be our conviction that true Americans should organize to oppose the encroachments of Romanism, and adopt for our government the following:

TITLE.

This organization shall be known among its members as Order of American Union. Legislature and Councils may adopt any other name for public use, at their option.

ARTICLE I.

National Body.

SECTION 1. The National Body shall be known as the Senate, and shall consist of the supreme head of the Order. Its duties shall be to receive and confer on the affairs affecting the organization, and shall exercise no authority not specially granted by the constitution.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall be composed of delegates from each State in which Legislatures exist, and shall consist of the Senior (except Chaplain and Marshal), or such person pereing in the absence of the Senior, with the Order. Each Legislature shall elect at each annual meeting, by ballot, two delegates, who must be members of and in good standing, and who shall represent the State at the Senate, from which they are removed for causes.

SEC. 3. No Legislature shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate unless it shall have held at least one session during the year preceding the meeting of the Senate. A Legislature may also be represented by a Senator vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, by ballot, for either of the following causes: Death, removal from the State, non-affiliation with a subordinate Council under the jurisdiction of the Legislature. But if any Senator be present at any of the stated or extra sessions, without being excused by the Senate, his seat may be declared vacant.

SEC. 4. Whenever a Senatorship becomes vacant and a meeting of the Senate is to occur, notice of a meeting of the Legislature of the State represented by the Senator, therefore, it shall be competent for the President of said Legislature to appoint a delegate eligible for election as Senator, to act pending the election of a Senator, and in notifying the Secretary of the Senate of his election, the person so appointed shall be considered a Senator until such a time as the Legislature shall fill the vacancy.

SEC. 5. The Senate and such subordinate body, shall have the right to make such alterations and qualifications of its own rules of order as may be necessary for the transact its business in accordance with accepted Parliamentary rules, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and the Senate and Legislatures may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member from their respective bodies after written charges shall have been preferred and examination had, but such expulsion shall not thereby involve a loss of membership in the Order.

Articles 6 to 12 refer to meetings and the duties of officers.

ARTICLE XII.

Membership.

SECTION 2. Any native citizen of this country over eighteen years of age shall be eligible for admission into this Order, but must unite with a Council in the State in which he resides, if there is any such organization therein; provided, that minors shall not be eligible for election as President, Vice-President or Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The member of the National Executive Committee, Presidents and State Deputies of Legislatures, and such Deputies as may be appointed by the President of the Senate, shall have the power to initiate persons into membership in the Order without the presence of a Council, and shall give to such persons a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall be the same value as a withdrawal card.

SEC. 3. The election of a person for initiation in Council must be proposed at a regular meeting of the Council by a member in good standing, in writing, stating the occupation and address of the candidate, and that to the knowledge of the proposer his candidate is over eighteen years of age, and is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order, and has expressed himself in full sympathy therewith. Said proposition shall be referred to a committee of not less than three members of the Council to investigate and report upon the character and standing of the candidate, and if the report be favorable the candidate may be balloted for, and shall, if no more than two black balls be cast against him, be declared elected, and may be initiated at any time within two months thereafter; unless he shall be rejected, and shall not be eligible for election for six months thereafter. No less than one week shall intervene between the reception of a proposition by a Council and the report of the committee thereupon. No person shall be initiated in States where no Legislature exists, but by the consent of the Senate, or the Legislature shall fix the fee.

SEC. 4. All withdrawal and traveling cards for the use of the Order shall be issued by the Senate, signed by its secretary and countersigned by the seal, and shall be issued at ten cents per copy. Legislatures shall have the power to have the same issued by their Secretary, or by the Secretary of the Councils at their discretion. Cards lacking any of the blanks necessary to render them valid, shall not be accepted by any Council of the Order.

SEC. 5. A member of a Council applying for a withdrawal card, if in good standing, is entitled to receive the card upon paying the dues required therefor at the next meeting of Council, if called on during a week thereafter.

SEC. 6. Members of the Order seeking affiliation with any Council by card shall present the same at a regular meeting, with candidate for initiation, but in case a withdrawal card shall be returned to them, or they may apply for same at any sub sequent meeting of the Council.

SEC. 7. Any member of the Order who withdraws from the Order shall give written notice to the Council with which he is connected, and shall be reported to the Council, in case no charge is pending against him, therefrom cause his name to be erased from the roll and a minute of the transaction to be made in the records.

ARTICLE XIII.

Duties.

Sec 1. In order to promote the efficiency of the Order, the members of Councils shall be required to attend the meetings thereof, to be called sections, and to be designated by the President, in districts of the same neighborhood being grouped together as far as practicable.

SEC. 2. Each section shall be under the direction of one of their own number, to be called the Leader, and a minute of the same by the President, appointed and removed by the Council, or by the approval of the Council.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of each chief to acquaint with each member of his section, or deliver to them, when required, by the President of the Council, notice of any order matter; to see to it that each member of his section is present at the regular meeting (where a registry list is not provided) that he goes to the polls and deposits his ballot; to notify the secretary in case of any change of residence by any member of his section, and to report to entertain such other interests with them as the Council may direct; to ascertain such matters of interest as may be necessary to keep the Council informed, and to report at the regular meeting thereof.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duties of Officers.

SEC. 1. Any member of the Order who shall violate the obligations taken at his initiation, or who shall knowingly associate himself with any Order, Society or League, or of the Legislature of any of the United States, and to legislate against them, shall be subject to reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the body cliended against may direct, after due notice and hearing shall have been had in his case, subject, in all cases, to an appeal. No person of this character, however, shall be so concerned as to justify the expulsion or suspension of a brother for non-payment of dues.

SEC. 2. Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offense involving expulsion, suspension or reprimand, and no member shall be put on trial unless charges, in writing, duly specifying his offense, shall be preferred by a brother of the Order, in good standing, in the body against which the offense is alleged to have been committed. Persons not members of the Order shall be competent to act as witnesses in all cases wherein the trial shall not involve an exposure of the secret work of the Order

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."

In the cottage on the hillside little Elsie sat and wept,
While abroad the whistling north wind with the Frost King held vigil kept;
And they decked the cottage bravely—roof and walls, like mists of white,
Window panes like frosted jewels—all a wondrous work of light.

All so fair, indeed, that Elsie in a house of jewels seemed
Strangely weeping, strangely moaning, where such costly radiance gleamed.

Ah, beneath that frozen radiance darkness cowered more sure than night,
And grim Poverty sat brooding under each cold jewel's light.

"In the world," said little Elsie, peeping through her tears in fear,
"Christmas is some where this evening, but it is not here for me.

'Tis the children's feast the Christ Child sends to little ones, I know,
But it did not find its way here—I will seek it thro' the snow.

"When I find the lovely Christmas I will know it by the light—
I will bring it home to mother, for she is so sick to-night!"

Little Elsie then crept softly thr. ugh the darkness to the bed
Where the mother moaned in suffering—Breslau hunger, cold, and fear, she said.

"I am going to find Christmas—I will bring it home to you,
Then it will be light and warm here, and your pain will leave you, too."

But the pain the mother's brain held chained beyond the tender reach
Of the little voice's story, or the little tongue's sweet speech.

"Ah, the sleeps," said simple Elsie; "she will sleep till back I come!
And then she will say 'God bless me,' when the Christmas I bring home."

Softly out into the night, then, went the weak and shy form,
With the heart of faith undaunted by the north wind or the snow or storm.

With the heart of faith undaunted, heedless all of earth or night!
Ah, the snow fell softly, softly, wearing round it robes of light.

On the hilltop rose a mansion, and from door and window there
Streamed out, rich and bright, the radiance that is born of wealth alone.

Ev'ry wall and arch and pillar, rising up in costly grace,
By the north wind and the Frost King had been hung with jewelled lace.

Winding up and down, in drap'ry that was e'en like wave of light,
But within a child sat weeping—weeping lone on that blest night.

"Somewhere sweet" mused little Lora, "there in Christmas joy on the earth,
But no Christmas have I over on this lonesome stormy hearth."

Yet that stormy hearth was garnished with rare fire-stance of white,
Lady based with gold, and enamelled with rich velvet, while the light
Of bright silver lamps fell gleaming on a carpet soft and green
As the moss beside the streamlet when it meets the sunlight's sheen.

"No; the Christmas that the Christ-Child made for me cannot come here,
Unless some one should tell me, but to ask her I have fear.

Um, could tell me where to find it, but—she's drowsing for the ball,
And she would be very angry if I spoke to her at all.

"And she's lovely, like the princess in the fairy book I read!
Oh! I'd like so much to beg her, but the curls upon her head
Would go round, and she'd shut sleep me; and I've a fear to kiss her cheek,
But I'd spoil the pretty pink thing that the maid puts there, I'll seek

"Some one else to show me Christmas; but"—heavy, heavy sigh—
It would seem, if she'd come like me, that the Christmas that was nigh."

He went over to the window warmly draped with silk and gold—
Drew the curtain back and gazed out on the night's clear, cold.

And he saw within the gateway leading to the mansion fair
Little Elsie crept softly thr. ugh the darkness to the door.

"I'm the Christmas angel coming—I must go and let him in!"
And in ecstasy he hastened, heeding not the north wind's din.

To the spot where stood enchanted Elsie's snowy-robed, trembling form—
Elsie thinkl a Christmas must be where it was so bright and warm.

"Angel, can you find there you Christmas?" said the little sugar boy;
"If will give you all I own here if you bring me Christmas joy!"

Elsie only clasped her small hands o'er her heart of faith—her eyes
Gliding at him with a beauty that can come but from the skies;

And one said with tender patience, "Nay, I thought it was to have,
But I'll go and look it further—I'll soon meet the Christ-Child Lord;

"He'll be coming with the Christmas, through the bitter cold and storm!"
Then she raised and went to meet Him, leaving him within and warm.

"Let me go with you," cried Louis; "let me find the Christmas, too!"
So she took him by the hand that ravished towards her with faith so true.

And the star gave rest forward through the howling, the snow-drifts gone,
Strange, sweet peace not gainsaying o'er them as they sought the Christ-Child's form.

Soon they met, "We will find Him" as were on the blow'd night,
Then were silenced till the angels swept their feet in rest so white

That no restless world gave like it—Without shadow, without stain!
Ah, was at the Christ-Child's cradle that they entered life again!

It was with the angels' chorus that their glorious slumbers broke—
It was in the light of heaven their enchanted vision woke.

And the mother by the hillside, moaning on her poor straw bed,
And the answer in the meadow, "midst the gobs, silks soiled, "Dead!"

But the letter was only earth's name for their joyous day fair:
For above the angels called it God's sweet answer to her prayer.

MRS. M. M. WARDE.

A fond parrot who bought a cow for his summer residence, in anticipation of the delight the fresh product would cause his daughter, was somewhat chagrinned when Julia, looking upon a pan of nectar, exclaimed, "Oh, what horrid yellow stuff! It isn't half so good as the nice blue milk we get in the city."

[From the Catholic World.]

A MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

Marmaduke had described the place accurately when he called it an abominable slum. Red Pepper Lane was one of those dismal, frightful dens of darkness and dirt that cower at the back of so many of our wealthy squares and avenues, contributing alike to breeding typhus and every social plague that desolates great cities. The houses were so high and the lane so narrow that you could sit a stretch have shaken hands across from window to window. There was a rope slung ball way down the alley, with a lantern hanging from it which looked more like a decoration or a sign than a possible provision for light; for the glass was too thickly crusted with dirt to admit of the strongest light piercing it. In the middle of the lane was a gutter, in which a few ragged, begrimmed and hungry-looking little mortals were playing in the dirty snow. The east wind whistled through the dreary tenements with a sharp, pitiless cry; the sky was bright outside, but here in Red Pepper Lane its brightness did not penetrate. Nothing but the wind could enter, and that came with all its might, through the crannies in the walls, through the rickety doors, through the window frames glazed with brown paper or battered old hats—any rag that could be spared to stuff the holes or panes. Nota bene! was seen anywhere protruding from window or door; only the fierce blast kept every one within who had a roof to cover them. If it were not for the snowy little objects disporting themselves in the gutter, the lane might have been the precincts of the lily, all deserted and silent as it was. Marmaduke might have wandered up and down for an hour without meeting any one whom he could ask to direct him to where John Belmes lived, but luckily he recognized the house at once by the flapping signal of an old broom nailed over the door. He searched for a knocker or a bell; but seeing neither, he sounded a loud rat-tat with the gold knob of his walking-stick, and presently a voice called out from somewhere to "lift the latch!" He did so, and; again left to his own devices, he followed Stephen's injunctions and went straight up to the second story, where he knocked, and in obedience to a sharp "Come in!" entered.

The gloom of the lane had prepared him gradually for the deeper gloom of the room, and he at once distinguished a person, whom he rightly surmised to be the ragand-bone man, sitting at the hearth near the fire-place, wrapped up in a brown blanket, with his feet resting on the hearthstone, as if he were toasting them. If he was, it was in imagination; for there was no fire—only the ghost of one as visible in a mass of grey ashes, and by the dim noon light as if even a glow of the late warmth remained in them. He had his back to the door, and, when it opened, he turned his head in that direction, but not sufficiently to see who came in. Marmaduke saw his wooden chair, in the corner, and, pulling it forward, he sat down on it, and, crossing his legs, he waited for the man to speak. He did not, and; again left to his own devices, he followed Stephen's injunctions and went straight up to the second story, where he knocked, and in obedience to a sharp "Come in!" entered.

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"And who's invited, like the princess in the fairy book I read!
Oh! I'd like so much to beg her, but the curls upon her head
Would go round, and she'd shut sleep me; and I've a fear to kiss her cheek,
But I'd spoil the pretty pink thing that the maid puts there, I'll seek

"Some one else to show me Christmas; but"—heavy, heavy sigh—
It would seem, if she'd come like me, that the Christmas that was nigh."

"Who I find the lovely Christmas I will know it by the light—
I will bring it home to mother, for she is so sick to-night!"

Little Elsie then crept softly thr. ugh the darkness to the bed
Where the mother moaned in suffering—Breslau hunger, cold, and fear, she said.

"I am going to find Christmas—I will bring it home to you,
Then it will be light and warm here, and your pain will leave you, too."

But the pain the mother's brain held chained beyond the tender reach
Of the little voice's story, or the little tongue's sweet speech.

"Ah, the sleeps," said simple Elsie; "she will sleep till back I come!
And then she will say 'God bless me,' when the Christmas I bring home."

Softly out into the night, then, went the weak and shy form,
With the heart of faith undaunted by the north wind or the snow or storm.

With the heart of faith undaunted, heedless all of earth or night!
Ah, the snow fell softly, softly, wearing round it robes of light.

On the hilltop rose a mansion, and from door and window there
Streamed out, rich and bright, the radiance that is born of wealth alone.

Ev'ry wall and arch and pillar, rising up in costly grace,
By the north wind and the Frost King had been hung with jewelled lace.

Winding up and down, in drap'ry that was e'en like wave of light,
But within a child sat weeping—weeping lone on that blest night.

"Somewhere sweet" mused little Lora, "there in Christmas joy on the earth,
But no Christmas have I over on this lonesome stormy hearth."

Yet that stormy hearth was garnished with rare fire-stance of white,
Lady based with gold, and enamelled with rich velvet, while the light
Of bright silver lamps fell gleaming on a carpet soft and green
As the moss beside the streamlet when it meets the sunlight's sheen.

"No; the Christmas that the Christ-Child made for me cannot come here,
Unless some one should tell me, but to ask her I have fear.

Um, could tell me where to find it, but—she's drowsing for the ball,
And she would be very angry if I spoke to her at all.

"And she's lovely, like the princess in the fairy book I read!
Oh! I'd like so much to beg her, but the curls upon her head
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"Some one else to show me Christmas; but"—heavy, heavy sigh—
It would seem, if she'd come like me, that the Christmas that was nigh."

"When

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15. January.
9—Sunday—Octave within the Octave of the Epiphany.
10—Monday—Of the Octave.
11—Tuesday—Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, Pope and Martyr.
12—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
13—Thursday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14—Friday—St. Hilary, Bishop & Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix, Martyr.
15—Saturday—St. Paul, First Hermit, Confessor. St. Peter, Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY .....JANUARY 8, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY.

A few days ago the *Chronicle* had an article with the above heading which might very fairly be called a piece of malicious irreligious bigotry. It took as a text a paragraph that had previously appeared in the New York *Herald* with reference to the alleged refusal of Father PHILIP GRACE of Newport, R. I., to perform funeral service over the body of a young girl named GENEVA DE FRAY, who had, when alive, attended a Protestant school. The allegations were that the child was sickly, that she attended the Protestant school merely because it happened to be the nearest to her, and that the priest, while he allowed the remains to be buried in the Catholic cemetery, harshly refused to read prayers over her grave.

In this conduct of Father GRACE the *Chronicle* found "hatred, malice and all uncharitableness." The *Herald's* paragraph speaks of a "Protestant" school; the *Chronicle* editorial very facetiously changes it into a "public" school, and then rings in the moral that at least one Catholic priest shows deep-seated hostility to "our free schools," and this monstrously unfair perversion is the key-note of all his subsequent attributions. Our contemporary declares it "might comment upon the right of the Church to intervene his authority between parent and child as something that society and government cannot afford to be indifferent to;" but we are to suppose that out of kind consideration for the feelings of Catholics it graciously refrains from doing so. It might also "make the event an opportunity of irreverent remark against the Christian religion, or of unkind comment against the Catholic Church;" but with wonderful magnanimity it forbears. It might even grow eloquent over "the conduct of a minister of God who would deny so dead child the services which he believes and which his faith teaches are essential to her spiritual welfare;" but of course charity makes it dumb! We might ask the *Chronicle* where it learned that Catholics regard funeral service as essential to the spiritual welfare of anybody, man woman or child, but that would be a theological question, and we know theology is not a strong point with our contemporary, so we ask it pass.

There is another thing which the *Chronicle might* have done and which it does not mention at all—that is, to ascertain the facts of the case before it wrote a column of bigotry. Because the accusations against Father GRACE first appeared in the *Herald*, a journal supposed, without any reason, to be favorable to Catholicity, and because JAMES GORDON BENNETT, its proprietor, owns a villa at Newport, the *Chronicle* maintains the whole story to be undeniably true. Well, even allowing that our contemporary was led astray by the apparent evidence in the first instance, it had ample time to see Father GRACE's version of the affair, also published in the *Herald*, and the series of severe reflections conveyed by a reverend gentlemen's parishioners about the matter; yet nowithstanding its boasted justice and magnanimity, it never as much as alludes to either. This omission is a deliberate suppression of the truth, for evil and mischievous purposes, from which the *Chronicle* can hardly clear itself.

Now, what really are the facts. First—That the action of Father GRACE had nothing whatever to do with the kind of a school GENEVA DE FRAY did or did not attend during her life time; secondly, it had everything to do with the no Catholic and scandalous negligence of the parents, who, knowing that the child was dying, took no measures to procure the last sacraments for her. Next, let us say what was Father GRACE's action; what he really did. He simply reprimanded the father for his gross negligence. Here are his own words, which tell the story more clearly than anything we could say:

> The case is simply this: The father of the child called on me to arrange whether the child should be buried in the church, or have the funeral rites performed at the house, as he lived over half a mile from the cemetery, and across distance from the church. I asked him what was the child before death; his reply was that she died without the priest, and of course he did not receive the Sacraments of the Church. She had arrived at an age when, according to the law of the Church, she was criminal to neglect her, and would at once indicate a grievous and indifferent priest had she received extreme unction. I responsible priest, neglect to visit her at her last moments, and to administer to the Child the last rites of the Church, since he had power to do so. I told the father as he was about her funeral, she would not have either within nor the Sacraments and declining to go to the house, I said by way of reprimand, that he need not bring the body in the church, since he had proved himself so indifferent to the spiritual welfare of his child. Had he brought the child to the church I would not have refused him.

Here, then, is no refusal of Christian burial, no denial of funeral ceremonies, no disrespect one way or another to the remains of the young girl. The father appears to have been a bad or indifferent Catholic, and with him and his wife the priest seems to have had previous trouble about keeping the child at a Protestant school; but the girl herself was not responsible for that, and in no way could blame fall upon her. Father GRACE knew all the circumstances and he certainly would not be so unjust and ungenerous as to refuse Christian burial to the child for what was not her own fault—*and he did not!*—if it is asserted," says the priest, "that I refused to officiate because the child attended a public school. Take I claim to be an *unfounded fact!*" Father GRACE complains very justly that this story about his "intolerance" was set afloat without the slightest inquiry from him as to whether it was true or not; that he was tried without hearing his evidence, and stabbed in the back without getting a chance of defending himself. In concluding, he says:

> And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, I declare to the public, who have read the slanders of the initial utterance of the Herald, that I have never peremptorily refused to officiate in the church over the remains of Geneva De Fray. I have never refused Sacramental to children for attending public institutions of the country. I have never interfered in the public institutions of the country. I have never impinged a libel to the detriment of any man living. I have never uttered a reproach against my dissenting brethren. The first charge of slanderers, as understood in practical language, I deal back on its author.

Father PHILIP GRACE is known in the locality where he ministrates as a courteous and refined gentleman and a scholar of very high attainments. He is well liked not only by his own flock but by Protestants of every denomination. Only a few months ago he delivered a very fine lecture before the Historical Society of Newport, and was paid the handsome compliment of being elected a member, being, we believe, the first Catholic clergyman who ever got that distinction. Such a man would never be guilty of the unmanly inhumanity laid to his charge, which moreover would be a dereliction of his priestly duty.

In conclusion, we must say that there seems to us to be a plan in this constantly bringing forward of charges against the Catholic priesthood. The news items of two hemispheres are being perpetually rancacked to find something reflecting in any degree upon priests, nuns, bishops, or even anybody, in fine, connected with the Catholic Church. When found it is set out in fierce editorials and held up for general reprobation. Every one of these bigoted diatribes winds up with some reference to the Church in America, and points as a moral the danger it entails upon this country and its free institutions. The press is actually reeking with purrient scandals in which Protestant divines are implicated, but they are allowed to pass as news and so attempt is made to coin political capital out of them. They are not used as weapons of assault against any particular Church or creed. The censure begins and ends with the individuals involved in them. It is evident, then, that this persistent line of defamation is carried out for the purpose of rendering Catholicism odious in the eyes of the people, and getting up popular excitement against it. And this is being done not for the sake of religious propagandism, but to aid the Radical faction in the coming elections.

We are told that there is in existence a widespread secret anti-Catholic association of which the President and the chief men of its administration are sworn members, and all these slanderous stories are invented to help on their organization, and enable it to accomplish its nefarious ends at the proper political moment. They are the brands with which it is hoped that flames of religious strife may be kindled in this country. They may yet be read by the lurid flames the burning churches and convents. It is well that their character, and the intentions of their concoctors, should be thoroughly understood. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN CALIFORNIA.

Not long ago the notoriety achieved by the State of Indiana in the matter of divorces used to be a subject of frequent comment in the newspapers. Instead of treating it seriously, as became its gravity and the evil effects it was sure to have on society, it was made the fruitful theme for burning churches and convents. It is well that their character, and the intentions of their concoctors, should be thoroughly understood. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

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LEGISLATIVE.

Assemblyman Ranken has introduced a City Hall bill, directing the Supervisors to proceed with the construction of the building, and authorizing them to raise $2,500,000 for that purpose by the issue of bonds. It also provides for the appointment of an architect at $100 a month, and a Superintendent at $300.

Senator McGlynn has amended his City Hall bill. He said that, in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lynch, he had found it necessary to introduce his bill making a special commission, consisting of municipal officers. The new bill provides, instead of five commissioners appointed by the Governor, that the County Judge, City and County Attorney and Chairmen of the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors shall constitute a Commission to complete the building. It reduces the salary of the Architect from $600 to $150 per month. It requires the District Attorney as the legal adviser of the Board; prohibits the sale of bonds for less than ninety-three cents on the dollar; authorizes an expenditure of $850,000 per year instead of $500,000; allows Commissioners $100 per month salary; authorizes the Board of Supervisors to organize into districts for the purpose of Auditor and Treasurer City Hall Fund Commissioners. The Commissioners are to superintend the issue of bonds. Referred to San Francisco delegation.

Also, amending section 1 243 of the Civil Code, in relation to homesteads. It authorizes the abandonment or sale of homesteads by husband or wife when the other party is insane. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Pearson—Alteration of the law in relation to divorce. It repeals all laws constituting cause for divorce except adultery. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senator Roach has introduced a Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain an Act of Congress dedicating to San Francisco for a public park all the Presidio Reservation, excepts of that absolutely needed for military purposes. This is an excellent resolution, and one which we hope our Congressional delegation will promptly and favorably consider.

The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the position of State Armorer. It will now have to run the gauntlet in the Assembly.

The Senate, by a unanimous vote, confirmed the appointment of Brigadier-General John McComb. It rejected the nomination of Major-general Cary. Brigadier-General Kelly was confirmed by a majority of all. Three appointments were all made by the senior Barbara a few months ago.

Coffey has introduced a bill to regulate the quality and price of gas in San Francisco. This is a meritorious measure.

Senator Noonan has introduced a bill regulating the fees of notaries public. It provides that they shall receive, and prohibiting the use of the fees unless now authorized by law. It also provides that they shall attach tenthfully, that the clearance shall not be more than an inch less than their fee note letting nothing escape, and that a failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor, the day and send to China, there to be used as manure. The bill is a good one, and tests it and next the insurance agent bill in our legislature, if the wishes of the people of California were consulted in the matter, we feel quite confident they would rather favor an increase instead of a reduction in the matter of legislation, and we are glad to notice that a bill to that effect has already been introduced into the Legislature. But law-making will prove only a temporary and feeble expedient if it is not sustained by the moral and religious principles of the masses.

SENATOR LAINE AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Of absurd, unnecessary and empirical legislation we get quite an abundance every year, thanks to the lofty genius of the gentlemen we send to Sacramento for the transaction of State business. Every individual legislator wants to earn immortal fame for himself by associating his name with some sort of an enactment, and but few are successful in getting to take the trouble of finding out whether the bills they introduce will work good or harm, or are required by the people. No such thing as order or unity of action is even thought of, and the consequence is it frequently happens that two or more persons introduce bills for precisely the same object. Our distinguished representatives play at legislation with all the mock gravity of little children keeping baby-houses. One need only count the number of measures brought forward up to this date in form at least of the way in which public business is transacted in Sacramento. Some of the gentlemen, indeed, are blessed with proper notions concerning themselves and their duties and honestly endeavor to work for the welfare of the State; but the majority are contented with trying to push on some crazy or hobby of their own.

Senator LAINE's bill for the Extension of our National Guard was it should really be called, although the gentlemen is too modest to give it that title—seems to strike most unaccountable piece of legislation which has graced the records of the present Legislature. What prompted him to think of it, or what argument he can urge for its passage, we confess ourselves totally unable to imagine. He might as well, in our judgment, bring in a bill to disband the police force, to abolish our courts of justice, or to destroys our municipal government. He seeks to deprive the militia companies of their annual allowance for clothing and uniform, accoutrements, ammunition, and to deprive them of the special privileges enjoyed in the way of exemption from poll-tax, further military service and other matters. And while he deals thus harshly with the companies he still leaves them under the obligation of fulfilling certain duties prescribed by law with equal considerable trouble and expense upon the men. In fact, he tries to take away all their remuneration at the same time that he keeps them bound to service. A more unjust proposition could not well be made. Of course we do not believe that this singular bill will be passed, or ever become law, for we think there is too much common sense yet left

RISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of December 11.

ANTRIM.

A Committee of the Belfast Corporation has reported in favor of the removal of that body into the bank of England has agreed to lend them £250,000 at a low rate of interest.

There was a great deal of excitement in commercial circles in Belfast in reference to the reported failure of the firm of Spollen & Co, one of the largest houses in the linen trade. The firm did a very extensive business, and the greatest regret was expressed that a house of such high standing had been obliged to succumb.

ARMAGH.

An extensive house and concern known as "the late Mark Rooney's," near Lurgan, and which was formerly a public-house, on the way to Moyraugh, has been purchased at a high figure for the parochial residence of Very Rev. Father Morgan and his curates in the parish of Derrymacash, next to Lurgan.

At the last meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians Rev. J. W. Jones, Wesleyan minister, Lurgan, complained that an old woman, named Margaret Carlar, 82 years of age, who should have been a Methodist, had been registered as "Irish Church," though she had expressed her most earnest wish to be exchanged to Methodist, so that she might have the Methodist clergyman to read and pray ing with her. The woman, he said, had been a Methodist when she was twelve years of age. The deceased's friends had also complained that she had not been properly attended to while in the house. The master and a number of other officials were examined, and in the end it was decided by the guardians that there had been no foundation for the charge.

CLARE.

At the last meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians Mr. E. Meehan was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. A letter was read from the Local Government Board, and it was thereby sanctioned the borrowing of £600 for the purpose of fitting down the rent, and making necessary improvements in the town hall. A resolution was passed changing the place for holding the horse fair from the Kiosilles road to Ispin Square.

KING'S COUNTY.

The Banagher distillery, which was recently erected in Banagher, had its entire "worked up" a few days since. A new company has been formed, and they have issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions to the extent of £40,000, which sum it is confidently expected will enable the manager to commence the necessary operations, and to make the venture successful, as the machinery is considered second to none in the kingdom.

LIMERICK.

The diocese of Limerick has contributed the large sum of £621 10d for the propagation of the faith.

The awful state, says the Limerick Reporter, to which the poor of the city of Limerick are reduced by the want of employment formed the subject matter of a portion of the impressive discourse from the altar of St. Michael's parish church on last Sunday morning at eight o'clock Mass, by Rev. John Mulqueen, the zealous and highly esteemed administrator of the parish. It is, alas! too true that Limerick city, which some years ago could boast of its great factory on the North Strand, which gave employment to many hundreds of hands in the flax spinning; of its great clothing factory at Mount Prospect, which has been lately closed; of very many large factories which, on the ruins and fame of Limerick far and wide for artistic work of great beauty and high value; of other sources of industrial occupation in which we need not here particularly refer, but which were of the utmost public service to all classes and parties in the city, which gives an impetus to a trade, and a source of employment to thousands, has become deprived of those well-springs of local prosperity, and that there are very many of the population pining in utter wretchedness, unknown, except to the members of their own families, or to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, or to the priests of the respective parishes in which the unemployed dwell.

LONDONDERRY.

At the Derry petty sessions Sub-Constables Thomas Collins and Thomas Irwin were charged on remand with having assaulted Mr. Thomas McConnell, of the firm of McConnell & Co., Foyle street, at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th November last. Their worships had the charge in each case established, and ordered Collins to pay a fine of £5, or go to jail for two months, and Irwin £2 or one month. A charge of assault was also preferred against Sub-Constable Mathew McGuigan by William Paitanso, who said the defendant jostled up against him in a defiant and threatening manner, and asked him what he was looking and praying with her. The woman, he said, had been a Methodist when she was twelve years of age. The deceased's friends had also complained that she had not been properly attended to while in the house. The master and a number of other officials were examined, and in the end it was decided by the guardians that there had been no foundation for the charge.

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DOWN.

A Newry correspondent says: Daniel Kelly is to-day charged with sodomizing the life of one James Meaney, of Killeen, by placing him and holding him on a fire. Yesterday week Mr. McCullagh proceeded to Killeen, and took the depositions of Meaney, the boy being in bed and scarcely expected to recover. He deposed that there were a "few friends and constant" in the house that night, and among them Daniel Kelly. They had been drinking whisky, and whisky was neither drunk nor sober when Kelly put him on the fire. The accused was asked if he had anything to say and replied: "I have nothing to ask. I can tell you nothing about it. I was simply drunk. I am very sorry from my heart for the poor fellow." Yesterday there was a magisterial inquiry at Warrenpoint, before Mr. Montgomery, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, when the case was adjourned for a week.

GALWAY.

Great excitement has been caused by the murder in Arran. The island civilians are actively assisting the police in energetic efforts to fix the crime. The medical gentlemen who inspected the body have no doubt that the deceased was brutally murdered.

At the last meeting of the Galway Harbor Board a communication was submitted from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to the effect that in the present condition of the funds under control of the Harbor Board, the lordships would not feel justified in sanctioning a loan of £1,100, requested in a memorial addressed to them recently, for the construction of a graving dock for the port of Galway.

KERRY.

A man named William Savage, who resided near Ardfert, died last week after complaining his one hundred and nineteenth year. He was born in the year 1759, and served at Listowel three years ago for the Home Rule candidate, Mr. Blennerhassett.

The adjourned inquest at Tralee over the body of John Mason, father of Oliver Mason, and husband of Mrs. Mason, both of whom were found dead by their son, was concluded last week. Deceased took ill on the 18th of May, died on the 26th, and was exhumed on the 16th of November. A telegram was read from Professor Cameron, of Dublin, that he had examined the stomach and intestines of deceased, and found no trace of poison in them. A verdict of natural death was returned.

KILDARE.

At the last monthly meeting of the Naas Town Commissioners, eight out of nine members being present, Mr. William Farrell was reelected Chairman for the ensuing year. A letter was read from the Local Government Board, and it was thereby sanctioned the borrowing of the sum

C. A. D. [illegible] Excommunicated by England
The A. P. Hat Kelly has been Excommunicated

8 Carl Schurz on the Nine [illegible]

THE CIRCUS BEAUTY.

Madame Valentine was the widow of a Frenchman—a French woman herself by birth; but one who had dwelt in America so long that she had almost forgotten her native land. Trouble had been a portion of her womanhood. Death had come to her fireside suddenly. Her husband had shot himself while carelessly playing with his pistols. Her eldest born had ridden out one morning full of life and hope—warm, glowing, happy in the flush of youth—and at twilight his horse had come home with out him, and they had found him lying among the fallen autumn leaves in the forest, and brought him home colder and more silent than marble.

So had all her friends left her suddenly, terribly, and there remained only her youngest girl, little Charlotte. All the love of the poor mother's heart centered in her beautiful child. She watched over her incessantly. Until she was five years old she had never left her for one moment in a servant's care. But on her fifth birthday, being called to the bedside of a neighbor who had been sick, she departed, charging the old servant to keep a constant watch upon her.

But Martha was infirm and sleepy. Madame Valentine returned to find her child gone, and all search for her unavailing. In vain they advertised her. In vain they described her black curls, her slight form, her beautiful eyes and the little scarlet birthmark on the arm, above the elbow, like a heart pierced by an arrow. No one had seen or heard of her, and as the river ran near the garden, it seemed likely that she had wandered thither and fallen, in and so been drowned.

Madame Valentine was the last one to come to the opinion. She clung to the belief that her child lived and would return to her.

At last, after years of fruitless search, and after spending the best part of her fortune in feeding a detective who, though they doubted not that the child was drowned, still promised to find and restore her, poor Madame Valentine gave up the search, and went to live as housekeeper to an old farmer named Korner—a Penn-sylvania German—who had lost his wife, and had no "woman kind" about the house but a sleepy servant-girl.

Madame Valentine was thrifty, and pleased the farmer well; and the out-of-the world life soothed her. She had done with the world now, and only cared to live without the aid of clearing away the sad.

She was comely still, and old Korner might have fitted his hand and farm to his house sooner had she not so discouraged him; but all her thoughts were of the past: all her thoughts of little Charlotte, and Korner made up his mind not to fright-en so useful a personage away from the farm by violent wooing.

So they settled down, the old man, his son Gottlieb, the sleepy servant and the farm hands, in a quiet, domestic fashion, out of which came the daily meals, the washing, the baking, the rising up and lying down, as exactly timed and measured by Madame Valentine.

Meanwhile Gottlieb grew up. He had never been outside the village where he was born. He had read nothing except the newspapers. He spoke English with just a touch of underlying German accent, caught from the old man, and at twenty-five he existed, and thought himself content.

At last, however, circumstances nipped the old neat sharp-pea vine-nutter, and, spite of his will, disturbed his life, in some degree, and among other things began to love.

"How?" said old Korner, as his son set off, "make all the profit you can, son Gottlieb. Ax for your first visit to market, afterwards you may see the sights; but do it cheaply."

With which mixture of prudent counsel and paternal affection the German dismissed his son, who departed almost frightened. To go to market was a step in life. He drove away solemnly and slowly. Indeed, basie with the load behind him would have been quite impossible. At night the crowd got unpacked and returned with the creaked over the road—ghostly enough, with its jostling and its jollity only so an innocent load of "garden stuff" lay beneath —and in the morning, blushing like a peony, Gottlieb sold his "stuff" in market. No prettier young farmer might one see any where. To be sure, he had to round, round and round, as if peculiarly fortune-loss; but his cheeks, besides being plump to a lady's mind red as a girl's ought to be, had in issue two such dimples, going and coming with every smile, as only innocence and goodness could leave on mankind like obverse at twenty-two.

In the same village was also a dimple, and he had pink holes in his sore like rose leaves. Myriads of golden rings danced about his head, and as the river ran near the garden, it seemed likely that she had wandered thither and fallen, in and so been drowned.

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Every woman bought something of him. Others knew not why, if Gottlieb did not.

The produce sold well. Gottlieb made good profit, as his father had told him. At last he was free to enjoy himself. With this intent he walked about the town. All the new and strange to him—the shops, the rows of houses, the many pedestrians going to and fro, and the carriages and omnibuses. At last he came to something more wonderful than the rest. A great blue and white striped tent, arms, and by a fence placarded with announcements in many colored letters that—

This was the first circus of the world. That Sefior Barberini performed his astounding feats of horsemanship every night, and that here Gottlieb was condescended to appear every afternoon.

This was the very thing for Gottlieb. He sauntered in, paid his money at the tent door and took a seat. The performance had just commenced. Sefior Barberini, Esquire, S. Ex Barbarini was riding with folded arms around the ring on the most wonderful of horses. In the midst stood such a gentleman, in coat of satin glossiness and of astounding fit, with a hat, a cane, a watch, and gloves. It was the ring-master. Then came the clown, ghostly to his quick, who was marvelously impertinent to the fine gentleman and made jokes raw to no one but himself. At last he was corrected with the whip, and bidden to attend upon the Senors.

"Who is coming, eh?" said the ring-master, standby.

And into there bounded into the ring a creature at such beauty that Gottlieb stared in pure amaze. A girl of seventeen, so slender that she could almost have spanned her waist with one hand; with eyes of oriental splendor, and hair that, unbound, must have covered her like a veil; with olive cheeks through which glowed crimson blood; with limbs so black, so long and curling that they were marvels; with a bust like Hebe's, and waist almost too slight for the bracelets that encircled the—the hourl of a Mahometan—the Hindoo Spaniard's wildest dream of dusky beauty! Not that Gottlieb thought of Mahometans or Spaniards—perhaps he did not know that any lived.

The tinsel blazed—the drums marked the time—on she came. Was it walking? was it flying? Was the music her soul, that she moved to it so perfectly?

Gottlieb had risen unconsciously. He stood with his beautiful blue eyes fixed upon the girl, one great dimpled hand thrust in his bosom, the fingers of the other clenched.

The audience applauded. Gottlieb knew nothing of the applause, but his eyes said more than palms. She saw him, the girl, and, as she sprang upon her horse, kissed her hand to him. He looked well to her—this golden haired giant; the greatest contrast to herself that could have been met with under the sun.

Gottlieb, perplexed and overcome by the honor, made a low bow. The clown made a joke. It set the crowd laughing. Gottlieb never guessed he was the cause. He remained a statue until her performance was over. After that there was no charm for him.

He went out with the crowd, but did not follow it. He sat down under a tree, and thought. Many words did not belong to him. He could only say, "She's very pretty."

But he meant a great deal by those words. He sat all alone thinking, after all others were gone—after he should have gone himself and driven homeward. Suddenly—startling him with its sharpness—came upon the air a woman's voice, the sound of a whip—a man's growl. Gottlieb understood it at once: a man had struck a woman. In all his life he had never heard that. "The man who lifts his hand against a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a villain." He felt the truth, nevertheless.

Without pausing, he stalked into the tent. A man, the ring-master, stood there, whip to hand; a girl crouched in a corner. It was the beauty of the ring, shorn of her tinsel and gay trappings, but lovely as before.

Gottlieb approached her.

"Did he strike you?" he asked.

"Mein, sir, you mean by this intrusion, sir?" cried the ring-master, with an oath, and tremendous rolling of his r's.

"I heard you strike her," said Gottlieb. "Do folks whip women? Taint our way. Try it before me, and I'll whip you."

The ring-master measured the young athlete with his eye. He would have been a ridiculous encounter to handle.

"A mere family difference," he said. "My disobedient daughter——"

But there the girl screamed out:

"No, I'm not his daughter. He knows it. He beats me cruelly every day. He must go away. I cannot bear this—I cannot!"

Gottlieb held out his hand to her. She clung to his arm sobbing, as had no woman ever sobbed upon his breast.

Gottlieb's heart beat wildly; a celestial desire to protect this girl—a mighty resolve to shield her from all harm filled him. He stooped and whispered in her ear.

"You ain't married already?"

"If I were, would he dare touch me with his whip?" she replied.

"No, the coward!" said Gottlieb, and then a new revelation was made to him.

Before, he had thought of a wife as something to be—a head cook and dairymaid; now he comprehended a more tender feeling. Some one to love, to cherish, to guard from all harm. She should be his wife be.

"If you'll marry me," he said, "she shall never strike you again."

The girl turned her Spanish eyes upon him.

"Do you mean that?" she asked.

"I mean so," said Gottlieb.

She gave him her hand.

"Then let us be my wife," said Gottlieb to the ring-master. "You don't want her, if you dare, to her——"

His manner was so sudden that no one had time to think of resistance. The girl put on her bonnet, Gottlieb standing guard. Then he gave her his hand and walked out of the tent, and straight across to the parsonage.

"It's in earnest," said the ring-master. "They're going to the parson."

* * * *

Late that night the cart lumbered to the farm-house door. The dog set up a bark of welcome. The Dutch servant girl ran out with a lamp. Old Korner came to the door, Madame Valentine followed. Supper and its walked Gottlieb.

"Eh?" said Korner, "all?"

"Yes," said Gottlieb, sheepishly. "Mad-ame Valentine, we want two places. I've company out in the cart."

"Company!" cried Korner.

"Yes," said Gottlieb. "I—I'm married. I—I—I've got a bought house a wife."

Old Korner tumbled into his big chair and stared. Madame Valentine let the plate drop with a crash. The servant girl uttered a scream. The dog began to bark; and in that crisis of confusion Gottlieb led his girl and cast herself down at the feet of the old farmer.

"Forgive him," she said, "I will be a good wife to him—a good daughter to you."

And, as she lifted up her clasped hands, those who looked upon her saw plainly mirrored upon her arm a bright red heart, pierced by what seemed the faint shadow of an arrow.

Madame Valentine uttered a cry.

"It is my Charlotte!" she said. "I know it is my Charlotte and none other. The same arm as ever bore the mark. Oh, my child, my child!"

And Madame Valentine was right. Gottlieb Korner had brought home his wife in the strangest way in the world, stolen years before by the wandering actor, who saw in her beauty capital and stock-in-trade for his show, but whom he could never quite teach to forget the first years of her happy life, of the loving mother's face that had ever haunted her.

Perhaps, under other circumstances, Madame Valentine would not have chosen Gottlieb Korner for her daughter's husband, but, as matters stood, she was only too thankful to have found her; and, as the fairy tales say, they all lived very happy afterward.

One of the most prominent men of Illinois, ex Senator William A. Richardson, died of paralysis on the 26th ult., at Quincy, Ill., in which city his home has been since 1861. He served with distinction as an officer in the Mexican war, since which time he was elected six times to the lower House of Congress, and twice to the Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. At the time of his death he was an active member of the Quincy Board of Supervisors.

Just Arrived! Just Arrived!

J. M. Bryan, 130 Third street, desires to call the attention of housekeepers to his large and beautiful assortment of new and beautiful styles of Brussels just arrived, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Any person in need of a Brussels will do well to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere

One dose of Dr. Hall's Bronchialine is generally sufficient to cure a cold. Send every where for 50 cents.

The Redesdale Correspondence.

Lord Redesdale has shown the courage of an Englishman, who has been said not to know when he is beaten, and has revived his epistolary controversy with the Cardinal Archbishop in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. He opens the renewed discussion with the quotation so often employed by Protestants about the Eerans (Acts xvii., 2), and so often shown by Catholics to be irrelevant. His lordship must, however, in the citation of two passages from two Popes, St. Leo and St. Gelasius, to which they say—as interpreted by Lord Redesdale—that Communion in one kind is only half a sacrament, or no sacrament, and a sacrilege. A third point consists in a reference to a decree of the Council of Constance, which, when forbidding Communion in both kinds, admitted (it) that Christ instituted the Sacrament in both kinds, and that to the Primitive Church it was received by the faithful in both kinds." Lord Redesdale regards that decree as offering "clear proof" that Communion in one kind is unlawful, and he twice reiterates his defiance to the Cardinal to adduce any proof to the contrary. In reply, with regard to the dicta of the two Popes, the Cardinal shows from the context of their works, and from the explanations of theologians like Labbe and Bellarmine, that Communion in both kinds was insisted on by them with the special and restricted purpose of excluding from Catholic Communion the Manichean heretics, who at that time infested the Church, and to show that there is nothing in the words of either Pope to prove that Communion in both kinds is of moral obligation in face of the loathing, interpretation and immemorial practice of the whole Christian world. Next week his Lordship's rejoinder is, whether intentionally or not, admirably adapted to the special tone of thought which the *Daily Telegraph* addresses. He says that the Cardinal had referred to the "works of the fathers" for his interpretation of the words of the two Popes—his Eminence had really referred him chiefly to the "works of others" for his interpretation of the words of the two Popes—his Eminence had really referred him chiefly to the "works of others" and he adds that he thinks "it unnecessary to inquire how those who profess to make plain meaning endeavor to interpret them otherwise." Thus ends that brief encounter of discussion, for the Cardinal reserves for his next letter that he confines in the interpretation universally put by Catholic theologians on the words of St. Leo and St. Gelasius rather than in an interpretation which rests on his (Lord Redesdale's) authority. With regard to the Council of Constance, the Cardinal shows that what Lord Redesdale has asserted and re-asserted as the true meaning of the Council is simply his own erroneous reading of the decree, which he leaves the public "to judge between the Council and Lord Redesdale." Only one other point of the controversy requires mention. His Eminence had referred to the well-known case of St. Nectarius, whom dying, received Holy Communion in one kind only from the hands of the Bishop of Vercelli. Lord Redesdale in reply asks with much solemnity whether it is possible that the Cardinal can suppose that it is recorded by Paulinus "that as soon as St. Ambrose had received the Body of the Lord he forthwith expired?" Such answer of his Eminence was: "If all that Lord Redesdale can offer is the supposition that there was not 'time' to administer the 'cup' the controversy is indeed closed."—*London Tablet.*

The death of Sir Thomas Burke, Baronet, of Marble Hill, county Galway, Ireland, is announced. He was the eldest son of Colonel John Burke and Jane Frances, only daughter of Mr. Calmady, M. P. In 1857 he married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath. He leaves a widow and large family to lament his loss. Sir Thomas represented Galway in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1865. He was a good landlord, and much beloved by his friends, tenantry and dependents.

The Maintenance of Health.

The unsteinsence of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the stomach, here, bowels and kidneys—forms of bad air and cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocatives of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to assist the digestive and alterative assimilative, vigor of the body and vitalizing of the functions. For this purpose the most safe and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in addition to its power to give increased vitality to the organs specially subject to derangement of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, exerts a most beneficial influence in the discharges of functions which the weather of the entire preceding season is dependent. Its effects are much be more effectively manifested than by using the bitters.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, San Francisco,)
THURSDAY, January 6, 1876.)

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra-eight $5 @ $5 50; Superfine $4 50 @ $4 75.

WHEAT.—Transactions of late have been very limited. The Eastern markets are reported dull and weak for wheat, and prices here are relatively depressed, shipping may be quoted at $1 37½@1 42½, and milling $1 45@1 50 per ctl.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 15@1 25 for feed barley, and $1 30@1 35 for brewing.

OATS.—Feed are quotable at $1 80@2, and $2@2 15 for seed for milling.

HAY.—Quotable at $16@17 50 @ ton.

BRAN.—Quotable at $17@18 @ ton.

CORN.—The quotable range for large now is $1@1 05; small do, $1 05@1 10.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, $2@2 50 @ ton; feed do, $1@1 10 @ ctl.

BRAN.—We quote bale from wharf as follows—Middlings, $1 87½@2; feed, $1 75@1 87½; small White, $1 80@1 87½; Red, $1 80@1 85; Rolled, $1 75@1 80; Barley, $1 75@1 80 @ ctl.

POTATOES.—Quotable at $1 @1 25 for good to choice, and as low as $1 for poor grades. Sweet, $1 @ 2 @ cental.

ONIONS.—We quote the market at $1 @1 10 @ ctl from wharf.

BEAN.—Quotable at $3 25 @ 3 from mill.

MIDDLINGS.—Quotable at $1 87½@2 @ ton from the mills.

BUCKARE MEAL.—Quotable at $32 50 @ ton.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 @1 05 @ ctl.

BARLEY MEAL.—Quotable at $1 50@1 75 @ ctl.

Mustard, 7@8c for white and 6@6c for brown; Alfalfa, 12@13c; Timothy, 9@10c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable nominally at 3c; and scalped at 2c; for Rye and Oats, 2@2½c; scaled do, for 2@2½.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 6@6½ @ lb.

WOOL.—We quote as follows: Burry, 9@12c; free, 17@18c; and Humboldt, 20@22c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Choice roll, good to choice, 27@30c; packed roll, 20@25c; Pickled, 20@22½c; Eastern, 40@45c @ lb.

CHEESE.—California, 13@17c; Eastern, 16@18c.

EGGS.—California, 30@35c @ dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 10@12½c; other grades, 6@8c.

VEAL.—At 10@12½c @ lb.

MUTTON.—At 8@9c @ lb.

PORK.—Dressed, at 6@6½c; on foot, grain fed, 5@5½c @ lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS.—California, 13@16c @ lb; Eastern, 16@18c; BACON.—California, 10@15c; Eastern, 16@18c.

SHOULDERS.—Eastern, 10@12½c @ lb; California, 8@10c in case.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS.—Live, large, $1 @ 1 50; Dressed, $1 @ 1 25; small, $1 @ 1 25 @ dozen.

GEESE.—$2@2 50 @ pair.

DUCKS.—$2@2 50 @ pair.

CHICKENS.—Live, $5@6 @ dozen; Dressed, $3@4 @ dozen.

HENS.—$3@3 50 @ dozen.

GAME.—$1 @ 1 50 @ dozen for quail and $1@2 @ pair for Mallard.

WILD GEESE.—Brant, $2@3 50 @ doz; White, $1 50 @2; Hoskers, $1@3.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

Cloaks and Suits.

Finest Assortment of Silk Suits in the city at

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Elegant Velvet Cloaks, very cheap, at

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Brocaded Silk and Velvet Suits, elegant and stylish, at

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14 Montgomery Street.

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Children's Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, very large assortment, a

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Silk and Wool Suits of every description, prices from $35 to $75, at

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NOVELTIES IN SILKS!
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

☞ Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have at present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties ever introduced to the Ladies of California.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season, and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two Button Jouvin Gloves, ☞ $1 50 per Pair. The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per pair. ☞ Every pair guaranteed.

IN MEMORIAM MRS. P. W. MURPHY.

DESCRIBED TO HER BEREAVED HUSBAND.

Dear cousin, may God comfort thee
In this our hour of pain,
When the sharp arrows of thy life's great loss
Lie heavy on thy soul;
When the burden of thy loneliness
Seems as we crush thee,
Since the charm that made thy life so sweet
Is missed everywhere.

Thy angel with Mona better know
Than we her heart of gold,
What we treasured our sea root roof
Her new young life beheld—
Was watched her growing loveliness
Of mind and body fair.
The light of home, her father's pride,
Her mother's hope and stay.

And, cousin, to thy grief-crushed heart
How dear must be the words,
And all the short the halcyon days
Hers are sacred here were below.
Her pleasant memories has she left
Whether her feet have tired,
And peerless trousers has she worn
Up to her Lord and God.

As Christian, daughter, pupil, wife,
Was surely wrought her part,
And reared a monument for her
In many a loving heart.
And as she was in goodness worth,
Know well what then hast lost,
What words can ever restore to thee—
A gem of priceless cost.

How lonely is thy mourning heart
Thy valley home will be;
As sounding smite, as voice of song,
Is no delight there for thee;
Thy angel's gone.

ST. PAUL'S MAGAZINE.

In her fair scenes will sleep
A dying shrine for thoughts of her
Whose empty home we weep.

The silvery tone of winter rain
Will be her lyre strings set
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The sighing wind, the rustling leaf
Will be her voice and tread,
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Will be her golden head.

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Then, cousin, bear with patience
The loss from which we pray
That God will soon restore to thee
Thy darling child for aye.

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IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR Watches repaired, go to 105 Kearny street, where you can do better than find out the address of D. A. O'CONNELL, Watch and Clock Maker, 105 Kearny street, San Francisco. He will please hear to inform that he keeps for sale at the above address a large assortment of most different watchmakers, you will now notified of making a call.

D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
105 Third Street, near Howard.

He will examine your Watch and Clock Free of Charge, and repair them in a very moderate price. Parties having work done at his shop may rely upon getting it done satisfactorily.

He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, as cheap as can be bought in this city. All kinds of Jobbing done to order. Remember the place, 105 Third street, near Howard.

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Central Dry Goods House.

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Some of the best Catholic writers of the day are regular contributors to the pages of the paper, among whom may be mentioned Henry Lasserre, Eugene Lamy, Arthur Marshall, Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, Eliza Allen Starr, Mrs. Sadlier, Mrs. Minnie Howe, Mrs. Jamison, C. O'Conor, and others.

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BLANKETS, SHEETING, and
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The Monitor And Guardian.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. NO. 16.

The Irish Lamp and the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Through the medium of the *Freeman's Journal* I am glad to inform my numerous subscribers that the Irish lamp for the holy shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes has been just finished. I had the happiness of blessing Lourdes last September, and through the kindness of the authorities, especially who has charge of the magnificent church, built upon the Rock of Massabielle at the bidding of our Blessed Lady, I selected the second place of honor for Ireland's offering. In the holy sanctuary of world-wide fame, at the Gospel side, next to the lamp from the diocese of Valence—which is one most beautiful and the richest in the shrine—our Irish lamp will ever burn as a little offering of thanksgiving and love from the children of St. Patrick to Mary Immaculate. The expenses of the lamp are about £200. Without any effort whatever I have already received over £200, and I have no doubt but the balance will be immediately contributed by the devout readers of Mary's Dowry. I propose to share in the glorious work. The poor man's penny as well as the rich man's gold will be most gratefully received. The names of all the subscribers, written on a scroll of parchment, will be sent with the lamp to the holy shrine. Competent judges have pronounced the lamp to be exquisite in design and execution, and it is no small gratification that it is Irish manufacture.

THOMAS KINANE, C. C.

TEMPLEMORE, December 29, 1875.

There is at present on view in the establishment of Mr. Doregan, of Dame street, Dublin, a beautiful silver lamp, specially manufactured, and intended as an offering by the Irish nation to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. It is the largest of the kind ever manufactured in Ireland, is of solid silver and weighs 400 ounces. The bushion of pierced work, from which hang about four silver chains, elegantly cut in solid form, is the work of a lady, to which the oil is intended to be supplied. It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship, executed by four of Ireland's most accomplished artists. The lamp is a massive iron of eight lights, and is a decided success as a specimen of Irish manufacture. The subjects artistically designed and chiseled by hand, and shown to perfection in bas relief. The panels are divided by ornamental work festoons attached to each panel. To the body underneath is a Gothic chased border, with shamrock resting on a bushing with a bell, a wreath of roses and shamrock pendant. The entire work is turned out in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Patrick Doregan's establishment.—*Dublin Freeman.*

MacMahon's Proclamation.

The President of the French Republic has issued the following patriotic proclamation, which is countersigned by Buffet, Vice President of Council:

Fellow-citizens for the first time in five years you are called to participate in a general election. Five years ago you decided order and peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifices, and after the greatest disasters, you wished for nothing still desire order and peace to. The Senate and Deputies you are about to elect must help me with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and unity of action the present supply in insufficient to quantity for your prosperity needs, and its quality is really to be restored by it. Senate's report is the all its more necessary for prompt that the Senate should be fully invested with the full powers necessary to accomplish the duties they are honestly tried. Upon this depends the salvation of France, I think that it is indispensable that a conservative and truly liberal policy, which I always intend to pursue, should prevail. To uphold it, I appeal from you among those who profess the defense of social order, respect for law and patriotic devotion above the recklessness of aspirations or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my Government. It necessary sacred rights, surviving to all Government changes and legitimate interests. Of course, which every administration is bound to protect, should put itself in security under a strong and respected Government. It is necessary to close those who might disturb its security, and discourage those who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. France knows that I neither sought nor desired power, but only to obey on my exercising it without weakness. To fulfill to the end the mission, I hope God will assist me and the support of the people will not fail me.

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The Religion of the Blaine Family.

Squire Blaine, as he was called, the father of ex Speaker Blaine and grandfather of the present incumbent of the White House, was a Catholic, but married a Miss Gillespie, a member of an old Catholic family, who were very wealthy, but who mostly with rever

THE SOUL'S FAREWELL TO EARTH.

From fleshly chords the unstrin ears is flirting
His shadow'd frame across the room of dying,
And evening hours their weary flight are winging
To Lethean realms, unknown and far away;
Unknown and far away—it will soon ing near us,
Far angels hold the lists of tears and sighs
That bind us to the past, and strive to cheer us
With hopes of bliss above these evening skies.

The dove's night-cove floats out upon the silver,
And in the loving mood their beaks are meeting,
And poor as rich, and friend and foe together,
"Lo down to pleasant dreams" and slumbers send.
The fragrant breeze a memorial offers is sighing—
Earth weeps above the flowers upon her breast!
The sobbing waves in ocean's arms are lying,
And nature strives to lull them all to rest.

Then come, O soul of mine, while all are sleeping,
When athletes cease fatal such flight weary wing,
When eagle plumes their voice wants are keeping
Around the pinions of their Captive King—
Come, let us talk on death, while night is wrestling
Bright dawn's blooming cheek May's sentinels strike!
For as those flowers shall fade that now are breathing,
So round our tomb the ivy soon shall twine.

Ah, yes, my soul, as to the flower gathered
A sad and fleeted farewell we fain must say;
To all of earth there with what tears we kneeling,
Dear soul, with those desert thy frame of clay.
A sad farewell to all the Master's blessings—
To all the friends we love so dear, alas!
To all gladsome tasks and pleasant duties,
Which we from mother had and must pass!

A sad farewell of all the golden gleamin ge
That tinge the flecks where we were wont to roam!
A sad farewell to all the twinkling streamlet
From sand or ot that gem the serene dome!
Farewell to life, to gladness and to sorrow—
To hope and woe, to self, to all beside and prize,
To all the things his which we were wont to borrow
From parting rill and blooming wilderness.

Farewell to all! Sad tears and sighs are shedding,
While, as they fall upon earth's bosom, sound
Like footsteps of mourners, softly treading
Around the spot where some grave is dug.
My soul, we weep, yet why this sombre feeling?
Is it because we leave our all on earth?
Has that so fond these attractions are stealing
Bright angels whisper of our heavenly birth.

And can a child of heaven be sad when leaving
The home of sorrow, where she's made most room
To gather sweet incense and blossoms, for weaving
The crown which she will wear in her time home?
No, it is not sad to leave a place so dreary
By Jesus' love and grace, will show at last
The way to tread the path that leads to heaven
Will make it sad or sigh for pleasures past.

Oh, it is not grant that there may be no weeping
When we Thy creatures, speechless and absent,
Yielding to the frame of earth to the leading,
Shall kneel before Thine awful judgment throne!
Oh, then accept the promises of the living—
May Jesu's blood our soul, "through faith" cleanse!
But there on our sights—one close forgives—
And take us in Thy meek and loving heart.

Oh! take it—when Thy face its light is reading,
Fits souls which joy which they can never say!
Where through an endless day bright angels kneeling
Wait in Thy glorious throne their joyful word to hear!
Where their bright wings shall hover o'er us, shield-
ing
Our happy souls from earth's forgotten pain—
Where farewells breathed on Time's sad breeze are
yielding—
To no eternal—Welcome home again!

EVERY TENTH MAN.

arose from the table, where the conversation had for an hour or more centered on the civil war which had just desolated Germany. General Bourdelaine—a tall, wiry specimen of the *entire officier* whom no one would imagine to be verging upon his eighty-fourth year, and who very probably will in the year 1885 celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of his leaving the military school in 1808—invited me for coffee into the cosy allowed himself only once in a while to his most intimate friends are admitted; for the general, although on the retired list since 1845, has not yet begun to seek the repose of inactivity, and I have often seen in that study of his an order of strategical plans (afterward published by the Minister of War) of the principal battles of Napoleon in Champagne against the allied forces.

The study is large, although it seems small, so filled is every piece of furniture, shelf and book with odds, ends, plans papers, portraits, busts, statuettes in marble and in bronze, globes and drawing and instruments, and all these not in absolute disorder, but in an apparent confusion which the general finds very convenient, inasmuch as everything is within reach.

It was not the first time that I had been there. For the first time, however, on this particular evening, my eyes fell upon a plain bow-od frame hung on the wall opposite the chimney piece, in a room formed by two large bookcases. A full, blunt print in the center, which reflected the light of the lamp, attracted my attention. It was the scansel of a cross of the Legion of Honor, to which was attached, under the glass, a large band of crape which stretched to the four corners of the frame. On the left of the frame, on the outside, hung a large silver sword, and on the right the golden scorn of a sword knot.

The daughter of the general entered at the moment, followed by a servant bearing coffee and all the accessories upon a tray. There were now five of us in the room: the general, his daughter and his son-in-law, a government clerk and myself. Each one began to observe to discuss the smoking coffee: when the general, whose glance had unconsciously taken the same direction as mine, suddenly exclaimed:

"What a horrible thing is war! I did not enter the service until the time had come when men no longer went forth to meet the enemies in the open field, but moved merely by the desire of winning rank or fortune, or by the love of glory and honor. I was present at some frightful butcheries and route still more frightful; I have seen nearly all the attendants of the Emperor's person and I bore my part in the perverse facts fortune inflicted upon him. Well, after all, what did it amount to? The fortune of war is one of the chances of the trade. You conquer or are conquered, kill or are killed. The result comes up, and then—room for the bravest or most favored, the most skillful or the luckiest! But to be forced to live upon your own meat; to be compelled to dedicate pitilessly your own brave companions-in-arms to kill in cold blood excellent soldiers, whose only crime was a single day's mutiny, but whose example might risk the discipline and safety of the entire army, to kill, I say, men whom the very invocation of victory had to believe that their fault would go unpunished; men we sorely needed—this is most fearful and accident of all this is it that makes my soul and blood a sore than fifty years since it in it, even though conscience remain tranquil, something very like remorse pursues me."

He put down his cup without replying, filled a small glass with cognac and swallowed it at one gulp.

"Have you finished the notes I wished you to make from Jomini and Vaudoncourt?"

"Yes, *mon general*."

"Very good; give me them. And now service for service. I will confide to you an episode in my military life of which you may make what use you think proper. I authorize you to do so."

And General Bourdelaine thereupon related what follows:

II.

My rank in the service dates from October, 1805. Jena and Austerlitz won me my stanchions of *sous lieutenant*. In 1807 I made the Polish campaign, and in 1808 the Spanish. The following year I was recalled to Germany, and saw Ratisbon and Wagram. Napoleon after the battle hailed in front of my regiment to learn the names of those who had distinguished themselves.

"All did," cried the colonel; "but if your Majesty will permit me, I would especially recommend the Lieutenant Bourdelaine to your favor.

The Emperor looked at me.

"You come from Saint Cyr?"

"Yes, sire."

"How many campaigns?"

"Three."

"And still a lieutenant."

"I have had no chance to rise before this."

"Which do you prefer, the cross or promotion?"

"Promotion, sire."

My reply was not that of a courtier. But he loved the young men who, like his, had not awaited the end of their course before becoming officers.

"Ah! you prefer promotion."

"Sire, they say that things are not going well in Spain since your Majesty left there. Send me thither; give me a company, and I will win death or the cross."

"Very well."

I received the company I sought, not, however, in a French, but in an Italian regiment. I was ordered to Aragon in November, 1810, and made part of the army commanded by Suchet. My colonel, San Polo, received an warmly.

"You will find more than one of your countrymen in my regiment," said he; "and you had better have them give an account of your fame from the time you left there are very gentle. You must be vigilant and firm; you but indulgent, if not, you can be exposed to strange surprises and I will but be compelled to do my duty."

The colonel was no small prophet. Those Italians are terrible soldiers. Rash, restless, passionate and adventurous, they are such, never flinched under the fire, but once out of it quarrelsome, mutinous and given to pillaging; ours, I confess, more than once seemed to sack and destroy for the mere pleasure of doing so. I can yet see the comical though moving scene which took place in Burgos, where my battalion, by right, foiled their pos with all the scandalous and gallant they could find to the city, and which battalion I found myself in the habitants who hastened to bring them zeal and wood. But the soup, seasoned with

General Suchet had taken one after another the towns of Mequinenza, on the northern confines of the province of Huesca; Lerida, in Lower Catalonia, to the northwest of Mequinenza and Tortosa, south of Lerida, at the extremity of the province of Tarragona. He thus commanded all the line of the Ebro, from Mora to Seara and the Cinca; and, moreover, the capture of those cities had enabled him to collect a complete park of siege artillery at Tortosa. Unfortunately, the commandant of Figueras was still allowed himself to be supported in Upper Catalonia, our forces there were compelled to fall back toward Gironia, and the Spanish General Campoverde, besieged before Figueras by Baraguey d'Hilliers, had profited by our campaign, not only to rally his troops, but also to annoy our messages and communications. Therefore, although he had received orders from the Emperor, on the 10.h of March, to invest Tarragona, who could blame him for completing our occupation of the principality of Catalonia, would have opened the road to Valentia to us. General Suchet did not yet dare attempt an enterprise of such importance. The task of keeping the two districts of Upper and Lower Catalonia subjugated, and in Lower Catalonia, to the north of Tortosa, and the second in Aragon on the north-west of Mequinenza, and in the province of Teruel—paralyzed his forces. His artillery, too, had been reduced by the Figueras garrison of an effective force of over forty thousand men. Tortosa, which was still

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 23.

Sunday—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Espousal of the B. V. M. St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr.

24—Monday—St. Timothy, Martyr.

25—Tuesday—Conversion of St. Paul.

26—Wednesday—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

27—Thursday—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Doctor of the Church.

28—Friday—St. Raymond of Pennafort, Confessor. St. Agnes, m'rmdm.

29—Saturday—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Confessor.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN;

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please especially look at the printed label on the cover or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE CHURCH AT A DISADVANTAGE.

The discussion of the public school question in both secular and religious papers appears almost interminable. There seems to be no chance of arriving at an amicable understanding, and there is great danger that disturbances will be created in the country which will retard its prosperity and lower its reputation abroad. Unfortunately, there are many public men who prefer the success of their political party to the welfare of the people, and who, to gain their ends, do not hesitate to embroil the country in a religious war. We see the public school question lead to outbreaks in many States, and we cannot run into debt for that is prohibited by law, and nothing but legislative interference can prevent bankruptcy. Blame for this state of things is not to be measured with somebody. It is plain that either sufficient money was not demanded in the first place, or there has been gross mismanagement, and either is a theme for tongue to wag. It is not possible that there is nobody among all the officials who can form an intelligent idea of what it will cost to carry on municipal government for a term spoke of twice a year. Is there no person who is capable or making what must be a very simple calculation? Or taking the alternative, we have the supervision of any kind over the figures? Are they to understand that the appropriations are voted, the oh of offices of the Assembly, like great depositories of the money as quickly as it is voted? Somebody is in fault, and it is somebody means lots of it. Somebody is responsible for the reckless manner in which the money is squandered, and for the corrupt and supine manner in which the people submit to it. Somebody is in fault, and now the finance stares the city in the face, and the people and their money can be seen [illegible] condition [illegible] ...ruin? The appropriations for the Industrial school have been used up; nothing is left for its support during the coming school. But what is to become of all its [illegible] and uncompromising rejection. O-here, again, are far too timid, and in their never-ceasing desire to avoid giving offense, they render themselves and their Church contemptible. Among such a variety of utterances hostile or[illegible] utterances, that is whatever they think most vulnerable, and deal with it precisely as if Catholicity were entirely responsible for every word.

Why, then, can speak for us and put our case fairly and fully before the country, so that there can be no dispute about its existence? Who, indeed, but the Archbishop and Bishops who govern the Church and not for the faithful with plenitude of authority? A letter or document coming from them would possess immense power, and would effectually crush the calumnies and misrepresentations of the enemies of our faith, and expose their nefarious designs to the reprobation of the civilized world.

STUPID BLUNDERING.

The note addressed to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor BRYANT a few days ago discloses a singular but perhaps not very surprising state of affairs in the city finances. The appropriations, which should last until the end of June, are already exhausted, and there remains positively nothing to meet the expenses of our municipal government during the time that is yet to elapse. The Mayor has been compelled by these circumstances to refuse to sign bills which ought to be paid, and to bring the whole city administration to a standstill. [illegible] last week. The city cannot run into debt for that is prohibited by law, and nothing but legislative interference can prevent bankruptcy. Blame for this state of things is not to be measured with somebody. It is plain that either sufficient money was not demanded in the first place, or there has been gross mismanagement, and either is a theme for tongue to wag. It is not possible that there is nobody among all the officials who can form an intelligent idea of what it will cost to carry on municipal government for a term spoke of twice a year. Is there no person who is capable of making what must be a very simple calculation? Or taking the alternative, we have the supervision of any kind over the figures? Are they to understand that the appropriations are voted, the oh of offices of the Assembly, like great depositories of the money as quickly as it is voted? Somebody is in fault, and it is somebody means lots of it. Somebody is responsible for the reckless manner in which the money is squandered, and for the corrupt and supine manner in which the people submit to it. Somebody is in fault, and now the finance stares the city in the face, and the people and their money can be seen [illegible] condition [illegible] ...ruin? The appropriations for the Industrial school have been used up; nothing is left for its support during the coming school. But what is to become of all its [illegible] and uncompromising rejection. O-here, again, are far too timid, and in their never-ceasing desire to avoid giving offense, they render themselves and their Church contemptible. Among such a variety of utterances hostile or[illegible] utterances, that is whatever they think most vulnerable, and deal with it precisely as if Catholicity were entirely responsible for every word.

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RISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of December 25.

ANTRIM.

On Friday night week a lady, the wife of Mr. W. Finaing, of Whitewell, near Bel fast, was confined to a kitchen in her residence. It is supposed that she had fallen asleep in her chair, and, her clothes catching fire, she was suffocated.

Last week some inland revenue officers discovered on the premises of Joseph Mc Minn, Drumbo, a large-sized still at full work, together with barrels containing 160 gallons of wash ready for the still, and other materials necessary for manufacturing spirits. Upon a further search on the same premises, a second still was discovered, together with the still head. They after wards proceeded to the house of William Davis, in the same townland, and, upon search, found a quantity of illicit spirits, which they also seized.

Last week two hundred tenant-farmers, holding land on the estate of Major Grey, in Antrim, met in Belfast for the purpose of taking measures to resist the increase of rent with which they are threatened. A series of resolutions were adopted refusing to pay the increase, upon the ground that their tenan-right would thus be confiscated. The tenants seem determined to make a bold stand in the matter.

A fatal accident is reported from the Glenarm Causeway. It appears that a Miss Holland had come over from England as one of the bridesmaids of her cousin, Miss Coleman, at Portrush, and was one of a gay party in a promenade along the top of the cliffs when they ran steeper and higher over the "grand Causeway." She ventured too close to the edge, said, either through giddiness or a sudden gust of wind, was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over 100 feet. Of course death was instantaneous.

ARMAGH.

On Wednesday week an inquest was held in Portadown by the coroner, R. D. Atkinson, on the remains of a man named John Todd, gamekeeper to Lord Lurgan, who met his death by the accidental bursting of a gun. It appeared from the evidence that a number of persons who had assembled to shoot, were returning into the town, when they met a Mr. Stevenson, a medical student, who requested them to turn back again and have some fun. They did so, and commenced to shoot at an improvised target of paper. Mr. Stevenson and the deceased were, he deposed, walking it is said, loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the charge of the other barrel was fired, and the contents passed through his head, going in at the one cheek and out at the other, killing the man on the spot.

Last week the election to the coronership of the southern division of county Armagh, vacant by the death of Mr. Tooher M. Magee, took place in the Ballybotcen house. Mr. William Fraser, of Newry, was nominated by J. B. Boyle, Esq., J. P., seconded by P. G. Symon, Esq., J. P. Mr. R. Garland, of Whitecross, was nominated by J. B. Boyle, Esq., D. L., seconded by Alexander Scott, Esq. The result was finally declared on Saturday as follows:—Robert Garland, 380; W. Fraser, 261; Newcomen Hamilton—R. Garland, 353; W. Fraser, 223.

CLARE.

The death is announced of Rev. Patrik Moran, who has been for many years parish priest of Miltown, near Kilrush.

CARLOW.

The Jesuit Fathers, says the Carlow Post of the 9th inst., who had been conducting the retreat in this town last week, brought their successful and highly gratifying labors to a close on Sunday last, when the ordination was attended at all the Masses by vast congregations—a fact to bear those eloquent propounders of the Gospel, who had already achieved so much lasting good during their brief stay in Carlow. The general Jubilee, now fast drawing to a close, has been attended by nearly every person in the parish.

CORK.

We regret to announce, says the Cork *Examiner*, the death of the Rev. Timothy O'Sullivan, P. P., of Kilbrittain, which took place at his brother's residence, Castletown, Berehaven.

A meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club at which Mr. Nagle, M. P., and Mr. Barry, M. P., were present, was held on Saturday, in defence of the Irish cattle trade. Several gentlemen expressed their belief in a plot on the part of England to ruin Irish trade in the particular.

With sincere regret, says the Cork Examiner, we have to announce the death at four o'clock, December 15th, at the Capuchin Convent, Charleville quay, of the Very Rev. Father Charles. A Venetian by birth, and still a comparatively young man, he was one of the first of the Italian Capuchins who came to this city under the guardianship of the Very Rev. Father Cornelius, eight years ago. He spent some time also in Kilkenny, and latterly before the final departure of the Italian community from Cork, went to Dublin, where he determined upon joining the *Ala Sera* of the Irish province, then about to take possession of the house of the Order in this city.

Among the cabin passengers brought over by the Monarch was Major D. P. Conyngham, LL. D., who has returned to visit the friends and scenes of his youth after a lapse of several years to America. Dr. Conyngham is the author of several popular works, including the "History of the Irish Brigade in the American War," "Lives of the Irish Saints and Martyrs," etc. The Pope honored him with a special letter of approbation of the later work, while the Catholic University of Notre Dame conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. As a writer, Major Conyngham has ably distinguished himself in the American war. The door-sill spend a few months among his friends in Tipperary ere he returns to his editorial duties as editor of the New York *Democrat*.

DERBY.

At midnight, on Friday week, a railway porter stationed to the Smithill railway station observed something on the line of rails a short distance from the platform. On examination she was found to have received a very severe injury in the flesh of one arm, which was much torn from the shoulder to the elbow. She gave her name as Margaret Horgan, of Queen's Square, Dublin, but could not account for her position or how she received the injuries described.

GALWAY.

The Rev. F. Kenny, P. P., Moycullen, in a letter to the Galway *Vindicator*, says the Very Rev. James Mahoney, of London, a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus, on succeeding as eldest son and heir to his father's property of Knockbarrane, in this parish, as the first act of his proprietorship, remitted the arrears due by his tenants up to November last, and granted them all leases for the term of 35 years, and the moderate rents which they were paying to the worthy father.

KILKENNY.

An adjourned meeting of the committee for the promotion of the trade of Kilkenny was held, says the Kilkenny *Journal* of Saturday, at Mr. James Wade's auction rooms, King street, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Dunne. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Michael Healy, T. C., proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. F. Meagher, and adopted unanimously: "Resolved, That our honorable Secretary be authorized to send reports of the weekly meetings of this committee to the local papers, and that he be instructed to write to Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., and to request him to appoint a time at which it would be his convenience to attend a public meeting in Kilkenny to promote the movement for the establishment of the proposed factory; and that in the meantime steps be taken for the purpose of selecting a proper site."

KING'S COUNTY.

Thomas Cahill, a miller and farmer at Philipstown, was shot dead in his mill, by a bullet fired through the window, on Thursday week. Two assistants standing by him were wounded.

The death is announced of George Parry, Esq., Parsonstown. Mr. Parry was Chairman of Parsonstown Town Commissioners in 1864, and acted as a member of that body up to 1872.

The Rev. Dr. Bugler, P. P., Parsonstown, has just received a donation of £35 to assist in building the Christian Brothers' schools in that town. The money was sent by a few Catholic gentlemen of Melbourne, who hailed from the King's county. It was collected by them after seeing an article in one of the newspapers that the schools were about to be erected. The building is now far advanced in the first population, and the money arrived just at the proper time to help to finish the work.

Mr. De Courcey D. Denny, solicitor, Tralee (of the firm of Huggard & Denny), died suddenly last week in Tralee, aged thirty-five years.

An open investigation of the Flimby case was held in Carlisle on Tuesday last week. With the consent of the solicitors for the Crown, the magistrates discharged the two brothers Hewitson, of Kirk Oswald, servants of Oliver Mason, no evidence having been given to implicate them in the supposed crime. Further evidence was given with regard to the death of Oliver Mason by Mrs. Pott, and the same was to the effect that some time before she had seen him quarreling with his sister, and that on another occasion the prisoner remarked that she would be mistress of Flimby yet. At the close of the examination the prisoner was finally committed for trial on the charge of poisoning her brother.

LIMERICK.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians, all present with the exception of Rathbone and Rowlette, proposed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, solicitor, was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we here heard with deep sorrow and heartfelt regret of the death of the late venerable, eminent, amiable and patriotic clergyman, Rev. Thomas Fingerall Plunkett, who filled the office of Protestant chaplain to the Union for upwards of thirty years, discharging his duties unobtrusively, and with a good Christian minister, never at any time originating topics which would cause religious discussion in this Board; and that the clerk of the Union do forward a copy of these resolutions to the Rev. Michael Healy, T. C., proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. F. Meagher, and adopted unanimously: "Resolved, That our honorable Secretary be authorized to send reports of the weekly meetings of this committee to the local papers, and that he be instructed to write to Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., and to request him to appoint a time at which it would be his convenience to attend a public meeting in Kilkenny to promote the movement for the establishment of the proposed factory; and that in the meantime steps be taken for the purpose of selecting a proper site."

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The death is announced of George Parry, Esq., Parsonstown. Mr. Parry was Chairman of Parsonstown Town Commissioners in 1864, and acted as a member of that body up to 1872.

The Rev. Dr. Bugler, P. P., Parsonstown, has just received a donation of £35 to assist in building the Christian Brothers' schools in that town. The money was sent by a few Catholic gentlemen of Melbourne, who hailed from the King's county. It was collected by them after seeing an article in one of the newspapers that the schools were about to be erected. The building is now far advanced in the first population, and the money arrived just at the proper time to help to finish the work.

Mr. De Courcey D. Denny, solicitor, Tralee (of the firm of Huggard & Denny), died suddenly last week in Tralee, aged thirty-five years.

An open investigation of the Flimby case was held in Carlisle on Tuesday last week. With the consent of the solicitors for the Crown, the magistrates discharged the two brothers Hewitson, of Kirk Oswald, servants of Oliver Mason, no evidence having been given to implicate them in the supposed crime. Further evidence was given with regard to the death of Oliver Mason by Mrs. Pott, and the same was to the effect that some time before she had seen him quarreling with his sister, and that on another occasion the prisoner remarked that she would be mistress of Flimby yet. At the close of the examination the prisoner was finally committed for trial on the charge of poisoning her brother.

LIMERICK.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians, all present with the exception of Rathbone and Rowlette, proposed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, solicitor, was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we here heard with deep sorrow and heartfelt regret of the death of the late venerable, eminent, amiable and patriotic clergyman, Rev. Thomas Fingerall Plunkett, who filled the office of Protestant chaplain to the Union for upwards of thirty years, discharging his duties unobtrusively, and with a good Christian minister, never at any time originating topics which would cause religious discussion in this Board; and that the clerk of the Union do forward a copy of these resolutions to the Rev. Michael Healy, T. C., who succeeded the Protestant guardians of acting in the matter from sectarian feeling, and said that coercion had been brought to bear upon some of the farmers holding grain at the board. The motion was opposed by Mr. Usher, who denied that the supporters of the previous resolutions were actuated by religious feelings, and maintained that their only object was to secure a cheap and efficient system of instruction. The poll on an amendment proposed by Mr. H. A. Fitzgerald resulted in a tie, there being ten votes on each side. Another amendment in harmony with the principle of the resolution was then proposed by Mr. Anthony, and was carried, Mr. Fitzgerald and his friends not having voted. The effect of the second poll is to rescind the resolution of the 10th June and restore the religious system.

The Chapter of Ferns and other parish priests met at the Cathedral, Enniscorthy, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of giving a successor to the late Most Rev. Dr. Furlong. The following is the result: Dr. Gaughran—Right Rev. Dr. Edwards, Bishop of Rettimo, Cape Colony, Dunlor—Very Rev. Michael Warren, Superior of the House of Mission, Enniscorthy. Dr. Dunne—Very Rev. Dr. Fortune, President All Hallows' College.

Resolutions of Agreement With Chief Justice Dunne.

WHEREAS, it is made public in the press of the country that the Hon. Edward H. Pierrepont, Attorney General of the United States, in his official communication to Hon. Edward F. Dunne, notifying him of his removal from the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory, precedes as the "controlling reason" for this measure the position assumed by the Chief Justice as a private individual upon the common school question:

Resolved, That we the Roman Catholics of the city of St. Paul, and delegates from the State of Minnesota, do hereby, as American citizens, place on record our unqualified disapprobation of President Grant's removal of Chief Justice Dunne, and that the Chief Justice has acted well towards the British all through the disturbances, by such impartial course as he has pursued, and in so arranging cases from us, and if witnesses are treated from there as to make it very much a difficulty in getting evidence in important cases.

There had been no trouble with the Indians of the river; no troops were invited on the side, neither were they the cause of property bitterly incurred. I had invited a man come down to the river bank and offer a white flag to go, as a village is belonging to Iatu Sage. He had been accepted with an endless "shout" to the Indians against the Britons. He probably would have done so if Rajah Isla had become the troops of a second time. What ever his guilt, it would have occurred in many people that an undoubted village with a white flag flying would be spared at any rate, unless the owner of it was actually found improper. Batu party went across and fired it. In one house there was a woman and child, but she was turned out and the town applied. Two men there upon appeared, and one drew a spear, which wounded a policeman in the shoulder. The spearman was immediately shot dead. Until the torch had been applied no resistance had been offered. It is said that Iatu Sage was present at Rinde's murder, and that there was evidence to implicate him. He probably deserved punishment, but in grace against one's ideas of justice when a man's village is burnt down in his absence because he is alleged to have been present at a murder. He might possibly have prevented it, but there is no proof that he was in actual arms against us, and had no opportunity given him to make his defence. The hatred with which the Malays view us will be intensified when an end is such as these are noised abroad.

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Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per month.....$30 00

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....5 00

Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....$4 00 $3

Harp, per month.....5 00

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework or Drawing.

Pupils received for a month and a half or two months August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

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Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00

Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$5 00

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Physician's Fee, per quarter.....2 50

Pupils will be received at any time, but no deduction will be made from the above terms except for protracted illness, or for some other reason of equal importance, which must be left entirely to the discretion of the Directress.

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Music, with use of instrument.....$4 00

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Use of Piano, extra.....1 00

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Select Day Schools—Rhetoric, first and second Class.....$20 00

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TERMS PER SESSION.

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00

Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, Use of Medicines, Use of Library, School Stationery, Medical Attendance, and Physician's Fee.....150 00

Use of Piano.....10 00

Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Bedding, including Sheets and Pillow-cases, will be furnished by the Institution.

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THE PARTING.

The following sweet and pathetic stanzas cover appeals to print on this side of the Atlantic. Their author, Patrick Quiblan, from Tipperary, left England late in the summer of 1872, to try his fortunes in the New World. That he lived and has further embittered the misfortunes exposed in the appended lines will sufficiently show. Poor fellow, he yearned ever while gloom out of Castle Garden, to get back to the green old sod again. The hope will never, alas! be realized; for ofttimes grave in the breast does the lonely grave upon the banks of the Mississippi. Of how many an Irish exile might the same sad words be written?

Air—"The bells of shandon."

Oh, sad and lonely,
My new home seems to me,
The parting comrade, sobbing, in me;
For tired but sorry
To leave that native land,
A heart's blood drop in every line.
The fond lie sever;
In leade whereof I'm destined to roam
Wind trembles with bother
Of days in a year,
And whisper tales of my island home.

The wave before me
May swell or recede me
Back to the landscape I love to view;
The land that I see
To secure behind me,
One look for the last time I'll get from you.
Where'er I may wander,
Where'ere'er I chant it,
Or trials of fortune I'm doomed to come,
Where'er adorning
Or wherever I'm roaming,
And no remains, fond island home.

I'll ne'er deny you,
And place their banners on turrets high;
Your name,
Proclaim my beauty
Thank now unashamed by slavery's sky.
Enshrined in story,
Where is the nation that hel thy swords,
Which every fold on
Of oral mirth is folded?
Where'ere I'm doomed to come,
Where'ere'er I chant it,
Or trials of fortune I'm doomed to come,
Where'er adorning
Or wherever I'm roaming,
And no remains, fond island home.

Oh, sad and lonely,
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Which every fold on
Of oral mirth is folded?
Where'ere I'm doomed to come,
Where'ere'er I chant it,
Or trials of fortune I'm doomed to come,
Where'er adorning
Or wherever I'm roaming,
And no remains, fond island home.

Yet dwelling in thee
Thy long and weary years,
Shall proudly wakes to reeds sublime
To exaltation be,
And let me hear it—
My soul shall ever where I be,
And love shall lead me,
And ever guide me.
Back, back in rapture o'er land and sea.

For land now lonely
Is dear to me,
It lived by memory's fondness to death;
There on this shore, here,
My heart shall rest,
One tow—I'm home in the parting breath!
The dells and lonesome,
The peace I'll have and the solitude of love—
I take my lays, new,
Of the shadowy pine, now,
Where'er so heard it or sky where—
Is forever?
O, Death, thou knowest—O, Fate, what rules?
The sea is heaving
As lonely, I write grieving.
The stars I see down and bid me rejoice—
Farewell, farewell, farewell!
Give way to gladness!
Let pulse and heart be full of joy,
O, visions stealing!
Of my native land,
O, but fall loved land, a fa, d adieu!

Extraordinary Hunting Exploits of a Canada Woman.

Observing in the last number of your paper a short telegraphic announcement of the arrival here of three tame moose, from Canada, I thought perhaps a few words about the method by which they were captured might be acceptable to your readers. I was a witness of the whole affair, and can vouch for the truth of the statements I am about to make.

It seems that four years ago, on taking up her residence at Beach Meadows, about seven miles from here, Mrs. Williamson (now, by the way, is a bright-looking, good, lady-like woman, and not at all the masculine-looking creature one would be led to suppose from the name) conceived an idea that it would be a profitable business to capture young moose and deer and sell them to persons who would keep and all the relishes of her family and friends. Full of this determination, in the season of 1872, about the middle of May, Mrs. Williamson, with her dog Nero, a large Newfoundland, and her rifle, and, after one or two unsuccessful trips, on each of which she had traveled from twenty to forty miles, she, on her last trip, succeeded in capturing two, and, triumphantly returned home with them. The next season, 1874, she captured three, and this past season four. Those three were months old they have all been sold. Two of them were presented by Mr. Calvin Appleton and shipped to the United States to others by Mr. Dewar, of the Trilby, Nfld. Of the remaining two, one is now in Europe; two of them were also sent to Montreal, King of Italy.

Mrs. Williamson's plan of capturing her is after her dog is so trained that when he comes across a moose or deer he will run resolutely in advance of her, and if there is a youngster in company he quietly ingratiates himself into the latter's good graces, and, indeed again at a pace to suit her, and when the latter is tired out she gives him a severe bite, whilst Mrs. Williamson ties the tail of the calves together. Some time ago Pompier had some young deer. The boss unable to stand to both, but as he was weak, and he fell from pain and time, and the money was lost.

Now, being a French dog, of course some idea of economy flashed through his brain, but being a moral dog, and a tolerably dog too, he did not feel carefully at the matter. An hour afterward Pompier marched into Mr. Dumont's presence with full ten sous' worth of bread. The dog's conscience was satisfied. Next day the dog and his master had a walk in the Lunenburg garden. They appreciated a group of boys engaged in playing pitch-penny. "I say, you, sir," cried one of the gamins, "make a nice dog you have! Oh, I recognize him. I shall tell the police all about it. If you are not a thief, your dog is. Yesterday, when we were playing here, that dog made a rush at one of the pennies, gobbled it up, and was off again like lightning." "It is with regret," adds the authority for this story, "that I am forced to say that the most positive lesson that Pompier was a thief. Of course, it may be quite in order to insist that dogs are endowed as a rule with a superior order of intelligence. I have nothing further to advance, nor do I wish to entertain Pompier's crime."

General Custine, the semi official bandit chief, has been pardoned by the Mexican authorities, and left free, no doubt, to pursue his raids on the Rio Grande.

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The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the addition of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE:

Board and Tuition (French included).....$30 00

Washing.....2 50

Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the Institution).....10 00

Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to

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NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Small need have we as what love romance
On battle-fields is most at home;
There's precious little where chargers prance—
The roads to either are short!
Each has its own peculiar need;
Hopes dying feelings, crossed or dead,
His sword shoots through a number,
Still bravely! John Life's fiery fray,
And merely cops with horror!
The man that beats his crone to-day
Will have a chance to morrow.

Hopes, fears, desires, in myriads crowd
Our mortal pathway after!
The earth's age-perspicuous cloud,
Is always sublime above!
Grief, sadness, remorse and fierce despair,
Bring marvels to confound us—
Such are the dangers we must dare,
Such are the cheats around us!
Yet let thy shield with courage err,
And don't thy lance at horrors!
The n-ot who sizes his sorrow to-day
Can face the foe to morrow.

Sister, pilot, for some glorious end,
Whose aim is just serving!
Heaven's grace, like manna, will descend,
As it sincerity thy striving.
Good for thyself resolve to do,
And first must avoid thee.
Doubt may have made thy pulse retire—
Faith may have attempted thee—
Crush out those sentiments of fear,
Stand on the rock of Serving!
The man that perseveres to-day
Will meet success to-morrow.
—Notre Dame Scholastic.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Died, at the Convent of Perpetual Succor, Castlecomer, Mother Mary Angela Feehan, Superioress for many years.

—Died, at the convent, Tramore, on the 8th December, Sister Mary Luke Ayer, in the forty-fifth year of her age, and the twentieth of her religious profession.

—The Rev. Hugh Behan, late administrator of Navan, has been promoted to the parish charge of Rathkenny and Rushrue. All who know Father Behan will rejoice to learn of his preferment, for a more worthy and patriotic priest does not exist in the broad diocese of Meath.

—Rev. Louis Greggo, O.S.D., for many years so well known in the Dominican missions of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, but who has for some time past been stationed at Castle Vittorio, Italy, has been transferred from that latter place to the Convent of San Domenico di Taggia, Ligoria, Italy.

—On Christmas Day his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, had three successive Masses in the Cathedral, attended by the members of the clergy, and preached a short sermon at its conclusion. His Grace appears to be in most perfect health, and did not seem to be in the least exhausted by the protracted and arduous duties which he has performed.

—The Pope, on Thursday, December 23d, received the good wishes of the Sacred College. Cardinal Pacca read an address, in which he declared that any reconciliation with the enemies of the Church was impossible. His Holiness, in reply, said it was necessary to be energetic, and never doubt of the future. The evils and injustice from which the Church was suffering were increasing, and all should pray for their removal.

—The Monks of Mount Carmel, from Clondalkin, near Dublin, have lately established a branch of their Order at St. Catherine. They teach a superior school for the sons of the wealthier brenches. His Grace Archbishop Lynch recently remarked that he was President of a like Academy in the college attached to the Monastery of Clondalkin over forty years ago, and knew from his own experience what solid devotion was propagated among the students.

—We deeply regret to announce the death of Very Rev. Dr. Hinley, V. G., P. P., Dungarvan. This venerable and highly esteemed clergyman died at his parochial residence about twelve o'clock on Christmas morning. An affecting circumstance in connection was that it occurred to occur in gratification of his frequently expressed wish that his life might end at the holy season. Dr. Hinley was in his eighty-third year, and had held the spiritual charge of Dungarvan parish for nearly half a century.

—Immediately upon the release of the Bretton Bushes, Fort and Odin from their prisons, they went to the Imperial palace of Rue Vista at the request of the Empress to present their respects to the Emperor. Thence they went to the house of the President of the Council and his Excellency, by whom they were entertained by the Capuchins in the Convent of Mere de Castello. In the parlor is the principal picture of the Pope painted, as were the convents any many private houses.

—On the 10th December the ceremony of the profession of three young ladies was performed at the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Kilkenny, by the Bishop of the diocese presided over the occasion, and was assisted by a large number of the clergymen of Ilerr and the surrounding parishes. The recipients of the black veil were Miss Margaret Meagher, daughter of Mr. John Meagher, of Castleland Square; Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Morgan, and Miss Maria Fisher.

—On Sunday, November 21st, a solemn and touching ceremony took place in the Cathedral of Nocmadia, and a lay man of position and importance in Australia, made their abjuration of the errors in the chapel of the Propaganda before Cardinal Franchi, having gone to Rome for that purpose. Neither of them, however, belonged to the new Kapelmist schism. They were members of the Anglican Church. They were making a step towards a return to communion, and their conversion is the result of the remarkable movement in the Church of England which has been going on in several of the villages of Bohyuia. Mgr. Hamonn, the retired Patriarch of Chaldea, was present at the ceremony, and the new converts will be of course under his jurisdiction. The Bishop of Nocmadia is soon to furnish in his see, and returns to Bohyuia a Catholic instead of a schismatical Bishop.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The Indians of Temecula, San Diego county, having been ejected from the house in which they and their parents were born and have resided for centuries before the inhumanity and rapacity of their wrongdoers—namely, certain of the white men of the county—and as they are now encamped on the land of their Father at Washington" can, so far as I am informed, make no provision for the them under trees, or provide them with other homes—a words of the latter," my forefather from the providence or unwilling to present them from the depredations of the approaching winter, I feel called clemency of the appropriating winter, I feel called upon, as their pastor, to appeal to the charity and Christian feelings of the generous and sympathetic people of our Francisco, who on a former occasion so nobly and generously responded to our call in behalf of the poor Indians of this my jurisdiction. Those of the same nature, and whose sad and distressing tale of these poor Indians, and that is convenient to contribute clothing only—even second-handed—may leave their contributions at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco. Others, individuals or firms, desiring more convenient to make contributions of provisions may apply to the undersigned at San Diego.

In conclusion, I can assure the people that all who aid in this charity will receive my most grateful thanks, and the prayers of the Indians.

Earthquake in Naples.

There is the threatening of a more than ordinarily formidable eruption of Vesuvius. Professor Palmieri reports from the Observatory near the volcano that fire has appeared in the interior of the crater, and expresses an opinion that an eruption of long duration may be expected. A volume of black smoke rose from the volcano on Sunday morning. It may be remembered that at the very beginning of the present month of December there were considerable evidences of the mountain having entered upon a new period of volcanic activity. On Monday, the 6th inst., the startling confirmation of this impression, the whole of Naples was shaken to its very foundations at twenty-four minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning by a severe shock of earthquake. A vivid description of the panic created by this stupendous and profound subterranean explosion has been given by the Naples correspondent of the *Athenæum*, according to whom nearly the whole population turned out into the streets, despite the rain, which was descending in torrents. Most of the people were on foot, many were in carriages, and all made for the open places, upon a the Molo, the Piazza del Dente, or the Strada Vittorio Emmanuele—every square being filled with a terror-stricken crowd, whose cries made the scene yet more alarming.

Omnibuses and carriages, wherever they could be found, were taken possession of, and rapidly filled, but the great portion of the fugitives were compelled to rough it in the open air, half dressed, and some of them in their shirts. What was dreaded was the "replica"—when the earth recovers from its internal conditions. This, however, did not take place, and at dawn a shivering crowd returned to their homes, to find many of these, that they had been robbed during their absence! The insolence following the shock were sufficiently awful, in truth, to alarm any one. The house bells rang, the walls seemingly moved, furniture was displaced, and persons were shocked by their beds! The precise moment of the shock was marked, too, by many a watch which had stopped! Strange to say, Prof. Palmieri is distinctly of opinion that the earthquake has nothing to do with Vesuvius. The shock of it appears to have extended over a vast tract of country, the seat of its agitation being in Puglie, near a place called S. Moreo in Lemia. There the only shocks were felt, but they were terrible enough to have occurred, three persons being killed at S. Marco in Lamis, and several others being buried beneath the ruins of their dwellings.—*London Weekly Register, December 25.*

A Fatal Duel.

LONDON, December 27.—Details of a most unfortunate occurrence, in which an adventurous Irishman took a prominent part, has been sent me by a friend compelling with the Carlists in the North of Spain. In consequence of the recent French territory po litical feelings run high, and there are often interchanges of warm words, followed in many cases by hostile meetings. A rencontre of this kind has just taken place with a fatal result, the survivor of the duel being one of our countrymen whose name is very well known in Ireland. He is a man who has relatives have long taken a lead in local politics. It appears that after dinner in a café in Bayonne the conversation turned on Spanish politics, with the *finale* of a disagreement. In the midst of the altercation a gentleman the Marquis Dos Hermanos, "a grandee" from Madrid, retorted rather angrily on Major ——, who replied in like phrase, when, I believe—in the service of Don Carlos, and a sharp reply ended in the challenge being given and taken on the spot. Blows followed, and after a vain attempt to settle the altercation a duel was arranged. Lances were the weapons to a fight with much reluctance.

His courage was beyond doubt, as he had left the British army, in which he held a commission, to order to join Bourbon's army during the Fraser Pyrenean war, for which he received the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his valor while commanding the rear guard in the dis astrous retreat into Switzerland. He had also been decorated by Don Carlos, and been promoted to the rank of major for his gallantry at Somnosorrata, and at the battle of Alvarete, in which he was wounded in the ankle.

The duel was conducted with obstinate courtesy on both sides, and the first encounter was with lances, but no blood effected, the seconds decided on a second fire. The next bullet of Major Lynch entered the brain of the Marquis, who died a few minutes after. No one regretted the fatal issue more than the survivor, who declared during throughout the affair was warmly nonmended by those who took part in the proceedings. Major Lynch is now in London on a mission on behalf of Don Carlos, and I am happy to be able to refute some gross lies on the same errand the city which his late unole represented.

Spain's Reply to the United States.

The New York *Herald's* Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone, and takes high ground on all the questions raised by the United States. The note declares that commerce between Cuba and the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the insurrection; that instead of having diminished, it has in reality been increased, and is constantly increasing; so the the United States Government has no occasion for complaint, and no tenable ground for its proposed action in the affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens established themselves in business on the Island, and being commissioned by the Spanish Government, have gained large individual fortunes; that these fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the Island, being entirely in foreign hands. That the territory of the United States is a constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracies to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government; that in the laws of nations are outraged. That all just and reputable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in course of adjustment; that the insurgents can no cause of complaint on that score. The Spanish note is believed to be the work of Señor Zorrilla.

Some sighty of Grant's brigands have already been indicted for defacing the currency, and there is a probability of their conviction. The principal obtain, however, have so far escaped.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that doubtless on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their *ailments* for months, and not being benefited in the least, such they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost concluded they had better suffer on to the end rather than be subjected to the embarrassment of examination, and be obliged to submit to the local treatment necessary, and which is considered indispensable to a cure. Many of these poor sufferers have been robbed of their means, and are only made worse by the use of patent nostrums, which contain large quantities of alcohol, that stimulates for the time being, but soon leaves the nervous system more prostrated by its reaction. Others have been made worse by the use of powerful astringents, which have been prescribed by local physicians, who have not taken the pains to inform themselves in regard to the diseases of females, but have boldly gone on in the use of such remedies, and have succeeded in making a bad matter worse. Others have been made worse by the use of powerful astringents, which have been prescribed by local physicians, who have not taken the pains to inform themselves in regard to the diseases of females, but have boldly gone on in the use of such remedies, and have succeeded in making a bad matter worse. Others have been made worse by the use of powerful astringents, which have been prescribed by local physicians, who have not taken the pains to inform themselves in regard to the diseases of females, but have boldly gone on in the use of such remedies, and have succeeded in making a bad matter worse.

Result of the French Election.—*Paris, January 18.*—The *La Patrie* gives the following as a general result for Senatorial candidates, professedly from an official source: Of 36,000 Communes, 26,000 have returned Conservative delegates. The extreme Radicals have been victorious in very few instances. The successful candidates are Bonapartists, Orleanists and Moderate Republicans.

The London *Times'* Paris special says among the Conservative delegates elected in those departments from which results have so far been known the Legitimists and Orleanists are comparatively few in number. The prevailing element consists of Bonapartists. If returns already at hand could be taken as a criterion of final result, they would give us the Senate composed of 130 Republicans, including life Senators already elected by the Assembly, 100 militant Bonapartists, and 70 belonging to the various parties, including patient Bonapartists.

A telegram of the 17th inst. from Brussels states that Louise Lateau, the famous stigmatist, is on the point of death.

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INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOHN BOURKE, who formerly resided in Limerick, Ireland. Any information respecting his present residence will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS BOURKE, East Jaffrey, N. H. jal-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Monitor And Guardian.
VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. NO. 17.

STRATCHEW "CONVERTED PRIEST."

The city of Syracuse, says the New York *Freeman's Journal*, is just now having a sensation in the form of the "Ordination of the Rev. Professor Alphonse August Dupont, an ex-Catholic priest, as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church." The Syracuse *Daily Courier* gives an account of the "imposing ceremony," and of Bishop Huntington's address, reciting the trials through which his candidate for Anglican Orders has passed on his journey from truth to error. In the course of his remarks the Bishop told his intelligent hearers how "the Church of Rome departed from the simplicity, scriptureisness and true Catholicity of the primitive age, by errors of worship and discipline, by superstition, by hierarchical usurpation, and by practically extinguishing the independence of all national churches, and asserting a vicarship of Christ without credentials, and an infallibility of the Pope in the midst of demoralized self-subsistence. Hence, though the branch of the Church had never lost the communion, the creed, or the grace of order, yet inasmuch as it had separated itself from other ancient and historical churches, like the Oriental, older than itself, and the Anglican, equally old, whose daughter in the Episcopal Church it was proud to be, it was right that the minister before him should be formally received and publicly welcomed into the priesthood of a Church which is not only Catholic, but historically even with the Church of the Apostles under Christ, having for the shorter the Book of God's revealed will, which, in the English translation, is the Book of the Church of England Reformed. The Bishop also quoted the articles and canons by which the General Convention had provided for the receiving of a priest of Rome, on certain conditions, which in his case had been carefully fulfilled."

Now as the "Rev. Professor" has been known in Syracuse for some years, his recent "ordination" has called forth the following inquiries:

WHO IS HE AFTER?

To the Editor of the Syracuse Daily Standard—Can some one inform me, through the columns of your Courier, under the caption of "Another Priest Ordained," what was "natural years a parish priest in France," and who officiated in the Episcopal Church on Sunday last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Huntington, and then and there ordained a Protestant minister in place of that Church, I beg leave to propound to the reverend gentleman the query, as my time is not my own, the following pertinent questions, to wit:

Is he a religious, seminary, or other educational institution did he study or complete his studies for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and if so, where, and by what Roman Catholic Bishop, was he ordained a Roman Catholic priest? Why and for what reason did he, so soon priest, have parochial or other spiritual charge? Yours respectfully,
A CATHOLIC.

THE CONVERTED PRIEST.

To the Editor of the Syracuse Daily Courier: Many of our citizens are interested in the "ordination" of Rev. Dr. Dupont by Bishop Huntington on last Sunday, at the reception of Mr. Dupont into the Episcopal Church. Dr. Dupont has been known in Syracuse for the last five years, and he was also known in New York city about three or four years. During those eight years he never professed to be a priest, and never was known as such; and in no case could he have standing as such, since he is a married man, and has been for the last two years openly married to the wife of his former paramour. There the marriage took place, and how long it took after the divorce was granted, I am not informed. Dr. Dupont has been visitmained in the matter, it would be interesting to have direct answers to the following questions:

First—Where and in what seminary did Dr. Dupont receive his ecclesiastical education?

Second—By what Bishop was he ordained? *Third*—What diocese is he attached to, where also did he officiate in as a priest or of what parish did he ever have charge? Was Bishop Huntington or Mr. Dupont will confer a favor on "Inquirer" by answering the above questions.
INQUIRER.

Bibber New York Freeman's Journal—I believe, by the request of many of the readers here of your excellent Catholic journal, extracts from the daily papers of this city giving an account of the conversion and reception into the Protestant Episcopal Church, on Sunday last, of a person who seems to have been formerly a Catholic priest, and who professes to have retained, up to this time, the "cordial confidence" of the Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which he resides.

I am sorry to be in addition to what I know myself of this unblushing apostate priest, I may serve to enlighten you a little further in regard to the extent I may be in the use of the "honor" to converse with him often, and to be an intimate and a communist of the Rev. Hugh Stephenson stripe, a very base and intolerable baser of the Catholic Church and everything Catholic, it is no wonder that the priests, the Pope and the Church are insufferable to him, and that coming to discuss several of the sins and doctrines of the Papacy, and finding himself sadly able longer to keep them, he left Father Prof. Dupont in a huff at length left the Church, and is going back to his father, Beelzebub, as fast as the motive power of infidelity and the Protestant Episcopal Church can convey him.

I have known him for the past four or five years, always denouncing Catholic France, the priests and the Catholic Church, as the most virulent and intolerant manner. It must have been some time, if ever, since he was a Catholic priest, as he has a wife who has been keeping a millinery and fancy store in this city, and a little daughter some eight or ten years of age, with perhaps some other children of whom we know nothing about.

I offer you these facts, not in newspaper articles shape, but that you may know something of the bogus priest, who, tired of an unprofitable vocation as a professor and teacher of the French language in the Keble school, and latterly of the High School in this city, now seeks a more easy and lazy life in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

B. B. MASON.
SYRACUSE, January 18, 1876.

Miraculous Cure Effected Through the Intercession of the Holy Father.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* relates the following miraculous cure recently performed by the intercession of the Holy Father:

A religieuse of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Mother Julie N——, a daughter of one of the most distinguished Belgian diplomatists, had, after a very violent nervous attack, her right arm entirely paralyzed, so much so that she was obliged to support it on a splint by means of bandages. The finger nails had become black and the bones of the fingers and elbow were distorted, as if out of place. In vain did physicians call in a change of climate.

At Viterne, where she first went, and then at Rome, where she arrived about the 15th of September, the affliction only grew worse. Mother Julie, however, nourished a secret hope of recovering, and of receiving in Rome herself, provided she could see the Holy Father. She obtained an audience on the 19.h of October.

The Holy Father, at first surprised at the request for a cure when was made him, and being desirous also of trying the faith of the patient, said to her: "My daughter, I have not the gift of miracles." But he immediately added: "I love confidence in God; for nothing is impossible in His energy." Yet, as the Sisters, and especially the Holy Father's sister, insisted that he should, he should deign to recommend the patient to God and bless her, the Holy Father prayed for a moment with the Sisters kneeling at his feet. He repeated these words to her several times, and having asked her to make a sign of cross again to speak to her of faith, "Ah, Father," she replied, "I believe in Jesus Christ, and also proved by his sanctyness." Father blessed it and told her to put it on her right hand. At the very instant she felt the miraculous power. She obtained an audience the following day. Her sanctyness blessed her confession, Herr Nicosia could not administer to him the Sacrament of Penance unless he was willing to withdraw, in the presence of a witness, his opposition to this protest. Kossiehy did not agree to this, and on the affair rested for the time. Later on came the report, in the newspapers, of the conviction and sentence of Father Gabriel (the Capuchin of Rome, of Swiderski), said thereupon, pushed on by others (to at least it is rumored), Kossiehy instituted proceedings in his own name. The Court has decided that the refusal to admit to confession is an "unlawful means of constraint," and sentenced the accused to a fine of 150 marks (47 10s.) or ten days' imprisonment.

The public prosecutor conducted himself in the management of the case with great moderation; he asked for only 50 marks of fine and one days' imprisonment.

—The West Britons of Dublin are to invite the Queen to see Prince of Wales to visit Ireland next summer.

News from Rome.

ROME, December 28.—The Sacred College, represented by an unusually numerous gathering of the Cardinals now in Rome, went on Thursday to offer the good wishes of the season to his Holiness. Cardinal Pairiel, the Dean, spoke in terms of extraordinary fervor and loyalty. His Eminence virtually took as the text of his discourse the words of the Angelic Host on the first Christmas—*Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.* They must, said his Eminence, truly glorify God that, notwithstanding all her tribulations, the Church, His spouse, rose more glorious in the sight of God and of men who were constrained «to venerate and fear her." They must again, he said, glorify God for the wonderful health and the invincible fortitude of mind which rendered his Holiness the object of love and admiration to all the Cath olic world. "Peace, therefore," he exclaimed, "to men of good will, for to the others there can be no peace; there can be no conciliation between God and Belial; injustice and impiety cannot lead to it; until they recognize the Church as the infallible oracle, as the voice of Jesus upon earth, they can never hope for the true peace."

The sentiments expressed by Cardinal Pairiel were earnestly responded to by his colleagues, who reminded the assembled Cardinals that the end of the present month of December would complete the third quarter of the nineteenth century, and that still, as at its commencement, the Church is loosed upon the tumultuous waves of the impost which has agitated it for seventy-five years. Many were afraid he knew, but he knew also that four was an effect of love towards God. Some, like the priest Lamennais, feared through human weakness; some, like the Blessed Virgin, through humility.

"But this fear," concluded his Eminence, "may spring from a holy source, and be a proof of love towards God. No one is so unfortunate as to be without a fault, and the Lord has said that the just man falls seven times a day. Let us then be careful to avoid the snares of pride, and to be humble in the sight of God, and we shall be exempt from the fear which springs from love." The Cardinals then proceeded to the Quirinal, and were received in audience by his Holiness, who welcomed him with the usual and gracious manner.

The Lord Mayor, who were his official robes, made the following address to the Sovereign Pontiff:

Most Holy Father—Penetrated with gratitude, I approach the throne of your Holiness in the name of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of Dublin, to present to you the humble but sincere congratulations of the Irish people on the occasion of the return of the festive season. Deeply sensible of the many and signal favors conferred upon this city by your Holiness, and of the paternal solicitude you have ever manifested for the welfare of the Irish people, I feel assured that the present address will be received with favor by your Holiness.

Deeply sensible, Most Holy Father, the honors of the city have conferred upon me, and profoundly impressed with the duties which they involve, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsibilities of my office with fidelity to my sovereign, to myself, and to my family, as a proof of your Holiness, the Apostolic See.

His Holiness, in replying to the Lord Mayor, expressed the satisfaction with which he saw at the Vatican the First Magistrate of Dublin, that noble city from which he had already received so many proofs of child piety and devotion. His Holiness also alluded to the heroic constancy of the Irish people under persecutions, which they had endured for centuries on account of their faith and their fidelity to the Holy See. The Holy Father thanked the Lord Mayor for all that he had done on the occasion of the O'Connell *fêtes*, and bestowed the Pontifical blessing upon the worthy magistrate and his family, and upon all the Catholics of Dublin.—*London Weekly Register.*

"The prisoner at the bar seems to have a very smooth face," said a spectator to a jailer. "Yes," replied the jailer, "he was ironed just before he was brought in."

FATHER BUCHARD'S LECTURE

"The Catholic Basis of Unity in the Source of Mental and Moral Freedom."

A large audience assembled in St. Ignatius' church, on Thursday evening of last week, to hear the gifted Father Buchard's lecture on "The Catholic Basis of Faith." It is a most logical exposition of Catholic doctrine, and will, we are sure, be read with interest and advantage by all classes. The reverend gentleman said:

"The text we have chosen does not mean that if you confess to believe in God you must believe in Christ, or that if you believe in Christ you must believe in the Church, or that if you believe in the Church you must believe in the Pope, or that if you believe in the Pope you must believe in the Bible alone in man's only rule of faith, mental and moral. This principle is not found in such premises. But this expresses the principle that the Bible alone is man's only rule of faith, mental and moral. This principle is not found in such premises. But this expresses the principle that the Bible alone is man's only rule of faith, mental and moral. This principle is not found in such premises. But this expresses the principle that the Bible alone is man's only rule of faith, mental and moral.

WHY SHOULD THERE BE ONE CHURCH?

To be the subject of truth, to be under the dominion and guidance of truth—in other words, to be held captive in the obedience of truth, is the highest state of man, the liberty of the mind. In like manner, to use moral liberty consists in being the subject of moral truth, or in obeying the laws of reason and happiness. Truth and good are the only real elements of mental and moral liberty. Error, therefore, even in its state of moral slavery; whether it be in a single mind, or in the form of error, and, consequently, from the effects of moral slavery. Divine authority is the only necessity against error and moral slavery. It is the only basis of mental liberty. It is the sovereignty of rational truth; and for reason to free so long as it depends upon divine authority for what is good. All error and vice is slavery. If, then, the question of liberty be to truly free in the light of faith and its practice, the only logical answer that can be given is, the only question that is to be put to the test of practice is, But who has the true faith and practices? He who receives the truth in and does not receive God has sought and commanded. But how shall we know this with infallible certainty? I know it by where the authority exists which God has appointed to teach infallibly the truth to God's spiritual. In other words, by knowing the Church that claims and proves her claim to be that agent, that instrument appointed by God and clothed with the fullness of His own power, to teach all things whatsoever He has commanded.

MENTAL AND MORAL FREEDOM

Is not possible without the possession of the truth revealed by God. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." But what is the truth? Is it the truth that is to be sought in the soul, in the mind, or in the heart? Is it the truth that is to be superadded by revelation to divine revelation only as the objective truth, as some say, or is it the proposition therefore, reason alone can never be infallible; therefore, reason alone can never be the basis of faith, and to obtain the truth in the same manner as God does who revealed it to us. But not to be infallible in the truth that man receives holds as the truth is indeed the truth, is to be exposed to the danger of receiving error instead of truth, and every possible misery of the human mind, it is to be exposed to the danger of

SLAVERY.

Yes, I go a step further, and declare solemnly that not to be infallibly certain that what we believe is the truth, so must and knows God. Man is a slave to error when he holds a principle as true which, in reality, is false, and so which, as applied to practice, is false, and so which, as applied to practice, is false, and so which, as applied to practice

TO-DAY AND TO-MOROW.

Small need have we to whom love romance
On battlefields to count our days,
We love our wives, where chargers prance—
Our oaths to strife are shorter!
Each soul that rears its daily bread
Has norm'a post number;
Hopes dying feelings, crushed or dead,
Hi on ward march surmber.
Still bravely join Life's Serf frat.
And merely rope with Sorrow;
The task that bears his cross to-day
Will have a chance to-morrow.

Hopes, fears, desires, in myriads crowd
Our morning gateway ever;
The earth's pure perceptions cloud,
Grief, shame, remorse and fierce despair,
Bring regrets to confront us—
Such are the dangers we must dare,
Such are the shells around us!
Yet lift my shield with courage yet,
And hurl thy lance at Sorrow!
The man who stands his nerves to-day
Can face the foe to-morrow.

Sister, pilot, for some glorious end,
Though late to port arriving;
Heaven's grace, like manna, will descend,
And sacrifice lay shriving;
God for thyself reserve to do,
And Evil shall avoid thee.
Death may have made thy pulse retire—
Death may have misemployed thee.
Crush out three attributes of clay,
Stamp on the mark of beast,
The man that preserveth loyalty
Will meet success to-morrow.
—Notre Dame Scholastic.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Died, at the Presentation Convent, Castleconnor, Mother Mary Angela Feehan, Superioress for many years.

—Died, at the convent, Tramore, on the 8th December, Sister Mary Luke Ayer, in the forty-fifth year of her age, and the twentieth of her religious profession.

—The Rev. Hugh Behan, late administrator of Navan, has been promoted to the pastoral charge of Rathkenny and Rushree. All who know Father Behan will rejoice to learn of his advancement, for a more worthy and patriotic priest does not exist in the broad diocese of Meath.

—Rev. Louis Gregoy, O.S.D., for many years so well known in the Dominican missions of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, but who has for some time past been stationed at Castle Vitoria, Italy, has been transferred from the latter place to the House of San Domenico di Taggia, Liguria, Italy.

—On Christmas Day his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, read three successive Masses in the Cathedral, at Castle Hill Mass, and preached a short sermon at its conclusion. His Grace appears to be in most perfect health, and did not seem to be in the least exhausted by the protracted and arduous duties which he performed.

—The Pope, on Thursday, December 23d, received the good wishes of the Sacred College. Cardinal Patrizi read an address, in which he declared that any reconciliation with the enemies of the Church was impossible. His Holiness, in reply, said it was necessary to be energetic, and never doubt of the future. The evils and injustice from which the Church was suffering were increasing, and all should pray for their removal.

—The Monks of Mount Carmel, from Clondalkin, near Dublin, have lately established a branch of their Order at St. Catherine. They teach a separate school, and tendency for the usual higher branches. His Grace Archbishop Lynch recently remarked that he was President of a like society in the college attached to the Monastery of Clondalkin over forty years ago, and knew from his own experience what solid devotion was propagated among the students.

—We deeply regret to announce the death of Very Rev. Dr. Halley, V. G., of Donaghmore. This venerable and highly esteemed clergyman died at his parochial residence about twelve o'clock on Christmas eve. An affecting coincidence of his demise was that it seemed to occur in gratification of his deeply expressed wish that his life might end at the holy season. Dr. Haley was in his eighty-third year, and held the spiritual charge of Donaghmore parish for nearly half a century.

—Immediately upon the release of the Brazilian Bishops of Para and Olinda from their prisons, they went to the Imperial palace of Boa Vista at San Cristoval, and presented their respects to the Emperor. Thence they went to the house of the Nuncio, and the Council of Rio de Janeiro. The session were entertained by the Capuchins in the Convent of Santa Theresa. In the evening the episcopal palace was illuminated, as were the convents and many private houses.

—On the 16th December the ceremony of the profession of three young ladies was performed at the Novitiate of Mary Convent, Birr. The Bishop of the diocese presided over the occasion, and was assisted by a large number of the clergymen of Birr and the surrounding parishes. The recipients of the black veil were Miss Susan Bourke, daughter of Mr. John Meers, of Cumberland Square; Miss Margaret Meagan, and Sqaurer Miss Margaret Meagan, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Meagan, and Miss Maria Fleher.

—On Sunday, November 21st, a solemn Mass of requiem, Mgr. Stephen Saudadgi, Bishop of Nocmedia, and a layman of position and importance in Athens, made their abjuration of the schism in the chapel of the Propaganda before Cardinal Franchi, having to Rome for that purpose. Neither of them, however, belonged to the new Kupellanik schism. They were members of the ancient Armenian communion, and their conversion is the result of the remarkable movement toward the Church which has been going on in several of the villages of Bithynia. Mgr. Mamoun, the great Patriarch of Chiloria, was present at the ceremony, and the new converts will be of course under his jurisdiction. The Bishop of Nocmedia is a cousin of the late, and returns to Bithynia a Catholic instead of a schismatical Bishop.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The Indianola Tomcenia, San Diego county, having been elected from the house in which they and their ancestors have lived and resided for centuries before the inhumanity and rapacity of their wrongdoers—namely, certain of the writers—proceeded to seize on every thing, and on their "great Father at Washington" too, so far as I am informed, made no provision to give them other lands, or provide them with other homes as "wards of the nation," nor furnished them with provisions or clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, I feel called upon, as their pastor, to appeal to the humanity of Christian feelings of the people, and especially to the people of San Francisco, who on a former occasion so nobly and munificently responded to the cries that came to them from the poor Indians within my jurisdiction. Those charitably disposed to alleviate the wants and sufferings of these poor Indians, and assist in contributing clothing only—even second-handed—may have their contributions at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco. Others, individuals or firms, finding it more convenient to make contributions of provisions, may ship to the undersigned at San Diego.

In conclusion, I can assure the public that all who add to this charity will receive my most grateful thanks and heartfelt gratitude, as well as the humble

A Fatal Duel.

LONDON, December 27.—Details of a most unfortunate occurrence, in which an adventurous Irishman took a prominent part, has been sent me by a friend enjoying with the Carlists in the North of Spain. In the frontier town on French territory political feelings run high, and there are often

Earthquake in Naples.

There is the threatening of a more than ordinarily formidable eruption of Vesuvius. Professor Palmieri reports from the Observatory near the volcano that fire has appeared in the interior of the crater, and as it presses an opinion that an outburst of long duration may be expected. A volume of black smoke rose from the volcano on Sunday morning. It may be remembered that at the very beginning of this present month of December there were unmistakable evidences of the mountain having entered upon a new period of volcanic activity. On Monday, the 6th inst., in a startling combination of this impression, the whole of Naples was shaken to its very foundations at twenty-four minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning by a severe shock of earthquake. A vivid description of the scene created by this stupendous and profound subterranean explosion has been given by the Naples correspondent of the *Athenæum*, according to whom nearly the whole population turned out into the streets, despite the rain, which was descending in torrents. Most of the people were on foot, many were in carriages, and all made for the open places, such as the Molo, the Piazza del Dazio, or the Strada Vittorio Emanuele—every thoroughfare being filled with a terror-stricken crowd, whose cries made the scene yet more alarming.

Omnibuses and carriages, wherever they could be found, were taken possession of, and rapidly filled, but the great portion of the fugitives were compelled to rough it in the open air, half dressed, and some of the poor girls' shirts. What was dreaded was the "replica"—when the earth returns to its normal condition. This, happily, did not take place, and at dawn a shivering crowd returned to their homes, to find, many of them, that they had been robbed during their absence! The incidents following the shock were sufficiently awful, in truth, to alarm any one. The house bells rang, the walls sensibly moved, furniture was displaced, and persons were rocked in their beds! The precise moment of the shock was marked, too, by many a watch which had stopped! Strange to say, Prof. Palmieri is distinctly of opinion that the earthquake has nothing to do with Vesuvius. The shock of it appears to have extended over a vast tract of country, the centre of agitation being in Puglia, near a place called S. Moreo in Lamia. There the only deaths caused by the casualty are understood to have occurred, three persons being killed at S. Marco in Lamia, and several houses were destroyed.—*London Weekly Register, December 25.*

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Spain's Reply to the United States.

The New York *Herald's* Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone, and takes high ground on all the questions raised by the United States. The note declares that commerce between Cuba and the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the insurrection; that instead of having diminished, it has in reality been increased, and is constantly increasing; so the United States Government has no occasion for any plaint, and no tenable ground for the proposed action in the affairs of troubles existing in Cuba. Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens established themselves in business on the Island, and being unmolested by the Spanish Government, have gained large individual fortunes; that these fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the Island, being entirely in foreign hands. That the territory of the United States is a constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracies to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government, and that in this the laws of nations are outraged. That all just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in course of adjustment, and therefore there can be no cause of complaint on that score. The Spanish note is believed to be the work of Señor Javellar.

Some eighty of Grant's brigade have already been enlisted for defending the revenue, and there is a probability of their conviction. The principal chiefs, however, have so far escaped.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M.D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more firm does it endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, deem it my duty to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been cured for life by the use of a few bottles of one being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another bottle of medicine, or be persuaded by any friend to do so. They had rather die and have their self-made relief than to live and suffer as they do. Now, I do not wish you to be suffering, and are only desirous of your health and happiness, and know that we certainly cannot recover, if we do not try. Therefore, I would earnestly request you, for the sake of your own happiness, and the relief from all the vital forms of the system, some 100 bed-ridden females a year, especially the worst cases of the land, to adopted for them, they case would be deprived in the world. Send, only sufferers, that I may have a better and more scientific plan of treatment for you, one more in harmony with the laws and functions of the female system. A fresh, irritating, cancer treatment and more in harmony with nature's laws, and

and down them inconsistent, the one with the other. The life is their great mistake. Authority is the parent of liberty, not its antagonist. The authority of reason is the parent of rational liberty, as the authority of revelation is the parent of faith. God is the highest expression of both, but under two different aspects. That is, the Divine intelligence is the authority of my reason and the source of my rational liberty; and the same Divine intelligence, revealing itself to me in the supernatural order, is the authority of my reason in believing the truth revealed by which I am set free from error and moral slavery. Our entire liberty depends on our submission to this Divine authority. Without this we are the slaves of error; of error as the natural offspring of our reason operating independently of the Divine authority. All authority implies a power that is above the subject of authority. How absurd, then, to imagine that the decisions of reason, acting independently in matters of faith, could be ultimate. You might as well say that reason by her own natural light can peer into the mysteries of God; can lift the veil that hangs over the adorable countenance of the Trinity and decipher the mysterious number of Three in One—as to say that reason by her own natural light can penetrate into the mysteries of the Incarnation, and discover what substances become one in the Sacrament of the Altar. Reason and faith are two entirely distinct and different powers, and analyze the process by which they so meet together as not to be confounded the one with the other.

But reason, under the direction of Divine authority, commands in awful silence, believes and adores. She never questions a revelation that is infinitely higher than her own. It suffices for her to know that God has spoken, and to have evidence of the testimony that what she is required to believe is His word, without pretending to complain that the revelation is forced by reason into conflict with faith rise to knowledge and intuition. Unable to reach the

HEIGHT OF MYSTERY,

she descends to the lowliness of submission. She asks, as she has a right to do, what authority vouches for the fact that the word to be believed is the word of God, and having found that authority she submits, I believe; and although she has no longer the right to doubt or question the veracity of the authority teaching; still she feels herself perfectly free, for she knows that where the authority to teach is Divine, there the obligation of hearing and assenting is changed into being delivered or imposed upon; in other words, secures our freedom from error. "The truth shall make you free." It will be found upon examination that Protestantism, like Atheism, does not subject. So much so that it refuses to be Divine authority by which she claims the submission of all men to her teaching. Protestantism recognizes no authority out of itself. It even wishes to dictate to God Himself, or rather it says, at least, "You be to God besides myself; or, if there be a God I shall, at least, be like unto Him in knowing good and evil. Truth and good shall be weighed in my balance and measured by my yard-stick. Whatever I believe ought to be, even if it is not

THE TRUTH IN JESUS CHRIST.

I am my own Church. I have no need of any one to teach me. There is no truth save as each individual understands it or makes it. No one can dictate; no one can prescribe what I shall believe. Faith is free.

It may be different—even contradictory—in different individuals; it matters not. One is one way, you see in another way; but we are are all equally infallible and equally secure in that which we believe or see objectively as well as subjectively." Thus does Protestantism discard all authority. But authority is essentially distinct from its subject. Yet, according to Protestantism, the subject creates it as the same time the authority whose commands the believer is equal to the author and revealer of the truth that is to be believed. Thus Protestantism is, as I said, absolutist at heart. It acknowledges no sovereign truth, no sort of lawful tenure, no authority save its own.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

On the contrary, acknowledges her deposit, once upon God, the giver of the truth, which makes us free from the thralldom of error and sin. She recognizes in Him the highest authority, an authority that has the right to prescribe and command whatever it pleases. She owns herself the subject of this authority without a murmur, just of this authority without a murmur, without complaint. She moreover recognizes in God this right to determine what instruments, what agents, He may please to employ to feed mankind in a knowledge of the truth and salvation. And she rests upon a foundation that she believes!—I speak of the *Ecclesia Docens*, or Teaching Church—in the instruments, the agency chosen by Him, and that He has conferred on her the fullness of His own authority. Yet the Teaching Church claims nothing in virtue of her own infallible and short-sighted humanity. She makes no pretensions higher than any other human institution in virtue of her human character alone. Her Divine character comes from a higher source, and shows itself here and unless with her human existence after some manner like the human and divine natures in the person of Jesus Christ, her founder. True, she is not God, yet she is more than man. He who ordained her in these terms, "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth; go teach all nations," and, "Behold, I am with you all days," also, elevated her from the level of our common humanity to a kind of equality with Himself, and secured the perpetuity of that equality by the promise of his uninterrupted presence even unto the end of time. "I am with you all days, till the consummation of ages." Clothed with this divine character the Church opposes error as we and beautiful and fair. Made free by the truth, consecrated by the sweet unction of virtue and espoused to the King of heaven, she shall never become the slave of error nor the dupe of vice.

WE CANNOT

Do so not fear that the Church will ever abuse her authority. We know that the only possible abuse of her authority could be in teaching any other doctrine than that which her Divine Founder has himself taught and commanded her to go and teach. But such an abuse of authority is impossible, because He who established authority is over it and identified with His Church, teaching and commanding by her as His organ, or mouth-piece. "He that hears you hears me." We Catholics have a much higher, a more elevated idea of the Church than our Protestant friends are accustomed to form to themselves. With us the Church is the mystical body of Christ, who is her eternal, beating head, her life, her breath, her guardian and protector; yes, the Church is, in a certain sense, Himself—a continued existence of his presence among men—a continued incarnation of His sovereign truth and life. The consciousness of this is the best possible security for our unlimited confidence in the Church, and for the unreserved submission in her of our understanding and will. We feel we are convinced that in submitting to the Church we do not submit to men, but to God, and every one is bound to submit to God. But our Protestant friends seem to imagine that we Catholics see in the teaching Church nothing more than a body of men, who, like their own ministers, must depend upon their own genius or talents for a tolerably successful defense of their own peculiar views and opinions; that we see in the teaching Church a body of men as liable to mistake in the sense of God's word as their own fallible and erring teachers. They seem to think that the only difference between the two classes of teachers is that Catholics are more ready to yield their assent to the word of their teacher than the generality of Protestants are to believe the word of their ministers. They can never have a clear idea of the Divine power which we Catholics have learned to place the teaching Church. They can never teach, even in thought, the nonsuch of the everlasting rock upon which Christ built His Church, and against which the rogues of hell shall never prevail." They cannot see Christ in His Church. They believe that Christ established the Church, but that after having done so He left her to the chances of a toward or unnerved fate, without concerning Himself further about her destiny through-out the ages. This error lies, it seems to me, at the foundation of all their misconceptions of the Church. They cannot conceive of the Christian religion otherwise than as a system subject to the shifting opinions of would-be philosophers and theologians, who consider themselves as to which has the better right to be believed and followed. But this is as egregious

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IS NO PHILOSOPHY,

It is a body of doctrines and practices which are all fixed and determined, and from which there is no appeal to reason or to the heart, as the ultimate tribunal, but to the words which we shall embrace as true and good, or reject as false or vicious. The whole is settled by the Author and Finisher of our faith. Reason has nothing to invent; nothing to add; nothing to take away from it. The entire body of belief and practice rests on the Divine authority, and no other authority can come between the Divine authority and the believer.

The Church does not stand between God and man as an independent authority, but as a delegate, as a subordinate, gifted with plenipotentiary powers. She teaches and commands in the name of God, and has received from Him her fully authorized to treat with the nations on the affairs of time and eternity. Her every decree and act, for example, have demonstrated any given proposition, have I any right to doubt my demonstration? When I have proved that two and two are four, that one and the same thing cannot be another thing at the same time, where is the room for mental liberty to inquire whether two and two are five; whether gold is silver, or silver gold? When I have proved to myself that the Catholic Church, being the duly authorized legate or examiner or question the truth of her doctrines? To examine her doctrines which I have already proved to myself she teaches infallibly, would suppose a reasonable doubt of her infallibility, and of the truth of the doctrine she teaches. But on the hypothesis that I have already proved to myself by previous examination, all further examination would be simply absurd.

TAKE A PARALLEL CASE.

I suppose an intelligent Protestant, who, by a due process of argument, has demonstrated to himself that the Bible, such as he has it, is the very word of God, as it was dictated by the Holy Spirit. I ask you, has not that intelligent Protestant, after such demonstration, still the right or privilege of doubting his own demonstration? Does reason justly such a doubt consequently, further inquiry? To admit it would be to admit that man has no other liberty but to doubt. It would be to admit that the highest privilege of the human mind is not to rely on any truth, but to doubt all things. In other words, it would be to establish skepticism as the only true philosophy, the only true religion in the world. But this is the only true philosophy, the only true religion of the consistent Protestant that is the Protestant who adheres to the principle, "The Bible, and the Bible alone, man's only rule of faith and practice." Between

SKEPTICISM AND FANATICISM

There is no medium, no standing-ground, for such a Protestant—for a man who does not claim and prove his claim to the authority of God for his faith, and that with infallible certainty, must find refuge in fanatical or skeptical delusion. The question may here be asked, is there no freedom of thought, no liberty of discussion, in the Catholic Church? I answer, there is ample freedom of thought and discussion on all questions that do not come within the domain of faith. In matters not defined by the Church every one is at liberty to hold his own opinion. Hence the opposed decisions which sometimes arise among Catholic theologians. But in matters of faith, which have been defined by the authority of the Church, which every Catholic believes to be the authority of God Himself, all her theologians and doctors are of one mind—think and speak the same thing; all obey the same voice. But

PERFECT LIBERTY IS ALLOWED

On all such subjects as come not within the domain of faith. Discussion begins where definition ceases. Yet liberty of thought, of inquiry, and authority profits by liberty. Authority keeps in check the natural tendency of man to error, and liberty keeps the mental aid to authority in developing truth, which rests on theological or rational grounds. The authority of faith controls the waywardness of opinion, and prevents it from running its into extremes. The authority of faith is the great bound by which liberty is confined, and full poet flow between its banks. Authority and liberty are the two great powers that have been instituted by God for the good of mankind, and the two great powers that have been instituted by God for the good of mankind, and the two great powers that have been instituted by God for the good of mankind, and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.
Sunday—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
M—Monday—St. Peter Nolasco. Confessor.
Pebruary.
Tuesday—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. St. Ansgar, Virgin. Patronage of Ireland.
2—Wednesday—Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas Day.
3—Thursday—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr (January 16). St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr.
4—Friday—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
5—Saturday—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

A GREAT "SECESSION TO ROME."

The London *Morning Post*, though owned, it is said, by certain brewers and distillers, is a paper of gloss proclivities. It pays much attention to what is going on in religious society and keeps vigilant watch upon the doings of Rome. In other words, it is an upright, intelligent and able paper. It is possible for a daily journal to be in these enlightened and civilized times. It has also a hankering after the aristocracy, and chronicles the movements of the Queen and the wanderings of the nobility with evident loyalty and pride. So, it must be understood, the *Post* sets up to be an omniscient and respectable paper, whose leading articles should be accepted as a modern gospel by the true Briton, whose mind and intelligence it pretty fairly represents. Accordingly, it ought to be good authority on the progress of Catholic opinion and possesses considerable influence.

On last Monday morning this organ of sound British opinion created a sensation by announcing in a portion of the extreme resultants party in the Church of England was engaged in active correspondence with the Holy See, in reference to the terms upon which he members would be received into the Catholic Church. The astounding communication comprised, according to the *Post*, one hundred clergymen, seventy-six of the thousand men and one hundred and fifty thousand women. All of them had signed a memorial to the Pope asserting that their own bishops had placed the Church completely under the control of the Sultan, and therefore were unable gather that they firmly believed all the doctrines of the Catholic Church, including Papal Infallibility, and asking his Holiness to permit the formation of a United Anglican Church similar to the United Greek and Maronite. The reason for the last request was alleged in the fact that many of the clergymen are married and have families to support, so they could not become Catholic priests. But of course they wanted, nevertheless, recognition for their orders and authority to say Mass and administer the sacraments of the Holy Father agreeing to this request, and we believe, for our part, that the declaration is entirely correct.

Trials, persecutions and the experience of centuries are forcing upon all those inside the pale of the Church the great necessity for unity, not alone in faith, but in worship and discipline also. Accordingly, the little Oriental congregations which, although thoroughly Catholic in doctrine, even to acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope, maintained rites and observances peculiar to themselves, have voluntarily decided in obedience them, more or less gradually, and accommodate themselves in all things to the usage of the Church. These have also been being on, it is very unlikely indeed that the Pope would sanction the formation of a new sect, the peculiarities of which could not fail to bring about trouble in the future. The Catholic Church stands boldly forth before the world; it proudly claims its divine origin; it makes no secret of its doctrines or practices, and therefore it has no compromise to make with the weakness or prejudices of any body of men. If these Anglian ritualists recognize the Catholic Church as the one seeing fold, if they consume the time and labor of the Holy See merely if they know the mistakes and the dangers of heresy, then they issue fearful responsibilities before God by piloting the gratification of small numbers or aspirants before the duty of humble submission to divinely established authority in the person of the Vicar of Christ.

We are well aware that in the so-called Church of England there is a large body of men and women who are the absurdity of calling that organization a Church which is simply a department of civil government, which can be changed or remodeled by the passage of an act of Parliament, and which is so incapable of maintaining interior harmony that it comprises within it men holding and teaching the most conflicting doctrines upon the very fundamental principles of Christianity. The Anglican bishops have repeatedly shown themselves more desirous of adopting the good things provided for them by the State than of enforcing discipline or uniformity of belief in the ranks of their clergymen. They seem to set upon the happy and easy principle of letting things go their course, and trouble ing nobody about what he believes or preaches, provided, however, there is no taint of "Romanism" in either, for that is a matter to which their most reverend forelships have the strongest possible objection. They evidently think they are paid their fine salaries for keeping "Popery" out of England, and they pay no attention to the enormous mass of rationalism and infidelity.

Finally, we may say we do not place much confidence in the *Morning Post's* story. The way into the Church is clear and open, for the Church is a city on a hill, and cannot be hidden. The Pope cannot make anybody a Catholic, nor even alter the recognized conditions of reception into his fold. It would be a great source of rejoicing to him and to the faithful throughout the world to see so many educated and intelligent people abandoning error and embracing truth; but if, upon little pusillanimous resentiments or of national prejudices, they prefer to remain where they are, it certainly will be no fault of his. These two hundred thousand English people are a very insignificant body compared with the millions already comprised in the Church, and it is rather arrogant on their part to expect that terms can be made with them.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO NEW GUINEA.

The Irish seem to be the pioneer emigrants of the English speaking population to every quarter of the globe. They are invariably the first to undertake dangerous enterprises, they are always the first in exploring and opening up new countries, and it is only when they have established the feasibility of colonization that the more cautious and calculating nationalities venture to come in. In very few instances, however, have they managed to retain their advantage of first possession, or reap anything like a proper return for their spirit and enterprise. On the contrary, they have always seen themselves overwhelmed and displaced by the multitude of later comers, and reduced to the position of a second and comparatively poor class. But in places where sickness, danger and failure were the daily results of the endeavor, they have ever been the first and last emigrants; for the others, warned by their experience, have prudently kept away. Such, for example, has been the result of the badly contrived attempts to establish English-speaking colonies in Algeria. But all Iberian Ayres, Nicaragua, and more localities we could mention. And now that a project has been gotten up in London to plant a settlement in New Guinea, that island off the northeast coast of Australia, we find that Irishmen are the chief participants in it.

An English navy lieutenant, named Adam, some time ago invented a great deal on the coast of New Guinea, and it struck him that a colony which might yat rival Australia in population and prosperity, could be speedily located there. On his return to London he set about organizing a preliminary expedition, and, as we learn from the English papers, he has so far succeeded that his first party will start for their destination some time in March, so as to arrive during the cool and pleasant season. The contingent consists of fifteen officers and one hundred men, the latter almost exclusively recruited from the ranks of the Irish constabulary. Should these succeed in their purpose and prove the practicability of permanent occupation, a large emigration is intended and many will go out towards the end of the present year. A third body of men and women will soon afterwards be forwarded, and then, it is hoped, the new settlement will be able to

Lieutenant Adam boasts that his scheme cannot be otherwise than successful in every particular, and he says he has more applications for admission into the ranks of his expedition than he can possibly accommodate. Now we are really very sorry that any of our countrymen, even though belonging to the not very popular or patriotic constabulary, have been so easily willing to engage in such a hazardous and profitless undertaking. The climate of New Guinea, which lies within the tropics, is so intensely hot that few Europeans can ever persist in it and its enervating effects. Moreover, the coast regions, which alone are adopted in any way for colonization, are exceedingly unhealthy, for we find ages ago relating to a dreadful extent almost throughout the year. The interior of the island is occupied by ranges of lofty mountains, incapable of cultivation and probably destitute of water. To put the climate upon the disadvantage of the place, the natives are fierce and warlike, not at all disposed to allow stronger to peacefully occupy portions of their territory.

Taking all these things into consideration it is impossible to predict anything but lamentable failure for Lieutenant Adam's colonization. He will soon be deserted by those who would be valuable settlers in a more favorable locality, and that is all that will come of it. Now, while there are millions upon millions of fertile acres unoccupied in the United States, where there no such difficulties to be surmounted, it is hard to imagine how men can be so rash and so silly as to engage in an attempt to colonize New Guinea. The climate there is desperate, the resource are mild and healthy, there are no tribes of savage cannibals roasting about seeking whom they may devour; hill and plain are alike accessible to the plow, and will bring forth abundant crops, and, above all, there are already forty millions of Canadians firmly established in the country, and forming one of the most powerful and civilized nations of the earth. A tithe of the pluck and energy which will be miserably wasted in New Guinea, would in a short period of time secure a comfortable living in the United States.

Rev. Father Adam, pastor of Santa Cruz, gave a highly interesting lecture on the early history of California, in Armory's Hall in that town, on the evening of January 19. The pressure of other interesting matter on our space precludes our republishing it.

BURNED CAROLS.—*Every* family should have at least one burned candle. It is a pious rule to suppose that any kind of candle will suffice for this purpose. The Church requires that candles made of beeswax only shall be blessed. Pure wax candles may be had at Flood's Catholic bookstore, 124 Market street, at a mere trifle over the cost of the ordinary spurious candle.

ENGONALIN, Dr. Hall's new remedy for coughs, colds and bronchitis. Price only

A SINGULAR LIBEL CASE.

A very singular and at the same time very instructive libel case in one of the Courts of Paris has just been brought to a conclusion. It was instituted against the writers and proprietors of a publication called the *Nineteenth Century* by a priest named GRANDIN, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the latter. Many, if not all, our readers are, of course, aware that a certain society, known as "The Association of the Holy Infancy," has been established, with the approbation of the Pope, and has for its object the saving or purchasing of infant whom Chinese unnatural cruelty leaves exposed to perish in the streets from cold and hunger. These unhappy waifs and strays of humanity are carefully attended to by the members of a religious fraternity, instructed in the truths of Christianity, and, when sufficiently old, are sent among their own countrymen to help on the good work of the propagation of faith. This is the simplest and most efficacious way of spreading knowledge of the tenets of Catholicity among the countless millions of the Chinese nation. Contributions of money and everything which will fetch money are collected every year in the Catholic countries of Europe and America and forwarded to China to the support of the Association. It will be remembered that some years ago even old, obliterated postage stamps used to be collected for the Association of the Holy Infancy. What the Chinese made out of them it is very hard to say; we believe it has never been satisfactorily explained, but all events it has been fully established that they were not used for the purpose for which they considered their superfluous children for them.

Messrs. ABOUT AND SARCEY, proprietors of the *Nineteenth Century*, are men of the true French Radical stamp, thoroughgoing infidels and fierce anti-Catholics; and when they went to say a sharp or witty thing about the Catholic Church they seldom concerned themselves with regard to the truth or falsehood of it. Accordingly, one day they thought proper to attack the Abbé GRANDIN and the Association with which he is connected. They sneered at the public that the story of the Chinese exposing their infant children was false in every particular, and therefore the Association of the Holy Infancy was no better than an agency for swindling credulous Catholics out of their money. This made the good priest appear in the light of a common thief, engaged in the heinous of obtaining money under false pretences, and he accordingly took means to publicly vindicate his own character and the character of the society. It was proved in Court by evidence that the most rabid Radical could not impugn, by the sworn testimony of men who disclaimed all sympathy with the Catholic Church, that the horrid practice of infanticide was fearfully prevalent in the Chinese towns and cities, and that the members of the association annually rescued hundreds of little creatures from a miserable death. One gentleman swore to having repeatedly so-

where it was customary to expose infants, and to having helped to save many of them. Another swore as directly and emphatically to having been present on several occasions when the helpless being, doomed to a horrible death, was taken up from its unnatural parent for a trifling consideration of some kind.

French courts are not very favorably disposed towards ecclesiastics—they are not so largely of the dislike to religion prevalent in official circles; but in this case the evidence was so preponderatingly on the side of Abbé GRANDIN that a verdict in his favor could not possibly be avoided. The sentence was that M. ABOUT and the printer of the *Nineteenth Century* were to pay two hundred francs apiece as proprietors of the libelling journal, and Messrs. ABOUT and SARCEY, as writers of the article were fined sixty dollars each. The sum of money may seem small, but Abbé GRANDIN got supremely disinterested and generous pecuniary damages, and said all he wanted was to vindicate himself and the Association of the Holy Infancy from the foul and unfounded aspersions cast upon them. We apply that few, if any, of the myriad libels perpetrated upon Catholicity in this country meet with such prompt and complete refutation as that of which the Paris journalists have just had experience. But if a tithe of them were brought into court our judicial tribunals would be monopolized by them to the exclusion of all other business. We are parsimonious enough to admire all the evils which spring from those lies rather than trouble the judges with them.

THE MIRACLES OF LOURDES.

The lecture upon "The Miracles of Lourdes," which was to have been delivered last Sunday evening in St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gleeson, of Brooklyn, Alameda, did not come off, owing to the great inclemency of the weather at the time appointed. It will, however, take place tomorrow (Sunday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, unless the same unfortunate mishap occurs to prevent it, which we sincerely hope will not be the case. We give this timely notice to all our readers because we are convinced that the opportunity of hearing a lecture upon such an exceedingly interesting subject will be eagerly embraced by them. About "The Miracles of Lourdes," their authenticity or their delusiveness, much has been written by infidels, heretics, skeptics as well as by the faithful who see and believe them. The Archbishop of San Francisco are not, perhaps, well acquainted with the irrefragable evidence establishing the astounding wonders which have been wrought by the hand of God, not in centuries passed away, not upon people who have long since monldered into dust, but in our own day and generation, and upon people who yet live and move upon earth.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The bill now before our Legislature with reference to administration on common property after decease of husband or wife has been subjected to a great deal of criticism by the newspapers of the State. Some regard it as a piece of unnecessary meddling with legislation that requires no amendment, while others treat it as a wholesome and desirable reform. For our part we acknowledge a strong inclination to side with the latter and speak favorably of the bill. It seems to us it is calculated to remove an anomaly and an injustice in our laws concerning the hereditary transmission of property. As the law now stands, the husband, after the death of his wife, enjoys upon possession of her share of the common estate without being compelled to administer or engage in any legal process, and he takes the whole by simple right of succession; while, in the case of the husband's death, the wife has to pus the estate into court, sue out her letters of administration and fight a legal battle, as though she were accused of doing some wrong. This brings the business, if any there be, to a complete standstill, and therefore seriously depreciates if it does not completely destroy it; and whatever the property may consist of it certainly is not enhanced by the litigation. Moreover, the legal expenses which are unavoidable constitute a most oppressive tax, which in no a few instances amounts to one half or more of the value of the estate in question.

The proposed legislation goes no further than to place the husband and wife upon an equal footing with regard to the inheritance of common property. It merely declares that upon the death of husband or wife one-half of the entire community of the *Nineteenth Century*, are men of the true French Radical stamp, thoroughgoing infidels and fierce anti-Catholics; and when they went to say a sharp or witty thing about the Catholic Church they seldom concerned themselves with regard to the truth or falsehood of it. Accordingly, one day they thought proper to attack the Abbé GRANDIN and the Association with which he is connected. They sneered at the public that the story of the Chinese exposing their infant children was false in every particular, and therefore the Association of the Holy Infancy was no better than an agency for swindling credulous Catholics out of their money. This made the good priest appear in the light of a common thief, engaged in the heinous of obtaining money under false pretences, and he accordingly took means to publicly vindicate his own character and the character of the society. It was proved in Court by evidence that the most rabid Radical could not impugn, by the sworn testimony of men who disclaimed all sympathy with the Catholic Church, that the horrid practice of infanticide was fearfully prevalent in the Chinese towns and cities, and that the members of the association annually rescued hundreds of little creatures from a miserable death. One gentleman swore to having repeatedly so-

THE RIGHTS OF CATHOLICS.

The Claims of Catholics Considered and Popular Objections Answered in an Eloquent Address by Hon. John McKeon, a Native American Lawyer.

A meeting of the Catholic Union was held in the hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, West Sixteenth street, New York, on the evening of Thursday, January 13th. It was very numerously attended by the clergy and laity. Among the speakers were Rev. Father Spalding, Hon. John McKeon and his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. We reproduce the speeches of the two latter, and ask our readers to peruse them carefully, for it seems to us they have the genuine Catholic ring in them. They boldly define the position that Catholics ought to occupy at the present time, and prove that Catholics will be satisfied with nothing short of their full rights in this free country.

Address of Hon. John McKeon.

You may think it strange that I should open any remarks I have to make with a reference to an incident which occurred many years since. It connects the grandest temple of the Catholic Church with my own humble self, and one of the greatest men identified with the Church in this city and country. About a quarter of a century ago I passed since I was present at the ceremonies of Holy Week in Rome. It was shortly after the return of the Holy Father from his exile at Gaeta. Would that I had the gifted pen of Hilliger Beecher, Taylor and the ceremonies of Easter Sunday. It is difficult to present to the minds of those who have not witnessed them the Church edifice in the United States any conception. I will say the Church of St. Peter's is the mother church of all the Christian have all united in its praise. The Church of Notre Dame in Paris, the cyclical Gibbon and the non believing Byron. Describing it he says:

> "Majesty,
> Power, glory, strength and beauty, all are slated
> In the vast basilica of sweet and solemn thought."

Into this majestic temple on Easter Sunday thousands on thousands of human beings of various colors and countries, not only Catholics, but those of the different sects of the Christian faith, had been gathering around the grand altar. At the time to which I refer the French were in possession of the city to protect it from the ravages of the supporters of Garibaldi. Four regiments of the troops marched with all the pomp and circumstance of war into the body of the church. The whole command, from the Generals-in-Chief to the humblest soldier, were in full blaze of brilliant uniform. The centre of the immense, three men of war "tall rest" in this holy temple. Scarce had the command been halted when the various diplomatic corps, representing most of the civilized nations accredited to the Holy See, might be seen taking their seat in the Tribune assigned to them.

At last appears the solemn procession of the priests, bishops, archbishops and cardinals in their costly vestments, sweeping down from the steps of the Vatican with the Holy Father in their midst, and mounted. During the service, as Episcopacy was represented in Maryland by seven bars in our own country, stood near me. I had handed him a missal so that he might follow the Mass. Never shall I forget the impression made upon me during the service by a burst of sound from like sister trumpets, which, in the Gothic architecture of the French troops proceeding arms. The effect cannot be better described than by the lines of Byron, which I have quoted from my Protestant friend, who, scarcely above me, whilst there broke like a whole. and desirable reform. For our part we acknowledge a strong inclination to side with the latter and speak favorably of the bill. It seems to us it is calculated to remove an anomaly and an injustice in our laws concerning the hereditary transmission of property. As the law now stands, the husband, after the death of his wife, enjoys upon possession of her share of the common estate without being compelled to administer or engage in any legal process, and he takes the whole by simple right of succession; while, in the case of the husband's death, the wife has to pus the estate into court, sue out her letters of administration and fight a legal battle, as though she were accused of doing some wrong. This brings the business, if any there be, to a complete standstill, and therefore seriously depreciates if it does not completely destroy it; and whatever the property may consist of it certainly is not enhanced by the litigation. Moreover, the legal expenses which are unavoidable constitute a most oppressive tax, which in no a few instances amounts to one half or more of the value of the estate in question.

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literature of the ancients was kept burning alone in the cloisters of the monks. From the ravages of the barbaric hordes of the North the Church rescued the great works of art created by Greek and Roman genius. The Vatican museum of to-day is a proud monument to the Sovereign Pontiffs who have preserved for the world the treasures of the past.

Hut it said the creed is hostile to republican principles. The Church regards all forms of government with equal and exact justice. She knows no distinction between the peasant in his rags and the king in his costly robes. She knows no distinction of races. Before God and Catholic Church and you will find the poorest kneeling side by side with the richest, the black man with the white. The Church knows no distinction between the Caucasian, the African and the Mongolian, in the colleges at Rome the colored man has an equal with the white. Read the life of Chief Justice Taney, where you will find the teachings of the Church illustrated by that great man kneeling among the colored children of the Church, waiting his turn at the confessional. If equality is to be found on earth it is in the Catholic Church.

But it is said the organization is aristocratic. I once heard one of the most distinguished men of our time (and he not a Catholic) say that the Church was a democratic institution, and add: "It transforms a peasant into a gentleman." In our own time the principle has been illustrated. The son of a humble man in Brooklyn elected a priest. By reasonable promotion in the Church he has been promoted to be a bishop and then an archbishop, and has been received and feted by all the Cardinal Princes of the Church, and from that body, the Holy Father, the Head of the Church, accompanied in Europe as a humble force in the midst of those to whom they are opposed. In the same manner your illustrious guest has been so looked upon as deserving companionship and delegation. Let me ask those who view us in the light in answer me who are the real intruders on this country? Is it by the good will of the people? The Americans historian, Prescott, tells us that upon the "Ferdinand and Isabella" are own Knickerbocker, "Is the Discovery of Columbus," bear witness to the glory of the Catholic Queen, Isabella, pawning her jewels to defray the expenses of the expedition under her great Catholic captain, Columbus, which culminated in the laying open to the astonished world this vast continent. The Spanish Conquistadors, how they marched without a murmur into the jaws of death; and, when the field was lost or won, by the good fortune of war, appeared in the Catholic States, searching for the wounded and dying among the heaps of carnage, to succor all in their last expiring moments! After all this have not the Catholics some claim to the country?

Is there not, I would ask, something due by every American to the way of fidelity manifested by the Catholic Church? The Constitution of the United States especially forbids the States giving any preference to religion. It is the embodiment of Jefferson's idea of religious freedom. Although proud of being the author of the Declaration of Independence, he wished also to have his epitaph state "that he was also the author of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom." Jefferson, Franklin, and the leading minds which formed our Constitution, did not profess to belong to any particular religious denomination. Their labors were to prevent any cause for disturbance by forbidding any preference for, or any hostility to, any creed.

The constitution of our own State specially provides "that the free enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever allowed in this State."

Have not Catholics some rights under our Constitution?

A war against Catholics is a war against high civilization. To it the world owes all that it has in literature and art. Amidst the gloom of the dark ages the light of the

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Congressman Wigginton to-day presented a resolution from the California Legislature asking for the construction of a breakwater at St. Luis Obispo, and that the harbor be declared a port of entry.

Luttrell presented a resolution from the St. Helena Grange, praying for the repeal of the duty on grain sacks.

Friends of the Texas Pacific Railroad project say the order for an investigation of the means used to pass the Act was procured by the Central Pacific lobby merely to delay action on the pending bill, and that Scott will write to the Judiciary Committee urging the fullest and most speedy investigation possible.

In the case of the Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos, California, for which application has been made for a patent by Lorenzo Soto, confirmee, the General Land Office has instructed the Surveyor-General to notify parties interested that they will be allowed sixty days from date of notice to produce evidence tending to show the location of the grant; and at the end of that time if no sufficient proof of such location be filed, he shall cause an examination to be made in the field, and furnish the Land Office with an exhibit thereof for settlement of the case.

The General Land Office sent to the Surveyor-General at San Francisco to-day a patent dated January 21, 1876, in favor of Henry D. McCobb, for the Rancho Punta del Quentin, Corral de Tierra, containing 4,427.77 acres.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met this evening to hear arguments upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bill to amend the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Colonel Tom Scott appeared for that line, and C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific, for the Southern Pacific of California. After hearing their statements the Railroad Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

The House of Representatives, after a sharp debate, finally passed the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to the Centennial Exhibition, by a vote of 146 to 82. It says. Messrs. Lotirell, Page and Piper, from this State, voted for the bill. The name of Mr. Wigginton does not appear on the roll of voters, although the same day he is reported to have taken part in the House proceedings. It is believed that the bill will go through the Senate without much difficulty.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The expected conference of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons was held on Tuesday, and the result is one upon which we can congratulate the country. The deliberations lasted, we are told, only five hours; perfect unanimity prevailed among the members in attendance; and arrangements were made for bringing, at no very distant period as possible, under notice of Parliament the questions of Home Rule, Land Law Reform, Education, Amnesty, Taxation Coercion, and Grand Jury Reform, all matters of importance to Ireland. A broad and comprehensive programme, in fact, has been adopted by the Home Rule party, and to carry it out every thing will be done with energy and perseverance can effect.

A magnificent demonstration of the strength of the national movement in Dublin was made on Wednesday night in the Rotundo. Never before, probably, did there assemble in the great Round Room, or in support of any cause whatever, larger or more representative, harmonious, and enthusiastic public meeting. When we mention that over twenty members of Parliament were present on the platform, and that the chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, we shall have conveyed to our readers a correct idea of the importance of the gathering will be self-evident.

The addresses delivered had reference largely to the conference of the Home Rule party and to the policy to be pursued by the Irish members in Parliament. Nothing largely also to the splendid attitude which the Catholic bishops have in respect of the national question. It is needless to say that Mr. Gelbraith, Mr. Rouayne, M. P., from the latter gentleman equally well known and respected for their ability and their patriotism, were heard with enthusiasm as they descanted on those topics; but the crowning event of the evening was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution when Mr. Butt accepted the position of the chosen leader of the Irish people, and in the name and on behalf of the Irish cause.—*Dublin Nation, January 6.*

CLERKS IN NEW YORK.—The chances of the clerks are poor enough at best, but at the present time it is marked by peculiar hardship. Numerous failures have thrown on the attention of so many young men in turned towards the city. The number of new concerns opening with the new year is very small, and the same dullness quality is practiced. Everybody seems to be under what they call "the Centennial pressure," and will simply not write, and are not buying. dry clerks, may be had at $500 a year. Bookkeepers are paid from $900 to $1,500, while salesmen in Stewart's and the fashionable dry-goods stores earn from $8 to $15 per week. Some of these are married men, and how they live is a mystery. The efforts to keep up a genteel appearance by making a seedy, and almost shabby, clothes hold out in service is suggestive of a painful degree of economy. I often notice this when going through first-class stores, and I feel sure many such are hard put to it to manage to keep up an appearance. At present there are not less than 3,000 professional clerks in this city unemployed, and it is no wonder that so many young men are found in the ranks of crime.—*N. Y. Corr. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mr. M. Gray, 105 Kearny street, has just completed the publication of a Church Service for the use of Episcopal and other churches and choirs. It consists of a "Te Deum" in C, "Benedictus" in D, "Jubilate" in D, "Venite" in A, a "Cantate Domine" and "Benedic Anima." They are composed by Monsieur Alcide Jelasi, and exhibit the true spirit of devotional music. We have no doubt they will be soon introduced into all our city churches, and will be much liked. Mr. Gray has also published "Te Kudes for the Pianoforte," by Anton Krause, which young practitioners will find useful and instructive.

A CARD.—M. O'Neil, late of the Second Street House, would respectfully return his thanks to his numerous and friends and patrons who extended to him the same liberal patronage in the hotel business for the last twenty-four years in San Francisco. He is now exclusively engaged, in connection with his son, in dealing in real estate and all matters connected therewith, including conveyancing, management of property, drawing of leases and drawing of legal documents, and would solicit from the public a continuance of that patronage and confidence they have heretofore placed in him. Office, 703 Mission street, corner of Third.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

—A Paris special says Nillson's husband, M. Pomeau, is dangerously ill.

—Rubenstein, the famous pianist, is threatened with total blindness.

—The Republicans of Maine have endorsed Blaine for the Presidency.

—Captain-General Jovellar of Cuba has issued his proclamation as assuming office, which is quiet but determined in tone.

—A woman named Murphy and her young babe died in a house on York street, St. Catherine's, Ontario, for want of food and clothing.

—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers will zealously support the vote of Count Arnimy to the Porte, to which a written reply will be replied.

—It is now stated that the number of blind and injured by the collision of the Brooklyn ferry with a coal train at Huntington, England, will reach thirty-three persons.

—Mrs. Ellen McKenzie, the wife of Sir Hugh McKenzie, who eloped on Friday with Mrs. Bridges, has not returned to Montreal as was reported. She left with her children for Philadelphia last Sunday.

—Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Senatorial delegates from Paris and France, to which he asks them to found a democracy which shall seat Europe was by arbitration, civil war by amnesty and sincere by education.

—A man named Frank H. Hayes shot and killed Jim Fisher, proprietor of Fisher's, Minn., last week. He afterward attempted to kill himself, but the bullet which he aimed at his heart struck a rib and glanced off. Disagreement was the supposed cause.

—A man named Samuel Hopkins, living near Llandrach, Simcoe county, Ontario, murdered his wife on the 23d inst. He first stabbed her with a butcher knife, then tried to go to the door, but he followed her up and beat out her brains with a grubbing hoe. The flood was immediately arrested.

—Mrs. Catherine Ann Dowling, the widow of the late Thomas Dowling, of Fairview, Minn., died at her residence in that place on the 23d inst. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

—A cable dispatch to the New York "Freeman's Journal," dated Rome, January 20th, says that Archbishop Purcell has been made a Catholic decree, and Bishop Donahoe, now of Pittsburgh, named to fill Bishop by special request. The "Journ" Terre, of Alliance, is appointed Bishop of Pittsburgh.

—Dion Boucicault will sail from England for the United States in February, and intends while there to renew his agitation he erected in this country in favor of the Texas prisoners. He will stay at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago, the proceeds of the performances at these cities to be for the benefit of imprisoned Texans.

—The *Tribune's* Washington special says official advices have been received from Montreal that the Canadian Government will not allow the Fenians to be released. Efforts are making to secure the release of the Fenian prisoners, but Lords will be resisted it. His most formidable competitor is Poor Brie Diaz.

—The Bonapartist association, styled the Conservative National Convention, has issued a manifesto announcing that they will support MacMahon. The manifesto is in three part was done at the request that an appeal to the people be made for distributing the future form of government for France.

—The London *Lancet* reports that the Medical Council has formally complained that he did not feel well, and had no sympathy and was ill fated forty minutes. Since then he has been constantly agreeable. Both are energetic and capable men, and as long experience in these affairs, as we feel sure they will give full satisfaction to those who engage their services. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

—The proceeds of the fair recently given by the ladies of Gold Hill in aid of St. Patrick's Church amount to $2,000.

—A man named John Dowling was killed at Hamburg, Siskiyou county, on the 21st inst., by a portion of a quartz mill falling on him. His body was terribly mangled, and nearly every bone broken.

—The City Gardens at Stockton was sold on Saturday last for $7,000, by order of the trustees of the Savings Union Bank of San Francisco, to satisfy by that institution, on opposing bids being offered. The property cost $60,000.

We have received from Mr. Michael Flood, Market street, a copy of "Sadliers' Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo for the Year of our Lord 1876." It contains, we need, full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British America, and a list of the Archbishops, Bishops and priests in Ireland. The lists are in all cases made up to the latest possible date, and may be relied upon as correct. The book contains a vast amount of information respecting the Catholic Church throughout the world. It is, therefore, almost a necessity to every Catholic household.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—A new real estate agency, with every promise to give general satisfaction and to a prosperous business, has recently been opened in this city. It is located at 511 Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery, and the gentlemen conducting it are M essrs. Ryan & Rice, of whom every person who knows them speaks favorably. They are prepared to buy and sell real estate, negotiate partnerships, collect rents, and act as brokers upon reasonable terms. Both are energetic and capable men, and as long experience in these affairs, as we feel sure they will give full satisfaction to those who engage their services. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

—It is stated at police headquarters that the members of the police force will be taught the manual of arms.

—The Pacific Mail Company's office is to be again removed from Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets to the wharf at the foot of Brannan and Bound streets.

—The sale of Leader and Simon Wormser of New York against the Bank of California has been declared by Judge marque of the U. S. District Court in favor of the bank.

—Thomas P. Ryan, ex-District-Attorney of San Francisco, has been tendered the position of special counsel of Government to conduct the trials of the internal Revenue cases in San Francisco, vice Wilson, declined.

—The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society has filed a complaint in the Fourth District Court against M. C. Sharkman and John O'Connor, to foreclose a mortgage given as security for a promissory note of $7,500.

—Richard Oil, Secretary of the Board of Education, has charged superintendent Belcher with having illegally issued diplomas to certain forties of his—Dr. J. Winterman, J. London, Mrs. F. P. Bradley, Mrs. E. M. Ludlow, Miss M. J. Carthers, Miss T. C. Stoke, Miss M. J. Canham, Isaac Ayer and Mary A. Ayer.

—At a meeting of the senior students of St. Ignatius College, held Wednesday evening, January 19th, the Ignatian Literary Society was reorganized and the following officers elected: President, Rev. R. M. Nu ntzl, S. J.; Vice-President, J. I. Bonnet; Secretary, Treasurer, A. Manuel; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Boland; Treasurer, A. M. Kelly; Librarian, C. Bruce; Critic, M. J. Sullivan; Board of Directors—J. I. Boland, J. A. Stanton, J. T. Fogarty, T. J. Boland, and F. P. Dunne.

—Mrs. O'Dea, the lunacy examiner of Little Assin O'Dea, who was abducted on her way to school, applied to the Twelfth District Court on Wednesday for a writ of habeas corpus for the child, but before it was served it was discovered that the child had been found by Officer Crowley and returned to the arms of Mrs. O'Dea's own. Mrs. Cramer, by her attorney, stated that she was willing that Mrs. O'Dea should have the child, and the case was dismissed. Mrs. O'Day has applied for letters of guardianship.

Wm. S. O'Brien, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien has purchased the residence of Senator Sharon, on rector street, for $111,500. The house has been occupied by the senator for a year and a half as the scene of a festive event known all over the country as "Sharon's wedding." It is the most luxurious on the coast, and the price named probably covers all the elegant furniture put into it when it was occupied. The terms of sale are not stated. The three chandeliers of the great drawing-room are to be removed to the new library. In 1,000 the large Axminster carpets woven in a single piece for the drawing room and library cost from $3,500 to $5,000 each. The library furniture, with its appropriate carpet, cost $1,500. Much of the wine-room was made to order, and upholstered at an expense of $5,000. The sleeping apartments show similar magnificence, with corresponding expenditure. The entire furnishing of the new part was done at the expense of $65,000, making the house and furniture together worth about $120,000. The real estate included the second lot now being immediately about the house, which are very valuable.

MR. C. B. O'SULLIVAN.

We have much pleasure in notifying the receipt by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross, of the annual munificent remittance from Mr. C. D. O'Sullivan, of San Francisco, amounting to £100 towards the charities of this locality. The gifts of the above gentleman for years past, to relieve, friends and public charities, amount to thousands of pounds. He is, besides, a large contributor to charities in the land of his adoption, and is one of the most active of the religious and charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, he is now in the foremost ranks to alleviate the sufferings of his afflicted countrymen in that distant land where, perhaps, he never will see the green hills of his nativity, or be found on a larger scale than in imagination by a person on this side of the Atlantic. "Honor to whom honor is due." Mr. O'Sullivan deserves and has the prayers of his countrymen at home and also in California for his generosity and benevolence.—*Skibbereen Eagle, January 1.*

MEDICAL science never gave the world a better boon than when one of its men of genius gave to the world Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Colds, coughs, colds and bronchitis can be cured. Take it in time, and you will not regret it.

MARRIED.

SMALL—HAYES—In Fresno, January 16, at 6, Thomas Small, to Miss Mary Hayes, both of Fresno.
SMALL—At Healdsburg, January 19, Mary E. Small, of Healdsburg, to Mary Josephine Harper, of Cloverdale, by the Rev. Father Harrington, Grass Valley.
GRAY—MACKAY—In this city, January 24, by Rev. Father Harrington, Grass Valley, Thomas Gray, to Elizabeth A. Mackay.

DIED.

NOTICE.

THERE ARE THREE ORGANS FOR SALE at the French Church, 734 Bush street—one belonging to the estate of Mr. Irwin of New York; another to the late Bishop Alemany, of Monterey and Los Angeles, and the third, a new instrument, of fifteen stops and two manuals. Apply to PETER ROBERT, Trustee. jan29

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 26, 1876.

67 At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, a dividend of Five (5) per cent. per annum was declared for the

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of January 1.

ANTRIM.

At a large meeting of teamst farmers in Ballymena last week resolutions were passed declaring that the Land Act of 1870, though a step in advance, does not afford adequate protection to the Ulster farmer, and that the landlords should be deprived alike of the unjust power of arbitrary eviction and of sheltering by exorbitant rents the improvements of the tenant. They complain that the people are still being driven out of the country. The meeting expressed approval of the project of Sir Samuel Wallace to grant leases in perpetuity upon certain fines.

ARMAGH.

On Monday afternoon a disgraceful riot took place in the townland of Derrycarrow, in the district known as "The Monteaghs," about three miles from that town. It seems that a great deal of ill-feeling had arisen in the district in consequence of a man named McCourty, a Catholic, having married a young woman named Turkington, who is a Protestant. This feeling rose to its height on Sunday when the young women for the first time attended chapel with her husband; and in the evening as the opposing parties met at McCourty's residence, and a riot ensued. McCourty's windows were broken, and several persons were more or less injured. When the fighting had continued for some time, police were called into requisition, and two men received bullet wounds. Information having been conveyed to the Derrynad barracks, the police proceeded to the place and made some arrests. Dr. McCorry, of Lurgan, was sent for to attend the two men who were shot. One of them, named McDonald, has received a wound under the ear, and he lies in a very precarious condition, the bullet having penetrated so far that it is feared it must be extracted. The other man is also in a dangerous condition, both of the men are Catholics. Messengers have been dispatched to Lurgan and Portadown, a number of police, under Sub-Inspector Hayes, proceeded to the place in order to prevent any further outbreak. Captain Wynne, R. M., also accompanied the constabulary for the purpose of taking the depositions of the injured men.

CARLOW.

Mr. Thomas Crawford Butler has resigned the office of seneschal Crown solicitor for the county of Carlow in consequence of continued ill-health.

CORK.

It is stated that a vein of copper ore has been discovered at Berehaven.

At a meeting last week of members of several of the Cork city trades, the Mayor presiding, a resolution was adopted approving of a project suggested by Mr. Doran, T.C., Queenstown, for sending a number of Irish trade representatives to the Philadelphia Exhibition next year, for the purpose of reporting upon the various improvements in the mechanical and industrial arts coming under their observation there.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Bantry Bay last week. A violent gale having set in, five of the fishermen living at Doonbeg, in the parish of Kilcaskan, put to sea in an open boat to recover their nets, which were in danger of being swept away. The boat was lost all and drifted helplessly, went to pieces in the heavy sea, and the whole crew were drowned. They were all married men, and leave no fewer than nineteen orphans.

DONEGAL.

"The Rev. Mr. Leonard, an American evangelist," has been preaching for two or three weeks in Donegal.

DUBLIN.

Shortly before one o'clock on Sunday morning, a bayrick, the property of Mr. James Ryan, situated at Richmond Hill, Clonskeagh, was discovered to be on fire. A policeman immediately came into view on a car and gave information at the Fire Brigade office, but Captain Ingram, in charge, refused to proceed to the fire, as it was out of his district, unless a special order came from the Lord Mayor. Efforts were made by police and civilians to extinguish the fire by throwing a bucketful of water on it, but it rick continued to burn until eight o'clock in the morning. The property was insured for £100.

On December 27th the "Freeman" published two letters addressed to Dean O'Connell and Alderman McCann by Owen Hogan & Sons, a Dublin firm of attorneys, on behalf of their client, Mr. Michael Angelo Hayes. The very reverend dean and the worthy alderman are the survivors of the trustees appointed to take custody of the Centenary celebration funds. The professional firm in question, on the behalf of Mr. Hayes, applied to Dean O'Connell and Alderman McCann for payment of £150, being the amount "under dues to him" in respect of the "order" given to him by the committee of the O'Connell Centenary to paint a portrait of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. This demand in the more surprised because, though a vote was given for a portrait of the late Lord Mayor, no one ever heard, and no one ever named, moreover, Alderman Mulvihill, in the meeting of the committee, declined to accept the portrait, and said he left Mr. Hayes on the "order" given to him by the committee of the O'Connell Centenary had a portrait of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. This demand in the more surprised because, though a vote was given for a portrait of the late Lord Mayor, no one ever heard, and no one ever named;

THE MIRACLE OF THE ROSES.

The soft, sweet breeze of a summer's eve
Is sighing, "Tis day to those!"
For in the west, in his splendor dressed,
Lingers the shining sun—
Lingers as though he were loth to go,
And said the day so soon.

To his throne on high to the summer sky
Soon the queenly moon,
While here and there shines out a star,
To mirror the night's deep gloom.

As the flowers close, their perfume goes
To speak its evening air,
And the peaceful sight of the starry night
Seems earth in beauty rapt;
The deep, dark shades of the forest glades
Are mixing as the eyes—
Thro' the evening still rings the birds' sweet trill,
Waking the echoes round,
And the rippling stream, with its sparkling beam,
Replies to the soft, sweet sound.

A footstep light sounds through the night—
A soft and gentle tread
Comes swiftly on, o'er path and lawn,
And floral dew'rops' bed;
A lady fair, with beauty rare,
In bearing on her way—
Through the lonely dell, at the "Keeper bell"
To keep safely the queen of day!
And in the above, with laughing eyes,
The Fox Terrier's head bobbed away.

Her brow so fair, tossed by the air,
Pull from her's it may'r bow
Around a face whose tender grace
Their waves are hiding now;
Her deep, clear eyes, blue as the skies,
Are filled with longing love—
On the constant desire, as though her home
Be out in realms above;
And longed to rest upon His breast,
Who rules our every doers.

Her mouth's fold, of silk and gold,
Is closed to one in her haste—
A boneless shore for her loved poor
Is opening wide at last.

"Elizabeth!" a panting breath
Was heard by Liz'zie's ear,
With out-stretched hands Duke Louis stan ds
Before the parted door.

"My sister dear, why art thou here,
And why, oh! such one sad?
Thy lip has drawn pressed in thy breast—
And not even thine old dad!
Of course, I know, for the fresh appeal
With evenest art they snitch his heart
Is so often in their power—
Sweet rebel, why thy trust must see
Such blind'ness in thy love?"

The merry smile that all the while
Went with such lodger glances,
Swift faded away, as it made its way,
Its smile as in a trance,
To the forehead's fold, with an ash fad
Are in the locks so open holds,
Has lain in sheer peace
A silver bright of rosy white—
The pledge of fleeting years.

—Catholic Mirror.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Sister Mary Clare Barbie died at the Convent of Mercy, Dungarvin, December 15th. She was sister of Rev. Michael Barbie, Carrickmain, and Rev. Teiloch Barbie, of Clonee.

—Miss Rosie Mears, daughter of Mr. John Mears, timberland Square; Miss Margaret Mangan, daughter of Thomas Mangan, and Miss Maria Fisher received the black veil at the Convent of Mercy, Birr.

—The Papal Consistory which was to have taken place on December 27th has been postponed on account of the indisposition of the Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal Salamque. It will not be held, accordingly to the papers, until late in March.

—Rev. Walter Connolly, C. C., of Mo-field, has been promoted by Most Rev. Dr. Mahon, Lord Bishop of Meath, to the charge of the administration of the parish of Mullingar, vacant on the promotion of Rev. Hugh Behan to the pastorship of Rathkenny and Bonahwe.

—The Catholics of Ireland have erected in connection with the residence of the Most of the North Infirmary, Cork, by means of a fund subscribed by the citizens, was dedicated Monday, January 24, by Right Rev. Dr. Delany. The sacred edifice and the Most' residence cost £1,100, nearly all of which has been subscribed by Catholics.

—The Bishop of Exeter, having been invited to take a prominent ecclesiastical dignitary as to whether apostolic succession is a doctrine of the Church of England, has replied as follows: "The Church of England declares to include within its pale both those who hold the doctrine of the apostolic succession and those who do not. To meet the need of the former she provides that all her ministers shall profess that succession as a fact."

—It is our sad duty to announce the death of Mr. Edward Kelly, late Professor in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. On the morning of Saturday, the 1st inst., he calmly resigned his soul to God. In the same day, and almost at the same hour, early in the morning, he received the last sacred order of priesthood. Rev. Joseph Delaphy belonged to the parish of Kilmacow, where he was born and lived for years.

—The Catholics of Brazil have sent the Pope an address expressing sentiments of devotion to him. Mr. Ed. Magalhaes, the diplomatic agent representing Senate at the Vatican, has not been recalled. He is expected in Rome shortly, having settled certain questions pending between the Roman See and Brazil, and the Papacy concerning the Polish Catholics.

—The obsequies of Very Rev. Dr. Laffan, P. P., Kilmeaden, rural dean of Carlow, was solemnized on Wednesday, January 5, within the sacred precincts of the new church which he had erected, and over which the crumbling ruins of the old chapel, in which for many years the congregation had to worship, are visible. In him we lose the last rites of religion and friendship were paid by his brethren and his flock to the last sad moment, and long remain a noble monument of his devotion to the cause of the faith, and his solicitude for the glory of God's house.

—The English Catholics are doing themselves honor by the generous manner in which they are subscribing large sums of money for the benefit of the unfortunate German clergy. We see on the list already published, the name of the Eucharistic Lord Manning at £1,000; the Marquis of Bute, £1,000; the Marquis of Ripon, £230 (his nobleman has recently given the Pope £10,000); Lord Howard, £50, and Lord Denbigh, £100. The Catholic ladies of England are also getting up collections for the benefit of the fair sex of German sons.

Senator Laine has introduced a bill abolishing the present State Board of Equalization, and providing for the election of five others, to be elected by the people and hold office for four years. The powers and duties are as follows: To prescribe rules and regulations to govern Supervisors in their equalizing. Assessors when assessing; to equalize the valuation of property in the several counties and fix the rate of State taxation; to add to the several counties and to inspect and determine the value of property; to add to or reduce the assessment on property. The annual salary of each member is fixed at $1,500, and that of the clerk at $1,200. The former salary was $5,000, except the ex-officio member, who received $1,200; each member is required to give bond in the sum of $10,000.

"Barbaric" and "Barbarism."

As allusion in the London Times to "barbaric pomp" has hurt the feelings of "a Member of the Brahmo Somaj," who writes to say with perfect truth that India is not "barbaric land," as the Dean of Westminster called it in his sermon, that "the civilization is of infinitely more distant date than England's is, and, though it has a kind of stationary aspect, it is more far-reaching with the bulk of the population than English civilization is." The writer avails himself of the opportunity to unburden himself of a good deal that has evidently been on his mind, and to a good deal of it the Times does not respond in finding a satisfactory answer. "I am quite certain," says this Hindoo gentleman, "that the proper question has been omitted in India, with her teeming millions, more satisfactorily on the family principle than it has been in England and on the State principle." He has been told by an English friend at Brighton that the workhouse system "is abominable," that "we are loosing family ties, and inducing hardness of heart on the part of fathers and mothers towards their children, and of children towards their fathers."

Of late years the Missionary Societies Northern route to the Interior, to whom make an entrance, except parishes, to whom conversion is profitable, and he gives as a reason why more are not converted, "is little to recommend itself" in British Christianity. "Does it make your merchants who send their cotton wares to Bombay honest men? Are their goods pure and unadulterated? Does it make your soldiers polite and moral men?" and so on. If Indians, he argues, are the Europeans who cleared 4,000 rupees in one year by selling ganja-smoking drugs to India for that purpose. The retort is fair enough, only it is to be hoped that this fashion is drifting away before general reprobation, just as some of the ladies, whom he accuses of wearing "false hair and many other things" in imitation of "our superstitious ages," have now, we believe, taken to wearing their hair cropped short.

As to the idolatry he sets up a double defense: first, that we are more "worship of ornaments and stones" than Catholics worship images;" and, secondly, that when "many Englishmen are in our company, though we no longer believe in our gods, we are no more idolatrous on that account than many Englishmen are Christians because they go to church." The Times has a very good opportunity now of showing how "barbaric" does not mean "barbarous," that mere chants and soldiers have never, as clamor, been marks of respectability, that vice rather than virtue is awry where in the world-wide, and that our admiration is best for correctibility, justice and protection of life and property, is something better than India now or ever before. We wish we could say as much for the reply which it (the Times) makes to our clever and "charming sarcasm," "it would be very well for the Hindoos if they had the capacity of being guided by clear light of reason." The capacity" for bootleal drunkenness and brutality may not be a good thing for anybody, or whatever may be the vices of the Hindoo, that he would be a gainer by exchanging them for those of drink. Here the Brahmo Somaj has decidedly the best of it.—*London Tablet, January 1.*

BRIEF OF THE HOLY FATHER TO M. WALLON.

PIUS IX., POPE.

Dear and Noble Son—Health and Apostolic benediction. We have received with great pleasure, dear and noble son, the history you have written upon the very renowned maid, so justly entitled the Maid of Orleans, whose name is so wonderfully related the deliverance of that besieged city. We rejoice that you should have exercised with so brilliant a talent that signal glory of your country, and that of arms, and with so ingenious a reference to the works relating to the same subject. It is certainly nothing that can in any way reveal the character, purity, splendid achievements and magnificence of the heroines.

Surely, no one will doubt that God, in raising to life up the Maid of Orleans for France and give her a legitimate king, chose the weak things wherewith to break down the strength of the world and call that He bestowed upon the young country girl a truly wonderful courage and virtue, and a heroic love-like and political affairs that were able to minister.

It is not easy to admit that in this out the crime of ingratitude, which usually accompanies the greatest benefits, and which neither blood nor piety fully atone, was not wanting. Lecionious, envy and pastimes calumnies have always been employed by the inemistors against great worth; but the firmness of those who suffer persecution for righteousness' sake and the perseverance with which they bear disappointments, while the one is proportion as the other is humbled, so that a new luster is added to the virtues of the oppressed, and oppressors are condemned to perpetual infamy.

This, then, is a reason for us to congratulate you upon having succeeded, by your learned researches and by a luminous arrangement of facts, in confirming and in rendering more brilliant, the judgment long since pronounced by history upon Joan of Arc, and we hope that the honorable appreciation with which the public has already received your work, will recommend it to many readers, not only that they may arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the history of France, but that they may be led by the obedience, and by the life and misfortunes of Joan, how useful and glorious it is to all times to obey God and to deserve well of their country, that they may learn, above all things, that the highest heroes are from man that we must expect a reward for good deeds.

Receive, dear and noble son, the Apostolic Benediction, which, from the bottom of our heart, we impart to you and to all our servant of divine favor, and as a token of our feelings of gratitude towards you.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the 25th of October, 1875, in the 30th year of our pontificate. PIUS IX., POPE.

CANADA'S HIGH-TONED RIOTING.—Montreal, December 24.—The Bridges and McLeod's elopement still continues to be the engrossing theme of conversation at the Clubs and other places. This evening's *Star* says that very little sympathy is felt for Hugh McKenzie, whose disgraceful treatment of his wife has led to her flight. Andrew Allen, brother to a partner of Mr. Hugh Allen, and a friend of Lady Abernethy, left on Saturday, accompanied by J. C. Abbot, the family solicitor, and the husband, attends his Clubs and drives up and down street fashionable avenues as unconcernedly as he always did.

New York, January 24.—Mr. Bridges, Sen., and wife arrived from Montreal to day, accompanied by six or seven of the relatives of Bridges and Mrs. McKenzie, the sloping parties,' and several lawyers and detectives. They all left for Philadelphia in the afternoon. Mrs. McKenzie's two children are still here. They will return to Montreal to morrow.

A French Radical.

The Paris police arrested a few days ago a man of about fifty, who, in the streets, was displaying his contempt for the law which forbids drunkenness in public. As he resisted, he was taken to the nearest station house and searched, and on him was found a number of letters from Rochefort, containing a plan of organization for a new journal, to be called the *Enfermes*. The prisoner two days after was brought before the Correctional Tribunal, and stated that he was named Albert Barbieux, formerly gerant of the *Rappe*. The police declared that at nine o'clock in the morning they had found him in the Rue Trevise, quite drunk, and engaged in an altercation with some cabmen. As he wearisomely noisy he was taken into custody, when he insulted the agents, calling them Bonapartists, and endeavoring to incite the passers by to rescue. The prisoner seems to have been constantly having difficulties with Justice, between 1868 and 1871 he had been condemned three times for various offenses, such as insulting the police, &c. He was, on his release from prison in 1871, sent to Algeria, for a term of imprisonment from six days to three months, Rochefort, in one of the letters, declared that he would accept as conditions in the new publication the Deputy Esquiros, Tridon, Pelletan and Lissagaray, "one of the body and soul of the Commune." The prospectus of an invigorated Republican journal, which will be conducted in a manner to be worthy of the name of a journal of ideas, and which will not be a mere effectually maintained than by using the silence.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY, January 27, 1876.

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BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 30@1 37½ for feed kinds; brewing at $1 50@1 55.

OATS.—Are quotable at $1 60@1 70 for No. 1, and $1 50@1 60 for inferior.

CORN.—Quotable at $1 45@1 50 for white, and $1 40@1 45 for yellow.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 per cental.

BEANS.—We quote into from wharf as follows: Pinks, $3 50@3 75; Bayos, $3 50@3 75; Lima, $4 50@4 75; Small White, $3 50@3 62½; Pea, $3 75@3 90; Butter, $3 75@3 87½; Mexican, $3 50@3 75.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbage, 50c @ cwt; Cranberries, $12 50@15 00 per bbl; Onions, $1 50@1 75 per cental; Potatoes, $1 @ $1 50 per cental; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50@1 75 per cental; Tomatoes, $1 50@2 00 per box; Turnips, $1 @ $1 25 per cental; Vegetable Oysters, 10c @ lb; Parsnips, $1 @ $1 25 per cental.

ONIONS.—We quote the market at $1@1 12½ per cental.

BRAN.—Quotable at $20 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS.—Quotable at $22 @ ton from mill.

HAY.—Quotable at $15@20 @ ton from mill.

STRAW.—Quotable at $1 @ bale.

EGGS.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 25 @ doz.

BUTTER.—Quotable at 30@35c for fresh; 25@30c for pickled; 20@25c for Fall; 15@20c for Cooking.

CHEESE.—Quotable at 12½@15c for Eastern; 12½@15c for California; 10@12½c for Oregon.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY.—Hens, large, $5 00@5 50; Roosters, $5 @ $6; Roosters, $4 00@5 00 each.

GEESE.—$3@3 50 per pair.

DUCKS.—$4@5 per pair.

TURKEYS.—Alive, 18@20c; dressed, 20@22½c.

RABBITS.—$1@1 50 @ dozen.

GAME.—Quail, $1 @ $1 25 @ dozen.

DEER MEAT.—5@10 @ pound for small and $3 @ $5 @ carcass for large.

WILD PIGEONS.—Live, 15@20 @ dozen; White, $1 @ $1 50 @ dozen.

Fresh Meats.

BEEF.—Quotable at 6@7½c for first quality, 5@6c for second, and 4@5c for third.

MUTTON.—Quotable at 6@7½c for first quality, 5@6c for second, and 4@5c for third.

LAMB.—Quotable at 6@7½c for first quality, 5@6c for second, and 4@5c for third.

VEAL.—Quotable at 6@7½c for first quality, 5@6c for second, and 4@5c for third.

PORK.—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9½c; do fed, 6@7½c; Live, 5@6c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS.—California, 14@15c; Eastern, 16@18c.
BACON.—California, 14@15c; Eastern, 16@18c.
LARD.—California, 10@11c; Eastern, 14@15c.

STARTLING RUMORS OF APOSTASY IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

—The London *Morning Post* has created a sensation by intimating that part of the extreme section of the English Church was in direct intrigue with Rome, with a view to secession. It was claimed that 100 Ritualistic clergymen of the Establishment, with their congregations of 75,000 men and 150,000 women, had signed a memorial to the Pope, stating that their own bishops committed ecclesiastical suicide in admitting the complete secondary of the State over the Church; that their consciences did not permit them to remain subject to those false bishops; that they recognize the Pope as the head of the Church on earth, and that they accept all that he teaches, including the Vatican decrees. Many, being married, cannot become Catholic priests, and they ask the Pope to form a United Anglican Church like the Armenian and Maronite.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, sore throat, or weak, feeble and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, rot and rot smeared that you have the remedy. Thousands annually, without knowing it, die a more or less painful death, owing to consumption, and end in the grave. Consumption commences in a cold in the head. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst cases of catarrh, "cold in the head," or catarrhal headache.

The Maintenance of Health.

The maintenance of health in close unventilated rooms, cellars, or other localities, is impossible; atmospheric unhealthy occupation, exposure of the body to sudden changes of temperature, &c., are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system against the influence of these and other unhealthy in health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative means, a vigorous and healthy condition of all functions. The properties of an invigorated character are possessed in a remarkable degree by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it invigorates the digestive organs, gives tone and energy to all members of the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves, and thus prevents and cures fever and ague, rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver, bowels and nerves.

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WILD PIGEONS.—Live, 15@20 @ dozen; White, $1 @ $1 50 @ dozen.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD. AND
5 and 7 Geary Street, NEAR KEARNY.
HAVING MADE LARGE PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS
At the Great Liquidation Sale of LAZARO FRERE,
are enabled to sell the same Goods at less than Importers' Cost.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1 per yard.
HEAVY BLACK SILK, Cashmere finish, $1 per yard.
FINE IRISH POPLIN, $1 50 per yard,
which with BLACK CASHMERE, 75c per yard.
ALL WOOL DIAGONALS, 87½c. per yard.
BLANKETS, SHEETING, and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
At Wholesale Rates.
FANCY GOODS in great variety.
Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.
Irish Tattins.
BRADFORD SERIOUS, in Black and White
The celebrated seamless Beehive GLOVES, $1 50 per pair.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House.

NOTICE
HIBERNIAN SOCIETIES.
Societies or individuals
Flags, Banners, Scarfs, Regalia, &c., should call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere. A large supply of Ancient Order regalia constantly on hand. Prices moderate.
E. PARQUALE.
Jan25-3m 113 and 115 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Astonishment
has often been expressed at the low prices charged by BACON & CO. for the beautiful Pictures in their well known Cabinet Style. Those who have not yet visited their Rooms should call and examine their specimens of Art and Photography, which are the finest of the kind ever produced.
Proprietors of Gallery's a prominent characteristic in our business. Orders from the interior filled at city prices.
Paper Rating Book sent on application.
Black Books made to order.
Cor. Clay and Kearney
San Francisco.

The Best and Cheapest. Now Style
Send for Catalogue. Pianos and Organs to rent. Tuning and Repairing done.
KOHLER, CHASE & CO.,
633 Clay Street, San Francisco
Broadway, corner Fourteenth street, OAKLAND.
d4-3m

J. W. FARREN,
WAGON MAKER & BLACKSMITH
101 ESSEX STREET,
Between Mission and Howard.....San Francisco.
Carts, Wagons and Trucks made to order and constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, and all work guaranteed to be first-class.

Over 1,000,000 MEN
Can testify to the superiority of the DIAMOND SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES. Perfect artificial sight is restored to all persons who use them. Sold only by the sole agents for the Pacific Coast,
SPENCER MANUFACTURING CO.,
14 Maiden Lane, New York.
California Jewelry Company (Limited),
Sole Agents, San Francisco, Branch Store, Virginia City, Nevada.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Tempus Praterium Nusquam Revertur.
"Time Past Never Returns"
IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS and Watches repaired, and have no further trouble, you can do no better than call on the undersigned, at 26 Montgomery street, where you will find very low prices, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Clocks and Watches called for and delivered, although you may live across the bay or in more distant parts of the country, by calling on or addressing
D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
26 Third Street, near Howard.
He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and report them at your residence if desired. Parties having work done at his establishment may depend upon having it done satisfactorily.
He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at reasonable rates, and will sell on the easy terms. All kinds of Jobbing made to order. Please call and be convinced. You will save money by so doing.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $900.
Upright, $550, $600, $800
Grand, $1,080, $1,200.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KRAKICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—7¼ Octaves—$300 and $375. Warranted as stated in a circular.
Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added on deposited payments.
MATTHIAS GRAY,
106 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and
181 First street, Portland, O.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast. mr21

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
B. FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor,
637 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.
Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices!
Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order.....$5 00
Fine Business Suits, to order.....$20 00
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order.....$25 00
Fine French Beaver Suits, to order.....$35 00
Fine Spring Overcoats, to order.....$20 00
Sp All other Garments made at proportionably low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed in quality of goods and workmanship.
1734-1y Fine Livery Suits.

THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.
NOVELTIES IN SILKS!
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!
Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have at present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties ever introduced the Ladies of California.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season, and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per Pair. The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per pair. Every pair guaranteed.
J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET.
IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
NO FANCY PRICES.
Dry Goods, Etc.
JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—
1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid-lined Balmorals.....$1 50
Extra Heavy Balmorals.....1 75
Ladies' Kid-lined Sidewalks.....1 75
Misses' Kid-lined Balmorals.....1 50
Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality.....2 50
Ladies' Gaiters.....2 00
1,000 pairs Carpet Slippers.....50
1,000 pairs Gentlemen's Slippers.....75
Men's Custom-made Boots.....$6 00
Boys' Custom-made Boots.....4 00
Children's Calf Shoes.....1 00
Misses'.....1 00
Men's Rubber Boots.....3 00
Men's Rubber Boots (long).....4 00
1,000 extra Men's Clothing, serviceable and good, at.....$3 00
Elegant Beaver suits, from.....$10 00
Elegant Beaver Coats (Overcoats).....$7 00
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid suits, $1 to $3.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.
The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
OFFICE—628 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 2, 7 and 9, up-stairs.)
TERMS (Payable in Advance):
Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
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Per month.....50
Mail Subscribers in Ireland or either of the British Provinces, per year.....5 00
Do do do six months.....2 50
Postage in each case prepaid by publishers.

MORE OF THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL.

Bowen Bares Beecher to a Trial,

Mrs. Moulton to be Vindicated, and "True Inwardness" Unfounded.

In response to a letter of R. S. White, charging H. C. Bowen with having been accustoming a member of Plymouth Church, because he refused to come forward and clear the Rev. H. W. Beecher from the declared that he would accept as conductors in the new publication the Deputy Esquiros, Tridon, Pelletan and Lissagaray, "one of the body and soul of the Commune." The prospectus of an invigorated Republican journal, which will be conducted in a manner to be worthy of the name of a journal of ideas, and which will not be a mere effectually maintained than by using the silence.

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The Monitor And Guardian.
"FIDES PATRIA UNITAS CARITAS."
VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. NO. 19.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DION BOUCICAULT'S NOBLE ACTION IN THEIR BEHALF.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on January 4, says: Dion Boucicault has written a letter to the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli appealing for the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners, a copy of which the author of "The Shaughraun" has placed in my hands. It will be remembered that early in 1871 her Majesty's government, by a partial amnesty, released the majority of the Fenian prisoners, including all the leading spirits, upon condition of their expatriating themselves until the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced. With a great number this amounts to exile for life. Those who remain unreleased are, in nearly every instance, of the rank and file of the Fenian organization and without importance; but where the government drew the line in their case is easily seen. Those now unreleased were nearly all soldiers in the Queen's service, and on these, for discipline sake, the hand of the law remains heavy, while those who enlisted from their sympathies are set free. Mr. Boucicault's letter must speak for itself. It has not yet been communicated to the English press. The severity of the idea commended itself to me, and I asked Mr. Boucicault if he had taken counsel with any one upon the propriety of his step.

Mr. Boucicault—I have consulted scarcely with some of the leading members of Parliament on the matter, and there was in it no important and novel event. I have been assured by many of them that the question of releasing the miserable remnant of the misguided faction will be brought before the House of Commons when they meet next month.

Correspondent—I may be thought, Mr. Boucicault, to be over curious in the matter of your play.

Mr. Boucicault—Of course, of course (bitterly), those who oppose in no manner may say so. I have foreseen such criticism. But I give a guarantee of earnestness. Need I say that I am not a supporter of the Fenian movement? In the height of its popularity, just my action may be regarded as a "subscription to Punch," I subscribed £2,000 a week to the starving London.

Correspondent—That is a test, certainly.

Mr. Boucicault—What more can I offer? I believe in my soul all you will find in that letter, and I sincerely hope it will have effect. It will certainly call attention to the question, if, as I am assured, there is no doubt do the Irish a great service by pointing out that these Fenians are held in jail as hostages for the good faith of the people of a double treason. But surely the Amnesty Association and graduates of West Point will not look up arms against the United States in 1881, even were more guilty. They were not in 1871, and I contend that the Queen's pardon has not revoked fiscal sentence, condemning them to a term of imprisonment. Some have been in jail for four and even six years for a piece of folly. I could say much more on the subject, but for the present I prefer to leave the matter where my letter to the Premier puts it.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Boucicault:

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI—Sir: During the last few years the wrongs of Ireland, and especially the English people in London a play entitled "The Shaughraun," in which I endeavored to show that the Fenian insurrection of 1867 was a travesty of Irish history, and that the Irish people, as a body, had no sympathy with it. I endeavored to point out that the Fenian movement was not a political one, but a mere conspiracy of a few ambitious men, who, by their own confession, had no hope of success, but who, by their imprudence, placed their followers in the power of the English government, which, with its usual policy, threw them as a sop to the Irish people, but they are also a guerilla and banditti, who, in the early part of the last century, made the Shaughraun," he remarked, "this is the first incident of a Fenian pardoned by the Crown will invite a great discussion as to the reality of its justice if my piece is ever produced in London." Two gentlemen connected with Wallack's own room took the same. He later to Disraeli is, therefore, very much from the appearance of the Irish patriot planted garre. If Mr. Boucicault's resentiments and sentiments are necessarily necessary advertising his play, should this fact injure his patriotic movements? Did Disraeli fight Gladstone's proposal unanimously in order to Fraunier? Did Dickens, only to make his pictures sell, attack the abuses of poor-law in "Oliver Twist," of private schools in "Nicholas Nickleby," of Chancery evils in "Bleak House"? Such denunciation and imprisonment for debt in "Little Dorrit," sent Mr. Boucicault personally, we know him to be incapable of "writing the birthright for a mess of pottage;" and having been acquainted with his object before he left the country, we know his act to be as unselfish and patriotic one. But lacking ability he would have been just as ready to second him the full meed of merit a good cause deserves. Here the error our contemporary has fallen into. It is not the Irish error that has given Erin into statesmen who have been the Irish people, but the Irish people have been educated to despise; the continuous policy of the British people neither the fool nor the ruffian he has been represented, but may possess tender, generous and delicate qualities of which Mr. Dickens has found and depicted the pathos in "The Old Curiosity Shop." Mr. Boucicault has, in the opinion of many, done a noble act, and one which will be appreciated by all gentlemen and lovers of fair play, irrespective of party or politics. Mr. Boucicault has, in the opinion of many, done a noble act, and one which will be appreciated by all gentlemen and lovers of fair play, irrespective of party or politics.

Another Letter from Bonvicault.

To the Editor of the London Telegraph—

Sir: I, in addressing people through Mr. Disraeli, the fate of the Fenian prisoners, which was becoming buried under the pressure of political matters, has been raised into a living question, so important result has been gained. Since Monday last more than 300 provincial journals, and fifteen leading London newspapers, have given it editorial prominence. It matters very little what creeds, so fit and ribaldry have been expended on me. Had I not afforded the opportunity and object for ridicule, and had the question been brought forward on no simple merits, it would have been dismissed as vain, troublesome, uninteresting, and ruled out of Court as a case already hopelessly decided. By raising a side issue the whole subject has been let in, and I accept my despicability of mud with almost gratitude, wiping it away with good humor, as I reflect that every public nuisance, when seeking to serve their country, are frequently saluted as the Irish members were, with rotten eggs and offal. Why should I not receive the political bedpan of dirt?

Enough pain for the gentlemen of your philippic, while I beg to dissent from its argument. You say the dramas may not be regarded as a field where a question of an important and serious nature can be discussed, but in merely a

A Study of Freemasonry.

Translated from the French of Monsignour Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

FIRST PART.

THE RADICAL ANTAGONISM BETWEEN FREEMASONRY AND RELIGION.

IV.—(Continued.)

This report says: "Freemasonry is an institution removed from all yoke of Church or priesthood, from all caprices of Revelations and from all the hypotheses of the mystics." (1) The hypothesis of the mystics, as we too well know, signify simply the existence of God, declared many times by Brother Massol, by the partisans of moral independence, by the Positivists and the Freemasons, to be "an hypothesis which cannot be verified."

Thus the report adopted by the General Masonic Assembly of 1865 expressly declares that Freemasonry is an institution freed from the yoke not only of revealed belief, but even of simple faith in God.

M. Henri Martin essayed, however, to have so much the more right to represent Freemasonry as a Theist society, that all its official documents are headed with this formula: "To the glory of the Great Architect of the universe;" and that, still further, the question seems to have been decided in favor of Theism in the great Masonic Convention of 1865.

This contention had for its principal work the elaboration of a new constitution for the French Masons. It was on this occasion that the question was mooted and discussed with renewed ardor as to whether they should retain that old formula for the heading of their official acts or not. While the lodge was elaborating their new constitutions, out of a hundred and fifty-one motions proposed to the "Grand Orient" at Paris, six of them demanded the absolute abolition of all formula affirming the existence of God.

Nevertheless, after the most animated debates in the Convention, the formula was preserved. But, alas! if the old formula remained, its logic was against it; for it stands, to reason that logically, the abrogation of all belief proclaimed by the Masonic constitution as its fundamental basis, does not permit the obligatory prescription of a formula where the existence of God is proclaimed. In consequence, nonetheless protests were made at the time and in the lodges.

I read in the *Monde Maçonnique*: "In the sittings of the 20th October the first section of the grand Orient (Scottish Rite) was composed of deputies elected by each of the lodges of their obedience, declared that, so according to their ideas, Freemasonry had no business to affirm the existence of God." (2)

The question, therefore, was revived in the General Assembly of the "Grand Orient," presided over by the Grand Master, General Mellinet, on the 13th June, 1867. The debate was even more exciting than on the previous occasion. "On this question," writes the *Monde Maçonnique*, "hangs the very existence of Freemasonry; that which constitutes the 'Grand Orient' principally as the banner of its bonor." (3) "They say," exclaims Brother Desmons, "that in dignities, we are Deists; Freemasonry is the eldest daughter of Deism. Well! Free masons agree to this proposition? We will *by their universal toleration!* (4)

We have before us the curious debates which took place in the General Masonic Assembly, which consisted of "299 delegates, representing 183 workshops." The adversaries of the formula maintained that Freemasonry should give a definition of God, or not speak of it any more, for to admit all the gods would be a negation; that "morality does not need to lean upon God;" and that "Freemasonry, by affirming the idea of God, would pass into the category of a Church." (5)

Notwithstanding this logic, the tactics of prudence won the day. The formula was retained. But, in reality, what did this vote mean? And to those who understand what Freemasonry really means, can anything be more empty? Assailed by Masonic toleration, whites, admitting all the gods, is but a negation—that is to say, Atheism, according to the frank expression of Brother Pelletan—one the formula be taken seriously? "It is not true," exclaimed another brother, Brother Guillemet, at the Masonic Convention—it is not true that Proudhon, one of the noblest minds of this century, has been received among the Freemasons! Have not the young men of the Liège Congress been received? Yes, certainly. We have stretched out to them the hand of *fellowship*, and have said to them: Work with us!" (Applause.) (6)

Yes, all this is true. Yes, Proudhon was received as a Freemason—that is, he who said, "God is the origin of evil;" and who to the question, "What do we owe to God?" replied, "Hate!"

And the young men of the Liège Congress, who declared in those letters and message cries "Hatred to God!" "War to God!" "We will rend the heavens like a sheet of paper!"—assuredly men were considered admirable assimilations to Freemasonry, which has endeavored out to these the hand of fellowship. In truth, those among the Freemasons who had any logical consequences have never ceased to protest against this formula, and hope soon to arrive at making it disappear from the regulations. "Our contradictor," writes the *Monde Maçonnique* (in the same number in which the vote was recorded), "does only acquired the right to be intolerant;" and Freemasonry remains "the universal temple peculiarly opened to Atheists as well as to Fatalists," etc. (7)

And if we wish to learn what is hidden under this formula, even for those who adopt it, it is the annihilation of all forms of worship. Read in the Ritual for the Master Apprentice the commentary given by the "Venerable" to the neophyte about to be received:

"Deism is belief in God without revelation or form of worship. It is the religion of the future, destined to replace all religions," etc. (8)

Listen, again, to the peremptory profession of faith made in the great Masonic assemblies: "*I affirm that the name of God is a word without sense.*" (9)

"We must not only place ourselves above different religions, but above *all belief in God whatever.*" (10)

"*It is only fools who speak and dream still of a God.*!" (11)

Thus we have a Deist affirming that we, as bottom, nothing but a collection of open war against all positive religion; this very etiquette repudiated as strongly by the most ardent of the working members of the association as by logical principles; a total abstraction of all dogma, the principle of absolute and unrestrained liberty—that is to say, absolute indifferentism—conceivating a negation of the most audacious kind, and carrying away, little by little, the last remains of a worn-out formula; the most nihilist doctrines invading the lodges more and more, and Atheism practicalising itself, and installing itself, if they venture to say so, with supreme audacity on the ruins of all belief in God. Such is, at this very moment, the doctrinal schedule of Freemasonry.

Can any one seriously, after this, put the question if a Christian can be a Freemason?

V.

Freemasonry and the Immortality of the Soul.

As regards the immortality of the soul, the same debates arose in the bosom of Freemasonry as those on the belief in God. Thus when the last king of the Belgians died, *Leopold*—although he received the consolations of the Protestant faith, and in consequence nearly abjured Freemasonry—the Belgian Freemasons were determined to take possession of his memory, and a great funeral ceremony was celebrated in the honor at the "Grand Orient" in Belgium. But the following words had been attached to the rood-loft of the Masonic Temple by the directors of the ceremony:

"*The soul, emanating from God, is eternal.*"

Against which monstrosity (assertion the Lievain Lodge, "La Constance," addressed the following protest to the "Grand Orient:"

"Considering that free-thinking has been admitted by the Belgian lodges as a fundamental principle, the lodge 'Constance,' the Orient of Louvain, energetically protests against this blow dealt

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS FEBRUARY 13. Fr.Rosary.
13—Sunday—Septuagesima. Sexton.
14—Monday—St. Valentine. Martyr.
15—Tuesday—St. Faustin and Jovita, Martyrs.
16—Wednesday—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
17—Thursday—Seven Holy Bishops and Martyrs.
18—Saturday—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

THE DOCTRINE OF EXCLUSIVE SALVATION.

It will be admitted by every intelligent Catholic, and there is no doctrine of the Church which is more misunderstood, or which is made the subject of more indignant comment by sectarians, than that asserting the necessity of communion with the Catholic Church for the obtaining of eternal salvation. The idea generally entertained of it is that as we believe and teach it is utterly impossible for one outside the pale of the Church to enter heaven, or to avoid everlasting torture. It is charged that we take, on account of the charity, benevolence, or Christian spirit manifested by an individual who does not belong to our faith, but place him on the same level as the man who lives utterly heedless of moral obligations. Very naturally this false estimate of our belief arouses anger against us, because we to be regarded as arrogant and malignant, and is made the foundation of a thousand false diatribes against Romanism, in every shape. The strong resistance in which Catholic doctrine is subjected to criticism by Protestants, or unbelievers of any description, insufficient information is at the bottom of all the cases of condemnation. Correct information is very easy to be had.

A few minutes conversation with a Catholic possessed of average education, or a passing glance at one of the many elementary catechisms which are published, would suffice to learn what really are the opinions held upon this matter of exclusive salvation within the bosom of the Catholic Church. But some of our critics do not want to know the truth, being perfectly satisfied with their own information and having no desire to doubt in the slightest manner; others, again, have some slight glimmering of the truth, and suspect they are merely repeating trite and worn out calumnies; yet have not sufficient manliness or moral courage to induce them to enclose their malice or ignorance. In view of the importance of the subject, and the desirability of all Catholics being well acquainted with the true meaning and never-changing teaching of the Church, we have compiled the following brief but comprehensive statement of the Catholic doctrine on the subject, which will be found entirely reliable, being taken from the last number of the Dublin *Ecclesiastical Record*, a monthly magazine conducted by priests belonging to Cardinal CULLEN'S diocese, which has already attained a high reputation for scholarship and orthodoxy. Though intended chiefly for ecclesiastics, and not adapted for general circulation, it now and then prints articles and historical documents which are in every way worthy of preservation in the secular press. We respectfully direct the attention of all our readers to this article, which will be found on one of the inside pages, and to which we shall frequently refer hereafter. It will show that the doctrine is eminently scriptural, has been taught by all the ages, and is interpreted most liberally and charitably by the Church herself, the infallible teacher of all revealed truths.

THAT RITUALISTIC STORY.

We think we have discovered the origin of that story about the Ritualistic clergymen and congregation who, it was alleged, were deserted of God in a great calamity, under certain conditions. It is to be found in a very remarkable pamphlet entitled "Christianity or Ecclesiasticism" recently published in London, and addressed by permission to his Eminence Cardinal MANNING. The writer counsels his identity under the signature "Presbyter Anglicanus," and no wonder, for his production has revealed this name or location. But he evidently is a man of considerable thought and intelligence, who has rightly understood the illogical and absurd position maintained by the Church of England. He proves that, bit by bit, the very ecclesiastical character is being taken from the so-called Church, and that it is being converted into a simple department of secular government. The bishops have been deprived of all power to enforce discipline, all teaching of dogmatic character is frowned down, unity of belief is totally destroyed, and discussions are even broadcasted among the congregations. The arm of the State is everywhere fastened, ecclesiastical influence, as represented by the opinions of the clergy, has very little strength left. The writer complains that the whole energy of the Church of England are rendered amenable to and can be directed to their contravention by a layman whose only power for the disappearance of the bits of dirty paper which are called money, but which have no real value at all. We regret to say there is little prospect of the Government adopting the wise and prudent course, because the national welfare is considered more in the interest of rings and cliques than for the welfare of the people. The present monetary system, which allows the wildest fluctuations in the worth and volume of the circulating mediums, is the best for the Wall street gamblers and others of the same character, and for that reason it will be maintained as long as possible. But as everything in this country ultimately at least, depends upon the will of the people, we trust that the day will come when the citizens of every State, rising above the prejudices of class or party, will demand and enforce reform and honesty in the conduct of public affairs.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Most of our readers are no doubt aware that at the annual assembling of the British Parliament, what is called "a royal speech," is read to the members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. By a stretch of courtesy this speech is supposed to be the production of the royal individual, and therefore, it is styled the "Queen's Speech," but we need hardly say that her august Majesty never pens a line of it, and that it is written for her by the members of the administration in power for the time being. As the Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI is the head of the present Cabinet the speech delivered Monday last must be taken as expressing the sentiments of him and his colleagues. If Mr. GLADSTONE were in office, the speech would be framed in accordance with the ideas entertained by him and his set of politicians, but it would be a royal one all the same. Thus VICTORIA is either Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative, according to the bias of the ministry occupying the offices in lowering street. Still as she is all cases knows the contents of the speech and must approve of it before it is delivered, there is no great impropriety in calling and criticising it as hers.

There is a peculiarity in these royal speeches well known in Great Britain, and probably noticed elsewhere also, and that is that they are worded so as to assign a certain amount of information respecting the policy of the Government. The men who can write a good deal and tell nothing would be the fittest persons selected for preparing royal speeches to Parliament in England, and he could keep his position no matter what set of politicians composed the administration. The last opening of Parliament was expected to be unusually brilliant, for her Most Gracious and Sovereign Majesty had determined, it was announced, to open it in person. For years past the state of the Queen's health was so wretched, that she really could not endure the fatigue of driving to the House of Parliament and reading fifteen or twenty lines of a speech for the gratification of her loving subjects; yet, strange to say, she was all the time strong enough to take part in mountain excursions in Scotland, to pass many evenings dancing and frolicking with stable boys and kitchen helpers. Her Cockney subjects, who, for the sake of trade, were extremely anxious she should keep high court in London, were exceedingly puzzled and amazed at this curious state of health, but they were entirely too loyal to show any greater sign of discontent than a few mild expressions of grumbling. But the Queen came forth from her retirement last Monday, and actually did not feel quite equal to that arduous task, and considering the long and tedious nature of the document, we can hardly blame her for avoiding the job. The speech differs all its predecessors, was vague and meaningless.

It stated that the relations with foreign powers were satisfactory, that friendly mediations had been offered about the Herzegovina difficulty, that there was a small quarrel on hand with China, that measures would be taken for the suppression of the slave trade, that the affairs of the several colonial dependencies were prospering, and finally that several important bills would be proposed during the ensuing session. This was the sum and substance of all her Majesty's Most Gracious Message to communicate, and it will be seen, without reading it, it does not inclode anything which was not known to the world before. The name of Ireland does not occur at all in the document. There were, for a wonder, no new coercion laws to be passed, and it was not deemed necessary to repeat the old stale lie about "Irish prosperity." We do not know how the House Lords will take the neglect on the part of her Most Gracious Majesty, or whether they will be shocked at her then ignoring their existence, but we strongly incline to think that the majority of the Irish people will trample on it with supreme indifference. They have no earthly whatever to trouble Queen VICTORIA or her Parliament, and they think they could very easily dispense with the services of both. Indeed, they are convinced they could manage their own affairs without the help of England at all, and what they most desire is to get the chance of doing it. Whether this desire will be gratified, especially in the ordinary course of events, or whether they will have to fight for it, as the Americans did just a hundred years ago, is the political problem which most engrosses their attention. For our part we should immeasurably prefer that the separation of interests be brought about quietly, but at the same time we think our congressmen would get exactly by preparing for the other contingency.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

A Fair in aid of the French church of Notre Dame de Victoire, on Bush street, was opened in Pacific Hall, near the California Theater on Monday next, 14th instant, and continues for four days only, terminating on the evening of Saturday the 18th. We trust our fellow-countrymen will give prompt and substantial demonstration of the good will and sympathy always entertained by the Irish towards the French, which character and reverse on either side only strengthens, by reiterating the Fair and contributing liberally to the support of the church. Quite a large number of Irish names are announced Notre Dame de Victoires is Irish—composed of persons who like to hear a good French sermon occasionally. So it is only just and right that Irish Catholics should assume a share of the burden; at such times be properly called, of supporting the church.

Hon. William Piper will accept our thanks for the full files he is sending us of the Congressional Record. It is a valuable work of reference, although a little dull at times.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A Quarterly Review, a high class periodical written for scholars by scholars, is such a necessity for Catholic literature in this country that we cannot do without one. Entering upon the lonely contested field of religious and philosophic polemics deprived of such a powerful weapon, we are nearly as helpless as soldiers would be who came on the field of battle unfurnished with cartridges. Believing this firmly, we hoped, when untoward circumstances compelled the suspension of Brownson's admirable Review, that some firm or individual would be found with sufficient spirit and devotion to the good cause of Faith to start a periodical similar in aim and character. And we are happy to say we have not been disappointed. Messrs. Hardy & Mahoney of Philadelphia, publishers of that excellent serial, the *Catholic Record*, and also proprietors of the *Catholic Standard*, one of the ablest, if not indeed the ablest of Catholic newspapers in the United States, came nobly forward and took the good work up. The result of their enterprise is the issuing of *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, the first number of which is now before us. It contains—1. "A Stationary," calmly and dispassionately written, setting forth the object and policy of the *Review*. 2. "Anti Catholic Prejudice," by Very Rev. Augustine Egan, D.D., Professor of Modern Languages, Notre Dame Normal School and the State University.

Assemblyman D. C. Sullivan has addressed a communication to the Park Investigating Committee in answer to the published statement of Architect of W. H. Hall, Superintendent and Engineer of the Golden Gate Park. Among other charges against Hall, Mr. Sullivan alleges that there are at least 1,000 feet of sewerage in the Park that has seldom or never been used, at a cost at least $2,000. Trees were chopped which had been planted previously at great expense and after years of care. He took no contract from property owners at a very large figure, to prevent the sand from blowing in. He used his official position as Superintendent to obtain contracts for himself in reckoning and done at excessively high figures—at $25 per acre—where it is only worth $6. There has been bored a well that cost about $6,000, and was never used and never will be. He sold instruments to the Park Commissioners for $1,000 that were not worth over $300. The affiant further denies that William Hammond Hall ever set down any of the hills, or that he ever offered Hall a percentage on his bills that he never presented a bill that was wrong, nor had he ever thought of dividing with or bribing William Hammond Hall. The total amount of work done by him for the Park was worth about $140, "and it certainly was not Mr. Sullivan also presents the affidavits of Jeremiah Donovan, a laborer, and Frank Hardy, formerly assistant foreman in the Park, the gist of which is that Hall misappropriated some grain and hay belonging to the Park Commissioners. Another allegation, contained in the affidavit of Hardy (*Note by the Editors*) is that Hall is an habitual drunkard and that his habit is incorrigible. If he be, and this statement is supported by affidavits, he will, therefore, lake the management of his State Board of Education, consisting of the following ex-officio members, to wit: the Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the State University, and of elective members as follows: two members from each Congressional District, who shall be elected for the same time and in the same manner as members of Congress are elected. The State Board shall have the management of the University out of the hands of the Board of Regents, and the management of the Normal Schools from the Trustees. The powers and duties of the Board are defined as under: It will be seen that uniformity in text books is done away with:

First—To adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this State, for its own government and for the government of the public schools, and the State Normal Schools.

Second—To prescribe, adopt and enforce rules for the organization of Teachers' Institutes.

Third—To prescribe a course of study for a County Board of Examination, which will entitle a graduate of the State Normal School to a diploma therefrom.

Fourth—To prescribe and enforce the course of study in the public schools; and the several boards of examination shall examine applicants in the branches of study prescribed by the Board; but nothing in the Provisions of such school District shall be held to be in conflict with the provisions of this section.

Fifth—To prescribe rules and regulations for the examination of applicants for certificates of graduation, for review or appeal, as order revoking a State certificate or diploma.

Sixth—To prescribe rules and regulations for the certificates of graduates.

Seventh—To prescribe a uniform series of text books for a County Board of Examination, which will entitle a graduate of the State Normal School to a diploma therefrom.

Eighth—To prescribe and enforce the course of study in the public schools; and the several boards of examination shall examine applicants in the branches of study prescribed by the Board; but nothing in the Provisions of such school District shall be held to be in conflict with the provisions of this section.

Ninth—To prescribe rules and regulations for the examination of applicants for certificates of graduation, for review or appeal, as order revoking a State certificate or diploma.

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Eleventh—To prescribe a uniform series of text books for a County Board of Examination, which will entitle a graduate of the State Normal School to a diploma therefrom.

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One hundred and fifty-eighth—To prescribe rules and regulations for the certificates of graduates.

One hundred and fifty-ninth—To prescribe a uniform series of text books for a County Board of Examination, which will entitle a graduate of the State Normal School to a diploma therefrom.

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One hundred and seventieth—To prescribe rules and regulations for the certificates of graduates.

One hundred and seventy-first—To prescribe a uniform series of text books for a County Board of Examination, which will entitle a graduate of the State Normal School to a diploma therefrom.

One hundred and seventy-second—To prescribe and enforce the course of study in the public schools; and the several boards of examination shall examine applicants in the branches of study prescribed by the Board; but nothing in the Provisions of such school District shall be held to be in conflict with the provisions of this section.

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One hundred and eighty-first—To prescribe rules and regulations for the examination of appl

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of January 15.

ANTRIM.

The death is announced of Sir Edmund Chetwode Workman Meeneghten, Bart., which occurred on Thursday week, at his residence, Dundarave, Bushmills, at the advanced age of 86 years. Sir Edmund Meeneghten at one time held the office of master in equity in the Supreme Court in Calcutta, his father having been judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal. From 1847 to 1865 he represented the county of Antrim in Parliament.

CARLOW.

At the Carlow quarter sessions his worship briefly addressed the grand jury, thanking them for their punctual attendance, and congratulating them upon the fact that there were only six bills to come before them, all, with the exception of one case of stabbing, of the simplest kind, such as petty larceny.

The quarter sessions for the Baginalstown division of Carlow county were opened on Thursday week before James A. Wall, Esq., chairman. The business consisted of about fifty civil bill entries and some few ejectments, none of which possessed any features of interest. The entire business concluded at three o'clock.

At the Tullow quarter session the business was confined to civil bills and ejectments, there being no criminal case for trial. The grand jury having been sworn, his worship congratulated them on the peaceful state of their district.

CLARE.

At the meeting of the Clare Farmers' Club on Friday week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That, considering the article which arise from proposing for the land or holding of another from which any tenant is capriciously evicted, and the liability which it affords landlords of imposing rents at pleasure, for the sake of example in the public, we, the members of the League, resolve, during our connection with it, not to bid nor propose for any farm of any tenant so capriciously evicted. That we direct our secretary to call upon our representatives to declare whether they are prepared to vote when the Land Question may be introduced into Parliament for questions relative to the vital interests of the community—namely, security of tenure, fair rents and free sale."

CORK.

On Sunday a meeting of the parishioners of Queenstown was held to invite a congenial or raising funds for carrying on the works of the new cathedral at Queenstown. Dr. MacCarthy, Bishop of the diocese, presided. Resolutions were adopted carrying out the objects of the meeting, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds. A handsome sum of nearly £1,000 was subscribed on the spot, including a subscription of £100 each from Mr. Rowayne, M. P., also the Bishop, and a smaller sum from the Rev. Thomas Hall, P.P. It was stated from the statement of accounts, £50 000 had been already expended on the structure.

The Kanturk Young Mens' Society which has been in process of formation for several months, was formally opened last week with an inaugural lecture by Mr. John George McCarthy, M. P., on "Ireland's Orators." The Very Rev. Canon Desmoby, P. P., occupied the chair. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Rev. O'Rourke, C. C., and seconded by Mr. M. J. Barry, Esq., which was lately said by the has been said that it is from the lives of the great orators that the youth of the country can gather wisdom at the tombs of bygone heroes, that they may emulate the torch of patriotism and valor, and take to heart the hope for worthy and noble purposes. Now, in no way with truth that our country has ever been fruitful in renowned and remarkable children; but, in an age proverbial for illustrious Irishmen, I do not know any one whom we may hold in deeper reverence, or whose genius and character we can more cordially admire, than that of him who "erected by the cradle and sat by the tomb of Irish independence." We are, it is true, a Catholic Young Man's Society—in soul, in pulse and in purpose—but this does not prevent us from seeing a high value upon truth and truth and honor, upon godly endeavor, on genius and devotion, wherever we find them—much less are we prevented from expressing our fraternal admiration and gratitude towards him whose matchless eloquence was directed, in evil time, to make Ireland free to her fathers.

FERMANAGH.

The appeal case of the Board of Inland Revenue against Mr. Anthony Cassidy, tobacco manufacturer, Enniskillen, was alleged adjudication by solicitors of gaun arable, commenced work before the chairman of quarter sessions, P. J. Blake, Esq., Q. C., and eleven magistrates, and continued the same day. Mr. Bell, Clerk of the Lobratory, Somerset House, was present. Mr. Moore, instructed by Mr. Alexander, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Holmes and Colium, instructed by Mr. Graham, for the defence. Several analysts from Somerset House, who proved to finding gum arabic in samples of manufactured tobacco, secured as tobacco and juice, which had been forwarded for chemical analysis by a person only known to the Inland Revenue chemists; whereas, in portions of the samples which had been supplied at the request of Mr. Cassidy's solicitor, to Professor Hodges, of Belfast, and Professor Cameron, of Dublin, at least all the gum could be discovered. The case ended great interest, Mr. Cassidy being one of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the county. It was decided in his favor, and the nonconvenience of the decision was received with applause in Court.

GALWAY.

It has been discovered that the sword which is one of the old properties in the city are to be seen at present in Mr. West the jeweler's window, in Dublin. The Town Board has adopted resolutions for the recovery of this important relic of bygone grandeur of Galway.

At the Galway quarter sessions Thomas R. Hone, Esq., chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury said that the cases to go before them were neither formidable in character, nor were more numerous than usual. They were altogether slight, but of the number four were cases of assault—which appeared to be more prevalent than any other species of crime. The chairman proceeded to urge the abolition of juries at quarter sessions.

MERRY.

At the Listowel quarter sessions the chairman of the county, Mr. Charles Hare Hamphill, Q.C., congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceable state of the district. He said were it not for one reason ease, he would have the honor of receiving, and the sheriff would have the pleasure of presenting him with a pair of white gloves.

At the Killarney land sessions a claim was entered by Mr. Mac y Buckley to register improvements in his holding to the value of £1 200, under the ninth section of the Act. Mr. Buckley holds an underlease, of which there are yet eight years to run. The claim was disputed by the landlord, Mr. Bernard, on the ground that the buildings were unsuitable to the farm. The chairman reserved his decision.

At the Listowel land sessions on Thursday week £60 was awarded as compensation to an old man named Moiynane, who has been evicted from a farm of eight acres at Woodford, which was lately sold by the Church Representative Body to Mr. Daniel Shine. The latter refused to allow Moiynane, who is seventy years of age, to remain in possession for any money," and the chairman, considering the eviction capricious, gave the maximum damage for the disturbance.

DOWN.

At Dromore special petty sessions on Saturday the cause in which Hudson Brown, linen manufacturer, was charged with unlawfully receiving embezzled yarns was concluded. The magistrates found Spence guilty of misdemeanor, and fined him £50 and costs, or three months' imprisonment without the fines to go to the prosecutor.

An important meeting was held in Kilkeel, last week, to take into consideration the proposed railway between Kilkeel and Carlingford. Captain Ramsay, J.P., presided, and the principal shopkeepers and farmers of the district were in attendance. A resolution, approving of the projected railway, and the pier at Greencastle, was unanimously adopted. It was stated that Lord Newry had given a free grant of land, and that he is in other ways willing to help the project.

KILKENNY.

Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C., chairman of the county of Kilkenny, presided at the sessions in Tullaroan on Thursday week to hear the case of Byrne vs. Kelly. This was an application for registration of improvements under the 5th section of the Land Act. The claimant, Mr. Martin Byrne, held a farm of thirty five Irish plantation acres, at a yearly rent called Fanthleagh, at £14 a year, under a lease made in 1851 by the late Colonel Kelly (the relatives and predecessor in title of Mr. Kelly, the respondent to the claim). The chairman intimated his decision to register the following improvements: A dwelling house, furniture, and offices attached stable, new house (No 1), and store (lofted), four-house (lofted), with car-house attached, new house (No. 2), with three piggeries attached, a new, three acres and a half of meadow, Mr. Adamson's valuation for the claimant. He said that when the lease was made the house on the farm was a mud-walled, thatched cabin, and the land waste, and his father had erected a comfortable house and numerous out-offices, which were not out of proportion to the size of the holding, and which, with the drainage, had doubled the letting value. Mr. Morgan Kavanagh stated respondent's case, which was that many of the out-buildings were of costly character, quite out of proportion to the size of the farm, and really not required in the working of it, for the use of two other farms held by claimant from other landlords. The chairman delivered judgment, which he would not read, but encouraged farmers from erecting decent dwelling-houses and good out-offices. He had himself visited the farm, and from his inspection and the evidence he had come to the conclusion that most of the buildings erected were not out of proportion to the size and character of the holding, while, from their useful and substantial character, they greatly enhanced its value. He thought that our house No. 2, one of the three pigeries, and the fowl-house were not required for working the farm, and he disallowed them. As to the rest, he would decrease that by a dwelling house (a partially rebuilt), with dairy and office attached, the stable, and the other pigeries. The valuation, after various deductions, was fixed at £50 5s. The chairman reserved his decision.

KING'S COUNTY.

Sub-Inspector Blake, who has been recently appointed a district governorship to the resident magistracy, has been assigned the district of Kilnaderry, Ballycumber.

At Tullamore quarter sessions, Mr. Hewitt Poole Jeffet, Q. C., chairman of the county, remarked that three-fourths of the cases on the calendar appeared to be those that arose from the disagreeable of parties who proposed that they purchase certain right which were invaded, and who had taken the law into their own hands, instead of seeking redress in a civil action.

LIMERICK.

At the Limerick quarter sessions the criminal calendar was exceedingly slender, none of which, however, were of a serious character, and the chairman was able to compliment the Grand Jury on the state of the city.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians a letter was received, on the motion of Mr. McCarthy, solicitor, that the trustees of the Board be given to E. W. O'Brien, Esq., Cahercastle, for his able chairmanship of the union, and especially for his recently-published letters on the land laws.

A requisition for improvements made in favor of the tenant's holding was presented to the Limerick Board of Guardians on Saturday last, by Mr. Delany proposed the appointment of Mr. Rooney, and, on a division being taken, he voted for and was declared him. The chairman declared him duly elected. This was the first Catholic appointment ever made in the distr ct.

SLIGO.

The death is announced of Mr. James Harper, who for many years was connected with the trade and commerce of the port of Sligo, and as agent for the steamers plying between Sligo and Glasgow he was found to be always desirous of fostering the trade of its port.

TIPPERARY.

It will be remembered says the *Clonmel Chronicle*, that during the election riots in Tipperary in February last, Mr. George McCarthy, R.M., ordered the police to seize a section of his duty upon that occasion, a blow of a stone, flung at random, which unfortunately led to the total loss of his left eye. We have just learned with very great pleasure that Mr. Stephen Moore, R.M., for this county, who had taken a very kind interest in this matter, has received from Mr. W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., a letter addressed to the treasury, through his private secretary, Mr. W. H. Primrose, a letter announcing that a sum of £400 had been awarded to Mr. McCarthy in consideration of the very severe injury he has sustained.

The Sisters of Charity who have been acting as in Romsey nurses in the Carrick-on-Suir union sent to the Board of Guardians at their weekly meeting on Saturday, a letter of resignation. A great deal of surprise was manifested by the Board when the letter was read, the belief being that the system of their introduction and the mode of its tinues the same.

This engraving is entirely new. It has never been for sale in the printshops, and cannot be obtained except in connection with ARTHUR'S JOURNAL upon the terms and conditions given above. It will be mailed to subscribers free of postage.

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JAS. H. WILSON, Notary Public
jal2 tf W. H. WILSON, Business Manager.

TO OWNERS
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

☞ Persons owning Real Estate that has heretofore been assessed in the former owner's name, are requested to appear personally or send their deeds to the Assessor's Office IMMEDIATELY, and have the necessary changes made for next year's roll. The work on the Real Estate Roll will commence in a few days, after which it will be too late for any changes.

ALEXANDER BADLAM,
ja529 City and County Assessor.

DELINQUENT
POLL TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE
TAX-COLLECTOR
—OF THE—
City and County of San Francisco,
San Francisco, January 22, 1870.

☞ Public notice is hereby given to all persons who have failed or neglected to pay the POLL-TAX due for the fiscal year 1875–76, that the same has become delinquent, and been placed in my hands for collection, and if not paid on or before the first Monday of MARCH will become a lien upon their property, and be collected as provided in Section 3899 of the Political Code.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax-Collector.
feb

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch of study, the Christian Brothers make a specialty of the Classical languages, and the Professor of Elocution in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly commended and exercised in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing	$200 00
Entrance Fee	10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine	10 00
Vacation at College	50 00
Use of Bedroom	50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.	
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.	

REV. B. JUSTIN, President.
1631

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building large and airy.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably half yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition, Washing, bedding and use of Library	$200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $4 00 to	15 00
Guitar, per month, $4	15 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once	10 00
Tuition on piano, per month	2 00
Physician's Fee	10 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month	$2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month	3 00
Tuition on Piano, " "	6 00
Guitar, " "	3 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

☞ The above establishment is also the authorized Depot for

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES MACHILL, C. M.
ja26 tf President.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES.

Nos. 27, 40, 48, 97 and 100.

McNALLY & SLATTERY.....Proprietors.
Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable. ap30

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees and literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Literary, Mathematical and Philosophical education, besides the classical; there is, also, a Commercial course. The College is situated for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH
(Payable in advance)

Tuition, in Preparatory Department	$1 00
" in Commercial Department	1 50
" in Higher Department	2 00

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, first year, per month, $1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, 1 50
For each Academical Degree

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated on the Contra Costa shore, directly commanding an extensive frontage on the bay, affording a view, which is unrivaled on the modern improvements—no expense having been spared to provide for the comfort of the inmates. The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and refined education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance)
Board and Tuition, per month, $15
Washing, " " 2
Use of bedding, without sheets if supplied by the institution, " " 1
Physician's Fee, " " 1

For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIOR.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Dolores street, opposite the Mission Church.

The building is large and well adapted for the purpose, and favorable location in every way, the commodious grounds which it occupies affording ample room for healthful exercise and recreation. While the mental advantages of the young ladies attending the Academy, and the comforts of their physical wants, all the means for beautiful exercise during their leisure hours.

The course of instruction embraces every necessary and ornamental branch of a refined education at the present day.

The Academy of the Tenth Annual Session will commence January 3d, 1875.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter (payable in advance), Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding—per session of five months
Vocal Music
Use of Piano
Vacation spent at the Academy

Use of Piano, per month
Use of Violin
Drawing and Painting
Ornamental Work
Guitar
Use of Harp
Use of Melodeon
Use of Organ
Use of Piano

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Sir Robert Gerard, a Catholic, has been made a peer of the realm by Disraeli.

—The Pope has presented a protest to the Bavarian Ambassador at Rome against the violation of the Bavarian Concordat by the German Civil Marriage Law.

—The Rev. Thomas H. Kinsella, C. C., Templemore, has been promoted to the administratorship of the important parish of Thurles by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.

—The Marquis of Ripon has presented $10,000 to the Pope, and M. Selwyns, a member of the Belgian Senate, has offered his Holiness the sum of 2 000,000 francs ($8,000).

—At the Consistory at Rome on Friday, January 21, the Pope nominated twenty-two bishops, including Cormeen, Bishop of Martinique; Pepa, Bishop of Manila, Morris, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, and Quigg, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

—The Pope has ordered a grand organ for St. Peter's, Rome, in which basilica it is well known, there has never been an organ. It is to cost $100,000, to have 155 stops, 32 pedals, 8,316 pipes, and four banks of keys.

—A telegram from Rome announces that the Marquis of Ripon had arrived in that city, and had been received in special audience by the Pope. He attended Mass on Sunday morning, January 9th, and received the Sacrament from the hands of the Holy Father.

—The organ of the German Catholics announces that the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters in Berlin has been notified to dissolve under the Law against Religious Orders, and that the 1st of April has been fixed as the date by which the institution is to close.

—The Rev. James O'Leary, D. D., a gifted and learned Irish-American priest, died in Utica on the 23d ult., after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was well known as the author and translator of a number of valuable works, and for his strong Irish national feelings, had been for a short period assistant pastor at St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue.

—It is expected at the Vatican that Cardinal Lodovechi, the well-known conspirator and his term of imprisonment on the 4th of next month, will go to Rome to receive from the hands of the Pope the ring and title appertaining to his appointment to the Cardinalate.

—Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Toronto, the author of "The Martyrs of the Coliseum," and of the "Outlines of the Universe," has taken charge of the Montreal True Witness, a position left vacant by the death of the late Rev. Father Murphy.

—The school problem appears to be settled in Prince Edward's Island. The Christian Brothers, having passed a satisfactory examination, have obtained teachers' licenses, and opened their schools as public schools, subject to Government inspection, and receiving pay from the public like all others.

—The Holy Father, on receiving 2,000 of the Catholic youth of Italy on the 6th of January, alluded to the Revolution of 1848, whom watchword was "Agitate," and suggested that their watchword should be "Act, but do not agitate." The Holy Father exhorted them to demand, in particular, liberty of teaching.

—The Bavarian *Pfalzer Zeitung* says that the Bavarian Minister of War has been strategically silly enough to refuse to compensate the ecclesiastics from the conscription hitherto accorded to priests and theological students. The *Zeitung* says that at the next conscription a fully ordained Catholic priest and a number of students will be expelled to serve.

—The Papal Nuncio at Vienna has signed an arrangement between the heirs of the Duke of Modena and the Pope respecting the portion of the inheritance left to the Holy Father. A yearly income will be collected from the estate in favor of the Pope without any difficulties being encountered in connection with the heirs of secularization.

—Rev. Frederick George Lee, the vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, to whom the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent credited the letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Mantua and the Provincial of the petition to the Pope on the subject, writes in the *Guardian*, indignantly denying any connection therewith.

—Father Jouvencau writes to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, from Rome, January 8th, denying the opinion of the people of that section on the removal of Chief Justice Dunne, that a conspiracy of Jesuits and Irish was perpetrated against a whole body of citizens in a free country. This is the opinion of all sensible men in the community, Catholic and Protestant—all consider his removal as an attempt against the right of citizens, the foundations of our liberty, and as an insult to the Catholic community.

—Sunday, January 30th, the Feast of St. Francis de Sales, and the day previous to the one on which the first Mass was to be celebrated in the upper portion of the now completed church of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, the Rev. Father Quinlan passed away. The sad event cast a mysterious cloud over what would otherwise have been an occasion of unusual joy to the people of St. Charles Borromeo.

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—Saturday, January 19, Miss Helen Ortiles, our Sister Mary Patricia, of Clifton, county Galway, Ireland, received the habit of the Order of Mercy at St. Alphonsus' Convent of Mercy, in New Orleans. Rev. F. Gravesky, C. SS. R., officiated, and, as is usual with him on all occasions, preached a sermon that was both eloquent and practical. Among the reverend clergy present were Rev. H. Gissen, C. SS. R., Father Meighan, of the Cathedral, Father Finn, of St. Patrick's, and Father Reilly, of the diocese of Natchez.

—Rev. Fathers Albino and Paolo, of the order of Passionists, arrived on the 30th January to Savannah, on their journey to St. Augustine, Fla., where they are going by invitation of Right Rev. Bishop Verot. It is their intention to give some days to each of the different congregations of the diocese of St. Augustine. In Key West, which place they will visit on the 15th, they will preach a mission in Spanish, for the benefit of the many Spanish Catholics of that place.

—Pius IX. has printed daily for several the death of the most gifted priest of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. There are in that extensive diocese many excellent priests distinguished for prudence, piety, zeal and knowledge, but we feel we express the universal opinion of the clergy of Kildare that among them, as a body, learned and devoted priest, Rev. F. Finnemore held the first place. He was cut off in the prime of life, being in his 43d year, and of him it may be said he truly said that he fulfilled much in a short time, for never was there a more devoted, zealous, pious and laborious missioner.

—On Saturday, January 22d, the ceremony of receiving six young ladies into the Convent of the Presentation was performed in the chapel of this institution in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. Bishop Loughlin officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Kelly, Murray and Tormey. The postulants were: Miss Amelia Blair, Catherine Grace, Ann M. Percy, Mary Curtin, Elizabeth Cary and Ursuline McCarthy. The names by which they will be known hereafter are respectively: Sister Mary Catherine of Sienna; Sister Mary Agnes, Sister Mary Cecelia, Sister Mary Joseph, Sister Mary Augustine and Sister Mary Patrick.

—The *Wahrheitsfreund* gives the following startling news in an original correspondence from Southern Germany, which will be no doubt the more important as its author was once one of the leading members of the Conservative party, and is considered an able statesman even by his adversaries. Giving the gloomy outlook for the peace of Europe as one of the reasons why Bismarck did not insist on the passing of his bill about new penal laws against the Catholics, the writer continues thus: "It seems to me that just now, notwithstanding the most continued persecution, every thing else being, Prince Bismarck is inclined to widen by his hand and come to terms in regard to ecclesiastical matters. If this be true, it may be of importance to the Catholics that they unite themselves closely round both firmly and tenderly. The terms is an important one, and it may be a question whether in his hours of quietude and solitude he should not have seen that the destruction of Catholicity in Germany is beyond his power. But I would not venture to hope that on our part a skillful attempt should be made to send the slightest feeler. Such a thing would be one of the most difficult and delicate of tasks, but sooner or later it will come to some one, and it is right now God will send the right man."

—The following changes in the ecclesiastical appointments of the diocese of Cork follow upon the vacancies created by the deaths of the late esteemed parish priests of Queenstown and Kilbrittain: Rev. J. Coghlan, St. Patrick's, is raised to the dignity of Dean of Cloyne; Rev. Joseph Shinkin, of the Cathedral, becomes parish priest of Oreens; and Rev. William Murphy, C.C., Carrigaline, is appointed parish priest of Kilbrittain; Rev. F. Harley, C.C., is transferred from Blackrock to the Cathedral; Rev. Jeremiah Lynch, C.C., from Carrigaline to Oreens; Rev. James O'Neill, C.C., from Kilmurlin to Blackrock; Rev. Mr. Collins is appointed C.C., Kilbrittain; Rev. J. O'Connor, C.C., transferred from Innoshannon to Carrigaline; Rev. T. Burke, C.C., transferred from Muiterrara to St. Patrick's Hospital; Rev. Andrew Desmond, C.C., from Ballineasky to Muiterrara; Rev. Jeremiah O'Dea, C.C., from Clonteef to Ballineasky; Rev. Jeremiah O'Mahony is appointed C.C., Clontleef; Rev. John Fahy, transferred from the chaplaincy of the Cork Union Infirmary to that of Bandon; C. O'Driscoll, from chaplaincy of Good Shepherd Asylum to that of the City Jail, and to be sacristan of the Cathedral; Rev. D. Duggan, C.C., Watergrasshill, becomes chaplain to Good Shepherd Asylum; and Rev. James Brady, late chaplain to Sanury Convent, is appointed C.C., Watergrasshill.

—Limerick was on Sunday, January 30th, the scene of a most touching display of religious fervor and devotion. The reception of the Sisters in the Jesuits' church, the first in Ireland dedicated to that sacred Heart, his less than four priests attended the ceremonial—the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick; the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross; and the Most Rev. Dr. McGuire, Bishop of Clogher. We need scarcely say that four more eminent men could not be named in the Irish Episcopate. The young and gifted Archbishop of Cashel raise his diocese with a wisdom and a zeal which seem to be the more impressive as his sister was once one of the leading members of the Conservative party, and is considered an able statesman even by his adversaries. Giving the gloomy outlook for the peace of Europe as one of the reasons why Bismarck did not insist on the passing of his bill about new penal laws against the Catholics, the writer continues thus: "It seems to me that just now, notwithstanding the most continued persecution, every thing else being, Prince Bismarck is inclined to widen by his hand and come to terms in regard to ecclesiastical matters. If this be true, it may be of importance to the Catholics that they unite themselves closely round both firmly and tenderly. The terms is an important one, and it may be a question whether in his hours of quietude and solitude he should not have seen that the destruction of Catholicity in Germany is beyond his power. But I would not venture to hope that on our part a skillful attempt should be made to send the slightest feeler. Such a thing would be one of the most difficult and delicate of tasks, but sooner or later it will come to some one, and it is right now God will send the right man."

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STOCK BROKERS.

W. C. PARKER. J. B. BARRETT.

PARKER & BARRETT,
Commission Stock Brokers,
San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board,
112 Leidesdorff Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CLAY M. GREENE. HARRY A. GREENE
Member Pacific Stock Exch'ge.

GREENE & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers,
OFFICE:
Pacific Stock Exchange Building,
423 HALLECK STREET.,

M. O'NEIL. M. S. O'NEIL.
Attorney-at-Law.

M. O'NEIL & SON.
Real Estate and Law Agency,
NO. 708 MISSION STREET,
Corner Third.....SAN F'ANCISCO.

Cheap Investments in Real Estate
LIST CHANGED WEEKLY.

Lot 52x54, with six tenements, renting for $100 per month, on Adelaide Place, off Taylor st., between Post and Geary.....$7,250
Two Lots 25x100, on east side of Hyde st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, on the immediate line of the horse-cars.....$1,000
Lot 45x80 on north line of O'Farrell street, between Franklin and Gough.....$1,750
Lots Nos. 272 and 300 on Gates street (Holladay tract).....$675
A number of desirable Houses and Lots on Stanislaus street, Oakland, from.....$1,000 to $2,500
40 vara Lot on Ellert street, between Bernardoe and Mission.....$1,000
N. E. corner Jones and Bernardoe, 82½x137½.....$1,000
Lot 25x100, Hyde st., between Pine and Bush.....$1,000
Lots Nos. 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, in Gift Map No. 3. Price of whole.....$700
Corner Lot, No. 16, Block 334, Tax 106, in Bay View Homestead Association.....$150
Lots 18, 19 and 20, Block 304, in the Bay View Homestead Association.....$450
N. E. corner Sansome and Thirtieth streets, on the installment plan—lot 27x114.....$600
Lots 132x275, on Green street, east of Hyde, reaching back to Leavenworth place—each.....$100
Four good lots and improvements on Folsom st., bet. Fifth and Sixth; 1 at profit of $75 per month; 3 at $50 per month.
Lot 25x100, on west side of Webster street, between Pine and Bush, 27x100.....$1,500
Lot 25x100, Bush st., and lot 9×137½, on Larkin street near Noe.....$1,000
Three Lots 25x100, 2 near the corner of Kirkham and Eighteenth streets, Oakland. Price, $500; terms easy.
N. W. corner of Bryant and Twenty-fifth streets. Two dwelling, concrete, brick wall, new force pump. Lot 25x100.....$4,000
Lot 25x100, Bay st., between Powell and Mason, 27 feet the Berkeley University; now rented for $120 per month.....$2,500
Lot 25x100, on Jones street, south side of Bush street, west of Leavenworth; lot 27 by 137½.....$1,250
Lot 25x100, on Bush st., between Hyde and Larkin. Seventh street, near Brannan.....$1,000
Seven Tenement and Lot 25x80; rents for $70 per month.....$2,000
A promising Business (corner) with three years' lease, on rising road; a special chance.
We have numerous applications for small homes. Persons having such to sell are requested to call.
ja21

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD, AND
5 and 7 Geary Street, NEAR MARKET,
HAVING MADE LARGE PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS
At the Great Liquidation Sale of LAZARD FRÈRES, are enabled to sell the same Goods at less than Importers' prices.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1 per yard.
HEAVY BLACK SILK, Cashmere finish, $1 per yard.
FINE IRISH POPLIN, $1 50 per yard.
Colored and BLACK CASHMERE, 75c. per yard.
ALL WOOL DIAGONALS, 37½c. per yard.
SPECIAL THOROUGH-FRAME HOSE, full formed, 4½ per dozen.
RALEIGH'S HOSE, 37½c. per pair.
Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR.
CLOTH, SILK and LACE GOODS.
BLANKETS, SHEETING, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
At Wholesale Rates.
FANCY GOODS in great variety.
Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.
Irish Tatting.
BRADFORD SERGES, in Black and White for use of Clergy and Sisters.
The celebrated seamless Bolton GLOVES, $1 50 per pair.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House.

NOTICE
HIBERNIAN SOCIETIES.
Societies or individuals requiring Flags, Banners, Scarfs, Regalia, etc., should call on the undersigned, before purchasing elsewhere. A large supply of Ancient Order regalia constantly on hand. Prices moderate.
E. PARQUALE.
ja15 1m 644 Washington street, San Francisco.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
110 PINE STREET.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 25, 1876.
AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending January 31, 1876, free from Federal tax, and payable from and after the date.
EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.
ja29

THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.
NOVELTIES IN SILKS!
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!
☞ Our arrangements for the Fall season are now complete, and we have present on exhibition the most extensive assortment of European Novelties introduced the Ladies of California.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
In this department we have now completed all our contracts for the coming season and are prepared to offer housekeepers every species of Domestic Goods at prices which cannot be approached by any house in San Francisco.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, ☞ $1 50 per Pair. The immense sale of these Gloves in the past ten days is a distinct indication that the Ladies of San Francisco have now realized the fact that the opportunity now presented for the purchase of Jouvin Gloves may never again occur. Note the price—Two-Button Jouvin Gloves, $1 50 per pair. ☞ Every pair guaranteed.
J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.
NO FANCY PRICES.
Dry Goods, Etc.
JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.
J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid-lined Balmorals.....$1 25
Full Goatskin Balmorals.....1 75
Extra quality Balmorals.....1 75
Misses' Kid-lined Balmorals.....1 50
Misses' Goatskin Balmorals.....1 50
Ladies' Gaiters.....2 00
Ladies' Satin Oxford Slippers.....75
1,000 pairs Leather Slippers.....50
Men's Custom-made Boots.....$5 00

Boys' Custom-made Boots.....$4 00
Children's Calf Shoes, sizes 5 to 8.....1 00
Men's Rubber Boots (long).....3 00
1,000 white Men's Clothing, serviceable and good, from.....$12 00 to $15 00
Elegant Beaver Satin, from.....$2 00
A splendid lecture of Grant's Generals.....$1 00
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid suits, $3 00.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
B. FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor
657 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.
☞ Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:
Fine Business Suits, Cassimere Pants, to order.....$15 00
Fine Business Suits, to order.....$18 00
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order.....$20 00
Fine Black Beaver Suits, to order.....$25 00
Fine Spring Overcoats, to order.....$15 00
☞ All other Garments made at proportionably low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to Fine Livery Suits.
ja24-1y

STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $400.
Upright, $550 $600, $800
Grand, $1,080, $1,200.
☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KRANICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—7½ Octaves—$300 and $375. Warranted to stand in an climates.
Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at fair rates, with one per cent. per month added on deferred payments.
MATTHIAS GRAY,
300 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and
101 First Street, Portland, O.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.
mr31

Astonishment
See often been expressed at the low rates charged by Britton & Cooper at their Art Studio, No. 8 Montgomery street, Lick House block, on the first floor. Citizens and strangers alike marvel at their ability to do such fine work at such low rates. Go to the best, if you want the best. Remember the place, No. 8 Montgomery street, Lick House block.

Prompt use of delivery is a prominent characteristic in our business. Orders by mail or express receive the same attention as if given in person.
Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Painting, Glazing, Graining, etc.
Black Walnut and Oak Graining a specialty.
Cor. Clay and Sansome sts., San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,
Corner Bryant and First Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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"Dr. O'Meara, you know this is not allowed. I think you made too free with Prince Frenchman."

Dr. O'Meara being, like Sir Thomas Reade, an Irishman, answered rather roughly:

"I don't understand, Sir Thomas, why you mean by making too free with these Frenchmen. I know my duty as well as you do yours, and while I never deviate from that duty I always remember the behavior of a gentleman, and the customs which should be shown to a gentleman."

Count Las Casas then went on board, attended by Sir Thomas Reade and the French lieutenant. The latter did not stop long, and when they returned Count Las Casas invited them to his house, but declining his invitation they mounted their horses and started for Longwood.

I got liberty from Marshal Bertrand and Sir Thomas Reade to remain in town that night, and Sir Thomas told me to call on him in the morning on my way to Longwood. I did so, and when Napoleon he asked me a great many questions which I could not answer; he wanted to persuade me that I must know something wrong about the people at Longwood. I told him the truth—namely, that I always acted according to regulations, and I believed every other person had done the same. He then inquired if Dr. O'Meara was not always with Bonaparte or his Generals. I replied that Dr. O'Meara never went to Napoleon unless he was sent for. Sir Thomas next wanted to know how often Dr. O'Meara dined with Bonaparte, and what was the subject of their conversation when they met.

"The Doctor always dines with Bonaparte," I replied, "whenever the Generals and Count Montholon do"—and, to prevent three times a week, when Bonaparte was alone, he would leave it again when it had been copied. I was an eye-witness of this cruel outrage, for I had gone into town with a small portfolio for Young Las Casas that had been left behind. They were very grateful, and wanted to give me some money; but Sir Thomas Reade would not allow me to accept it, saying he very well knew that I would not take anything from them or any other French prisoners, he would put me in jail. Dr. O'Meara, who was present, walked down to the boat arm-in-arm with young Las Casas. He himself to go on board with them, but Sir Thomas Reade said:

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"Napoleon at St. Helena.

When of two literary brothers one is big and the other is small, there is generally a tendency on the part of the lesser to imbibe and reproduce some of the opinions of the greater. The late Canon Kingsley had genius; his brother Henry has ability. The Canon was an anti-Catholic bigot saturated by a spirit of downright malignity; his brother seems to feel bound to follow suit, but being rather a good-natured fellow, he misrepresents and prates about the scarp venom of his brother. In the tale, "The Grange Garden," he introduces a great deal about Catholicism, therefore, in which there is manifested a good deal more of blundering than of quality of literary ability. The interesting series of *Fraser's Magazine*, called "Napoleon at St. Helena," turn, in the January number, upon the opposed plot of Count Las Casas to effect the escape of the Emperor. It affords an illustration of the manner of Napoleon's jealousy.

When the H. E. I. C. ship *General Kyd* (*Griffin* written), Sir Thomas Reade and his assistant, Captain Blackeney, of the 53d Regiment, came up to Longford about three o'clock in the afternoon, to report that the ship would not be ready for the Count Las Casas and his suite on board. The carts were ordered to carry their baggage to Sir Thomas Reade's office in town. They were not allowed to take leave of Napoleon and the latter. Young Las Casas was very sorry for leaving Napoleon, and quite indignant at the manner in which his father and the others were getting something like a reprimand from the Court, to the great satisfaction of Dr. O'Meara.

Death of Hon. Ketrdy Johnson.

This distinguished lawyer and statesman died suddenly at Annapolis, Md., on Friday of last week. Mr. Johnson was on a visit to Governor Carroll, at whose residence he dined in company with other distinguished guests, and entertained the company with the recital of several anecdotes. To all appearance he was in the best of health, with an intention to remain for some time, and the prospect before him of adding, by a legal controversy in an important case, to that world-wide fame which he had through years acquired as a statesman and jurisconsult.

Mr. Johnson was born at Annapolis on the 21st of May, 1796; was educated at St. Joseph's College, and afterward Rodied the profession of law. He first held office by appointment to the State Attorneyship of Maryland in 1817. In that year he removed to Baltimore, where he resided ever since. He was the recipient of several offices, by election and appointment, between that period and 1845, when he was chosen United States Senator, in which position he served until 1849, when he resigned to accept a place in the Cabinet of General Taylor as Attorney General. When the latter died he again turned his attention to the practice of law, chiefly before the Supreme Court of the United States, where he occupied high rank among the leading legal minds of the country. He was again elected to the Senate of the Congress from Maryland in 1863, where he served till 1868. In June of the same year he was appointed Minister to England by President Lincoln, where he negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which, however, was rejected by the Senate. He was recalled in 1869, since which time up to the present he has been a retired a private citizen, but filled a large space in the public estimation of his eminent abilities as a scholar, statesman and attorney.

A HORRID COUPLE.—A couple who went from a Rhode Island town to New Bedford, Mass., to get the body of a deceased daughter and sister, died on the train drunk, on the way back, they had the coffin from the wagon, and did not intrust it to the baggage-master, but they took it in the passenger car with them. They went back and found the body in the highway with the face downward, and they had to call upon a farmer to help them replace it, they were so drunk.

ASTHMA, bronchitis, incipient consumption are negatively relieved by Dr. Hall's Breath Balm.

Reasons for Charity in Judgment of Others.

In one of our contemporaries of last week is an article on Prince Bismarck which claims our notice, from the charity and calmness of judgment which pervades it. More than once we have heard Catholics declare that the Bismarck and Gladstone are tools of the devil—Lodwes man who deserve to go to ——." Men with small minds and still less knowledge generally take a way to such language when alluding to those from whom they differ in opinion; with such persons we should not plead, because it would be a mere waste of time to do so; but there are others who, from being in constant contact with such persons, still, perhaps unknowingly, contract such a vicious mode and expression of thought that at times when we allude, To give a few incentives to charity, especially with reference to Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone, is then the object of our remarks.

There is one fact which any student of ecclesiastical history must be conscious of, and that is, that a lively priest will make his congregation lively; and so, on the other hand, a worldly priest will kill in the souls of many of his people the treasure of living into life. In this land, in which God has placed us, we have a most fearful warning, which fully bears out the above statement.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the priests and bishops were, with very few exceptions, false to their trusts, false to Almighty God and to the work to which they had vowed to dedicate their lives. And what was the result? The Henry Knew went out of doors were then governing the Catholic Church, he knew that he could buy them, and he did; they came and all, with hardly an exception, by their voices to Cæsar what belonged to God. But although we honestly confess this to be the case, yet to us Catholics, who for years have witnessed laxness in life and duty, what first used to be the result? Surely they must have judged the tree by its fruits, and in too many cases have condemned it, and left the Church (Catholic Church) as unsound because they saw around them rotten branches. Prince Bismarck must be judged with charity. He was a religious man, a zealous Lutheran, and from his youth was taught to look favorably on Catholicism. In some parts of Germany, it is true, the priesthood were imbued with a spirit of worldliness, and a consequent disregard

A STUDY OF FREEMASONRY.

Translated from the French of Monsignour Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

FIRST PART.

THE RADICAL OPPOSITION BETWEEN FREEMASONRY AND RELIGION.

VI.—(Continued.)

When, then, the *Monde Maçonnique* comes and tells us that the province of Freemasonry is to include all men, no matter to what religion they belong, I beg its pardon again; but the *Monde Maçonnique* does not understand itself; and little as men may be disposed to go to the bottom of things, they must see that to lay down such principles as the basis of the Masonic constitutions, and then pretend that they do not touch the question of religion, is a sinking consciousness if not a sneer.

This is what a high dignitary of one of the German lodges avowed, with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired:

"Freemasonry and Catholicism," he writes, "reciprocally exclude each other; *they are the antipodes*. . . . I ask how a Catholic can remain faithful to his religion all the while professing Freemason principles? . . . A man who believes in the symbol of the Apostles, how can he allow that he is free and not bound to any religious belief? These things are direct contradictions."—Extract from pamphlet, "Vorlegegewart und Zukunft der Freimaurerei in Deutschland" (Leipzig, 1854), p. 116.

VII.

Fresh Details as to the Warfare Declared Against Christianity.—Morality without God.—Education without Religion.

Freemasonry is, then, a serious war declared against all religion. But the odious object of the Freemasons appears specially in the zeal they show in preaching morality without God, and, in consequence, in separating the instruction of youth from all religious belief.

Moral by, they declare, is the essence of Freemasonry; but the morality they are to understand shall be without Christianity. The lodges were conceived, and from Naples canonised, that impious chimera which they call "independent morality," and which is only another form of Atheism. In one sense, however, it is far from being a chimera, but a fact, which the Paris "Comunne," when triumphant, hastened to realise by turning out of the schools all religious emblems or instruction; and even recently, on calling back to the traditions of the Commune, the General Council voted in the same sense and with the same intention as the most secular education.

"Morality independent of all religious hypothesis," (1) such is the axiom of Freemasonry; and the conclusion they draw from it is this: that all religious instruction should be suppressed, and the reason they allege is, that religious belief is useless for the young, and, still more, that "Faith in God takes away the dignity of man, troubles his reason, and may lead him to the abandonment of all morality." This last heresy is expressly declared in the R.·. L.· La Rose des parfait Silencieux, Paris. To this question, in fact, "Is religious instruction to be suppressed?" the answer was, "Without any doubt," said the orator of the R.·. L.· des Vrais Amis Réunis" (Chaussé). (2) And the imaginary "Monde Maçonnique" (3) declares that "the study of a supernatural ambiguity, . . . and respect for one especially to the mind of a child," he adds, "forbids us to inculcate dogmas which might trouble his reason. (2)

Do we wish for another witness? I read again the following passage in the *Monde Maçonnique*: (3) "The R.·. Lodge, called the *Amis de l'Ordre*,' Orient of Paris, has lately propounded the following question: 'What kind of education should a Mason give to his children?'"

"All the orators declared themselves penetrated of a liberal and secular education, independent of narrow-minded religious instruction."

And the *Monde Maçonnique* quotes another of these speeches in no entirety; of which I will only give the following extract:

"Do not let us hear any more of that peaceful, false education, based on supernatural dogmas. . . . This method of bringing up our children has lasted too long: it is time, then, that it should come to an end. . . . The basis on which the educators of our children should rest is this: 'Let us teach them to admire and study the phenomena of nature.'" . . . and the orator adds, "without troubling their heads as to the means with which we should adorn these fine things." (4)

But here is a more paternal sentiment still, which is, we suppose, to inspire these gentlemen in the education of their children:

"Freemasonry," says Brother Massol, "in one of its allusions at the Masonic International Session held in July 1867, "ought to be, and is, only a school of morality, independent of all religious dogmas. . . . It have myself brought up children, but I have never led to them the ideas that they have saved me, 'What was meant by God?' I have answered, '*I know nothing about it.*' It is time I have seized you soon." (5)

Let us see, further, how a piece of Masonic poetry of Brother Lechambaudie, read at a Masonic ban juet, treats the Christian Catechism:

"Quel est ce Dieu d'inconnu?
Est-ce un supérieur, ou le maître à tailler;
Dieu si bien. . . . ! !!!

(What is this elementary book? Superstitions, when reason is debased; a lesson.)

The Belgian lodges were determined not to be outdone in this patriotism by the French ones. Thus, in 1864, the Grand Orient of Belgium—you see, I do not quote minor Masonic authorities—put forth as a principle among the orders of the day to all the Lodges of Obedience. The lodges answered —and we shall see in what language—to Atheism by Logic, in particular, did not fear to go in the reply:—"*The teaching of the Catechism is the greatest obstacle to the development of a child's faculties. The intervention of a priest in education deprives the children of all moral, logical and rational teaching.*" (7)

From the different answers sent by the Lodges of Obedience to the Grand Orient of Belgium, came forth a project of a Neo-Law, in 23 Arts., of which the first article was entitled, "*Suppression of all religious education.*" And the second, "*Obligation for a father or a widowed mother to force their children to school.*"

Remark the formidable connection between these two articles. According to them, if the wishes of these great Liberals be fulfilled, the law will *force* the father, the mother, or the widow, to drag their children to a school where all religious education will be suppressed. And therefore it is that, both at Paris and Brussels, they say on this subject, in the Lodge of "Bienfaisance et Fraternité," at Boulogne, on the 19th of July, 1867:

"By proper teaching, women will at last arrive at shaking off the yoke of the clergy, and freeing themselves from superstitions which prevent their receiving a education corresponding with the requirements of modern opinion. To give a proof of this, where is the English, American or German woman who, to the two questions which their children might ask them, 'Who has created the world?' and 'Do we exist after death?' would dare to answer that she does not know, and that 'no one knows anything about it?' Well, this courage is a well-taught Frenchwoman would have." (1) Is that quite clear?

And the reason of this propaganda Brother Albert Lamy (formerly professor of rhetoric, if I am not mistaken, at the Versailles Lyceum, under the Ministry of M. Jules Simon) clearly demonstrated in these terms, in a Masonic International meeting held in the month of August, 1867, at Paris. "Without women all the men together will never be able to succeed" (2)

Two contemporary and startling facts besides bear witness to this activity on the part of the Freemasons to propagate atheistical instruction without any religion. I speak of the creation of Professional Schools for Girls and of the Education League.

The Professional School for Girls.—Under no other agency than chance. Mr. them says the story was communicated to him in July, 1850, by Captain J. S. Clarke of the schooner John Hallock, then lying at Smyrna, who had it directly from Mr. Bruce himself. He adds that the John Hallock was then trading between New York and Santiago, Cuba.

Mr. Robert Bruce, born at Torbay, in the South of England, and, from his youth up to seafaring life, in 1826, when about thirty years of age, was first mate of a ship trading between Liverpool and St. John, N. B. On one of her voyages bound westward, being then five or six days out, he heard and neared the eastern portion of the banks of Newfoundland, the Captain and officers of the ship on deck at noon, asking an observation of the sun; after which they both departed to calculate their day's work. The cabin, a small one, was immediately at the stern abaft of the vessel, and the short stairway or companion, in a world, I provide, persons directly opposite to this stairway, just beyond a small square landing, was the mate's stateroom; and from that landing there were two doors, close to each other, the one opening aft into the cabin and the other fronting the stairway into the stateroom.

THE VISION.

The deck was in the front part of the cabin, close to the door, that way; one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder could see into the cabin. The mate, assuming the subject, commenced, did not result as he had expected, varying considerably from the usual reasoning, had not reasons as the great means, employed by the Masonic propaganda, the schools, teaching, perversion of young girls and of women, the so called secular, i. e., anti-Christian education.

But still more formidable than these professional schools, because the diffusion, thanks to the frivolity and indifference of the public mind, has been more rapid and universal in our country, is the League called of Education, founded in Belgium by Freemasons, and imported from Belgium into France by a celebrated Freemason whom I have already quoted, Brother Jean Macé. It was at the Congress of Lausanne, in 1867, that Brother Jean Macé announced the birth of the "International Education League," that Brother Jean Macé resolved "to induce the French to form an analogous League."

This Masonic origin of the League reveals in its object clearly enough. And as to Brother Jean Macé himself, to hearing the speech which inspired him, we need only refer to the toast on the occasion of the inauguration of a new Masonic lodge at Perigueux: "To the memory of Brother Voltaire," (3) etc. . . . Like the professional schools for girls, the Education League has two objects—one proclaimed and one hidden. The avowed object is the League's secular education. But what education? That is what they do not state, for they trust to their adepts; education without God, independent of all religion, and the result of which is to bring up men [nearly and entirely] unchristianly had never existed. This is the real object of the League.

If a number of careless or deceived persons have entered into this League, without a thought of looking further than to the outward sign, let them listen to what the Freemason press (which knows very well what it says and does) says on the same subject:

"We are happy to announce," writes the *Monde Maçonnique*, in its April number (1867), "that the subscriptions *for the Education League and the Journal of the same name* meet with the warmest sympathy in all our lodges. . . . We trust the lodges will have two subscriptions more in harmony with each other. Voltaire, that is to say, the destruction of all prejudices and superstitions" (translate religions), "and the Education League, that is to say, the building up of a new society, based on the sound and instruction alone," (that is, free from every kind of religion). "*All are Brothers under standit thus.*" And again, a little further on: "The principles which we profess are to assure universal peace and to make *respect for conjest of Brother Jean Macé.*"

Remember, it is the *Monde Maçonnique* which writes this—a newspaper which, in all its pages, declares that all religions are mere [darkness] that Freemasonry is the light of God, the soul, and a future life are only the hypothesis, phenomena; that, in consequence, man should be educated and the progress realised above and outside all Christianity and all religion. And this newspaper declared that its principles are in perfect unison with those which inspired the *project* of the League of Brother Jean Macé, and which adds: "Freemasons should adhere in a body to the League of Education League, and the lodges should study, in the peaceful deliberations of their meetings, how best to ensure its efficacious."

This is, after all, what Brother Jean Macé himself declared in his speech on the alliance of the League and Freemasonry, and in which he declared that all Freemasons should be leaguers, and all leaguers Freemasons; that the object, principle and aim of the League and Freemasonry were identical; and he gave the following laws:

1. To the entry of all Freemasons into the League.

2. To the entry into Freemasonry of all members of the League.

3. To the triumph of the light—the *not border* common to both the League and Freemasonry. (4)

And this appeal was so well responded to that, in a "Report of the First Year of the Propagation of the League in France," Brother Jean Macé boasted that all the French departments, save twelve, were enrolled in the League; "and thus," he adds, "the French League will end by becoming *a great army.*" An educational army, certainly, which on ministers of public instruction will easily govern.

(1) Le Monde Maçonnique, May, 1867, p. 81.
(2) Ibid. October 1866, pp. 272, 273.
(3) T. xiii. May 1870, p. 16.
(4) Le Monde Maçonnique, t. xiv. pp. 14, 15.
(5) Ibid. August 1867, pp. 106, 107.
(6) Ibid. April 1867, p. 125.
(7) Journal de Session, 20th November, 1864. Quoted by M. Nyel, t. I. p. 147.

(1) Le Monde Maçonnique, August, 1867, p. 74.
(2) Ibid. August, 1867.
(3) The Monde Maçonnique, May, 1867, p. 333.
(4) The Monde Maçonnique, July, 1866.

SPECTER MANIFESTATIONS.

Dr. Hibbert has shown that specters are nothing more than ideas or the recollected images of the mind, which in certain states of bodily indisposition have been considered more vivid than actual impressions, and that the pictures of the "mind's eye" are more vivid than the pictures of the body's eye. Sir David Brewster, in his "Natural Magic," goes farther than this, and shows that the "mind's eye" is actually the body's eye, and that the retina is the common intellect on which both classes of impressions are painted, and by means of which they receive their visual existence under the same optical laws. He thinks that this is not only true in the case of spectral illusions, but that it holds good of all those recalled by the memory or created by the imagination, and that it may be regarded as the fundamental law in the science of pneumatology.

Robert Dale Owen, in his "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," tells a marvelous story of coincidences that one can hardly believe were brought about by no other agency than chance. Mr. Owen says the story was communicated to him in July, 1850, by Captain J. S. Clarke of the schooner John Hallock, then lying at Smyrna, who had it directly from Mr. Bruce himself. He adds that the John Hallock was then trading between New York and Santiago, Cuba.

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This Masonic origin of the League reveals in its object clearly enough. And as to Brother Jean Macé himself, to hearing the speech which inspired him, we need only refer to the toast on the occasion of the inauguration of a new Masonic lodge at Perigueux: "To the memory of Brother Voltaire," (3) etc. . . . Like the professional schools for girls, the Education League has two objects—one proclaimed and one hidden. The avowed object is the League's secular education. But what education? That is what they do not state, for they trust to their adepts; education without God, independent of all religion, and the result of which is to bring up men [nearly and entirely] unchristianly had never existed. This is the real object of the League.

If a number of careless or deceived persons have entered into this League, without a thought of looking further than to the outward sign, let them listen to what the Freemason press (which knows very well what it says and does) says on the same subject:

"We are happy to announce," writes the *Monde Maçonnique*, in its April number (1867), "that the subscriptions *for the Education League and the Journal of the same name* meet with the warmest sympathy in all our lodges. . . . We trust the lodges will have two subscriptions more in harmony with each other. Voltaire, that is to say, the destruction of all prejudices and superstitions" (translate religions), "and the Education League, that is to say, the building up of a new society, based on the sound and instruction alone," (that is, free from every kind of religion). "*All are Brothers under standit thus.*" And again, a little further on: "The principles which we profess are to assure universal peace and to make *respect for conjest of Brother Jean Macé.*"

Remember, it is the *Monde Maçonnique* which writes this—a newspaper which, in all its pages, declares that all religions are mere [darkness] that Freemasonry is the light of God, the soul, and a future life are only the hypothesis, phenomena; that, in consequence, man should be educated and the progress realised above and outside all Christianity and all religion. And this newspaper declared that its principles are in perfect unison with those which inspired the *project* of the League of Brother Jean Macé, and which adds: "Freemasons should adhere in a body to the League of Education League, and the lodges should study, in the peaceful deliberations of their meetings, how best to ensure its efficacious."

This is, after all, what Brother Jean Macé himself declared in his speech on the alliance of the League and Freemasonry, and in which he declared that all Freemasons should be leaguers, and all leaguers Freemasons; that the object, principle and aim of the League and Freemasonry were identical; and he gave the following laws:

1. To the entry of all Freemasons into the League.

2. To the entry into Freemasonry of all members of the League.

3. To the triumph of the light—the *not border* common to both the League and Freemasonry. (4)

And this appeal was so well responded to that, in a "Report of the First Year of the Propagation of the League in France," Brother Jean Macé boasted that all the French departments, save twelve, were enrolled in the League; "and thus," he adds, "the French League will end by becoming *a great army.*" An educational army, certainly, which on ministers of public instruction will easily govern.

(1) Le Monde Maçonnique, May, 1867, p. 81.
(2) Ibid. October 1866, pp. 272, 273.
(3) T. xiii. May 1870, p. 16.
(4) Le Monde Maçonnique, t. xiv. pp. 14, 15.
(5) Ibid. August 1867, pp. 106, 107.
(6) Ibid. April 1867, p. 125.
(7) Journal de Session, 20th November, 1864. Quoted by M. Nyel, t. I. p. 147.

Peter Dwyer, "An Evangelist on his Own Hook."

(From the New York World.)

On a high modern gale, at 58 Vandam street, a tin sign bears the name: "Peter Dwyer." Opening the gate recently, a reporter of the *World* entered a long, narrow alley, and passing through came upon a half-tumbled-down house, the door of which stood open. Entering this shanty, he climbed up two pairs of steep and narrow stairs, and knocking upon a door on the top was admitted by an individual of whom no better account can be given than was furnished to the reporter in answer in a series of questions by the gentleman himself.

"My name is Peter Dwyer," said he, seating himself carelessly on the edge of a chair, and resting a hand on each knee, "and I am a saved man. God has seen fit to save me." He turned his eyes religiously upon the ceiling, and pausing for a moment gave the reporter an opportunity to survey the apartment. It was small room scantily furnished, a few chairs and a deal table adjoining the supply of furniture. The walls, freshly white-washed, were ornamented with highly-colored Scriptural mottoes, apparently from the hand of Holy Scripture in the matter of science was the language of men and the language of sense, which we used to the very day. We saw the rise and the sun set in spite of tradition and the Church's decree, we used the language of sense, which was the language of God, and we declared ourselves the men could understand. The question was put to us, and we answered from our own observation. We moved round the sun or the sun moved round us, and it was a matter of science which there was no revelation. We never had been any declaration of science which was in contradiction with any of the revealed truth, and those who put that theory forward, put it forward without any sort of a clear knowledge of what revelation was, and were mistaken opinion of their own which

THEY SUPPOSED TO BE SCIENTIFIC.

In like manner, in matters of history—the social and political orders and institutions of mankind—which we had been describing—had no revelation to contradict to the faith. The Church, he continued, had no claim to be afraid of the school. If the Catholic Church of England was to fear [to be raised] from the school, she would live a long time. The Catholic series matters assumed were crying out for the immediate attention of the school. He was well prepared for public opinion, speaking of the French Revolution, and established and quite at three things—infidelity, the Church and the Revolution. The infidel was the real part of the movement. It followed the rectification or sanctification of the Church. The Church had also, as regarding the knowledge of science, put it compares with revelation. Wherever science was opposed to revelation the revelation was supreme, and a follower was not possible to send the Church to Coventry, because the communion of the Church pervaded all the regions of science in some such. As the head of society gets its jurisdiction "runs," so it was with religion. They were told that revelation had nothing to do with politics; but the world ask what were politics but the cultivation of morals of men living together in society.—those moral laws which governed men as individuals, as citizens and as subjects, and which, in fact, governed the governors as well as the governed! He could not

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN MORALS AND POLITICS,

Except that politics were morals on a large scale, and morals were politics on a narrow scale, and therefore he was told that the instruction that politics and religion were to be separated, or at least that politics and religion were to be separated, he said he could not separate morals from religion, and it would be very difficult to separate politics from religion. He held, from the natural process of reasoning, that the attempt to isolate theology from science was contrary to faith and reason; and he never yet so thoroughly felt that science had never yet so thoroughly felt anything contrary to faith. When man spoke of Galileo, he (Mr. Dwyer) said he killed the Church. What he did was to imbue some hypothesis. on, and that hypothesis was not demonstrated until long afterwards. Lord Bacon and Descartes, one of the greatest literary men of the seventeenth century, in the manner died disbelieving it, and when it was demonstrated in the fact was not effected. As soon as that demonstration was made, the Church in its wisdom at once declared that the language of Holy Scripture in the matter of science was the language of men and the language of sense, which we used to the very day. We saw the rise and the sun set in spite of tradition and the Church's decree, we used the language of sense, which was the language of God, and we declared ourselves the men could understand. The question was put to us, and we answered from our own observation. We moved round the sun or the sun moved round us, and it was a matter of science which there was no revelation. He never had been any declaration of science which was in contradiction with any of the revealed truth, and those who put that theory forward, put it forward without any sort of a clear knowledge of what revelation was, and were mistaken opinion of their own which

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ap11

DR. J. O'SULLIVAN,
Graduate of Harvard University (1861), Licentiate of Harvard College (1862), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London (1864), Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London (1864), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (1864), Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh (1864), Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland (1864), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26. Yr Month.
20—Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday.
21—Monday—Feria.
22—Tuesday—St. Peter's Chair at Antioch.
23—Wednesday—St. Polycarp, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
24—Thursday—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. VI. qui si bi. machine.
25—Friday—St. Matthias, Apostle.
26—Saturday—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
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DR. STEBBINS UPON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Dr. STEBBINS, of the First Unitarian Church, delivered a lecture on the public school question to his congregation. The report which appeared next morning in the *Alta* was slim and meagre in the extreme, so that it would be hardly just to hold the reverend gentleman responsible for expressions and sentiments contained in it. Where a matter of great public importance is under discussion it is of course desirable to know the exact words of a speaker before entering upon any controversy with him. Even the most painstaking reporters occasionally err and make a sad sey things very different from what he really uttered; and, where the printed version of a discourse is a mere outline or synopsis, it is hardly fair to found an argument upon it at all. Yet, as we have no desire of engaging in a discussion with Dr. STEBBINS, we must go on further than making a few remarks upon a couple of his statements, we think we shall not do him great injustice by taking the short report we now text. Before commencing we may observe that in this instance, at all events, Dr. STEBBINS showed a commendable disposition to discuss his topic kindly and liberally, laying aside the ex-Christian reason which too often characterizes pulpit treatment of matters in which the Catholic Church is implicated, or supposed to be implicated. We smile from his discourse, Christian, Papist, the fierceness of invective and discourtesy of denunciation which are the principal component parts of all Rev. JOHN ZEMPRILL'S sermons upon Catholicism. Dr. STEBBINS' soul by instituting any comparison between him and the clerical firebrand imported from the foreign college of bigotry and intolerance in order to naturalize in this free country his peculiar style of dealing with "the errors of Romanism."

"Someone, however, Dr. STEBBINS is represented as saying that GRANT'S speech

MARCH and GLADSTONE fell, further on he seems to intimate that occasion would call for such a speech even if there were not a Catholic Church. In another place "There certainly appears to be a contradiction between these two assertions, but perhaps the reporter omitted something which would harmonize them and bring them under the rules of logic. The opinion prevailing among all classes of Americans is that the President had reference to the Catholic Church in his expressions about "ignorance and superstition," and most wise men think that by giving vent to them he merely showed how much he was under the dominion of the narrow and illiberal ideas generally among certain sections of his co-religionists. It would be hard indeed to indoce people to believe that the President had in his mind's eye some section of the Kentucky Legislature in relation to the Civil Rights bill, and we do not think that Dr. STEBBINS himself is of that opinion.

The lecturer next asserted that ecclesiastics and Americanism were in opposition. We cannot help asking—why should they be? It is easy to force an invidious meaning upon a word and then condemn it upon the strength of it; but the rhetorical artifice is not in accordance with the canons of fair play. Ecclesiasticism ought to mean, if anything, the system of moulding civil society in harmony with the laws of God and of His Church, and so far there is nothing in it calling for censure from a Christian minister. It seems to us scarcely wise for clergymen of any denomination to speak with scepticism and infidels by accepting and giving publicity to the stigma which they endeavor to attach to religion and those who teach it in any form. Now-a-days "ecclesiasticism," "clericalism," "sectarianism," must be taken as signifying something repugnant to the feelings of a free people. There is no reason why the gentlemen who reject Christian revelation should be allowed to manipulate the English language for the furtherance of their own ends.

The lecturer is accredited with saying, further on, that the Catholic Church allows no variety of opinion out of which intelligence strikes fire and kindles truth. It is not an easy matter to understand this silence, and probably we should have got more of the immediate surroundings; but if it implies that the Church curbs or restrains the thoughts of men within their proper domain, it conveys a great error. Catholics, at the very least, hold that every man has learned most of their persuasions in every field of scientific investigation, in every branch of intellectual research. But their training prevents them from accepting as science that which is only undemonstrated or undemonstrable hypothesis, and from accepting as final any theory which may be blown to the winds in a year or two by some other more plausible theory. They reject no scientific fact, because a fact is a truth, and truth is of God wherever it is found; but they never confound facts with guesses. And, finally, convinced of the absolute truth of the revelations made by God, they reject any system of natural science or philosophy which is in manifest conflict with faith. They know there never can be any true science or any genuine philosophy which contradicts revelation.

We are glad to notice that Dr. STEBBINS had the common sense and manliness to deprecate the idea that Catholic opposition to the public school system implied any hostility to the free institutions of America. Catholics glory in freedom just as much as any other people; they have fought as hard for it, and will always be ready to fight again for it if necessary. There never was a time in the history of this republic when they did not show both in word and deed unbounding patriotism. If they believe, as they must and do, that any system of education which does not provide for religious instruction is deficient and not calculated to produce good citizens, they best demonstrate their patriotism by opposing a system like the present. And they best demonstrate their tolerance and liberality by declaring that they have no illiberal wish to force their ideas upon other people, and that all they want is each party to get what suits them best, as all have to pay the same taxes and bear alike the burdens of government.

Dr. STEBBINS advises the Catholic Church to give up the tendency to complain and murmur about system of education. He very slightly he does not know, what the authorities of the Catholic Church know very well, that the secular system is annually ruining the faith of thousands of Catholic children. It is not so very long ago since a prominent minister in New York publicly boasted of this circumstance, and declared that unless the public schools were replaced or counteracted by parochial schools the Catholic Church would in time be swept out of existence in America. Now we take Dr. STEBBINS to be a sincere and devout Unitarian; if he is not, then believe that the Bible contains more necessary to the happiness of man than any system of education possibly can. If, then, he found that the common schools were undermining the faith of the young of his flock, and educating them in a kind of civilized paganism, would he not feel bound to labor for their abolition? Would he not claim to be just and moderate if he merely asked that no taxation contributed by his own people should not be used to damage their own dearest interests? It is mere folly, then, to blame Catholics for opposing the public school system; but it is the height of malicious arrogance, from which, however, he is free, to accuse them of lack of patriotism in so acting.

EVANGELIZING "ON HIS OWN HOOK."

Elsewhere we copy from the New York *World* an account of an amusing interview [illegible] strel, who "got religion" some time ago, and is now busy evangelizing "on his own hook." as he very elegantly phrases it. It will probably be some satisfaction to Catholicism to learn that Mr. DWYER got "converted" from the evil ways of burnt cork while in this State, returning to it as well as Alcatraz Island, where he was confined for desertion from the army. His version of experiences in "turning to grace" serves strongly of the miraculous and bigoted order of revivalistic preaching, and the saving of it was a grand an act of heroism as a Christian can share in. If the authorities at Washington are willing that the Catholic Indian should perish off the face of the earth as speedily as possible, let us who are the co-religionists, the brothers in faith, of the oppressed and despised red man display sympathy for our race by at least protesting which our creed makes obligatory. The sobjoined is the extract from the Cincinnati *Telegraph* to which we have alluded above:

The time has come for some of the Jesuits, intelligently and know the precious value of souls for which Christ died, to wake up to their duty as one of the interested and perishing Northwestern Indians, and to send missionaries to them. It is not to the purpose to say that the Indians are the wrongs accomplished by the Protestant Government. We are not to blame for the sins and bodies of the Indians injured by the Government. We are not to blame for the cruelty of the Indian Bureau. We are not to blame for the wrongs of the Territories, and their worthy conquerors, who have, in the cause of religion, taken the responsibility to intere the work in hand. We trust that the Catholic Bishops of the West will meet in council and hand in this to association, and that their names will appear in large letters on the list of honor. We venture to predict that if the sisters and ladies would consecrate a single month to the work, they would secure a grand object of the Association. Let the Jesuits send out missionaries to the Indians of the Territories, and, as a consequence, the pages of the Indian Bureau of the Government would be written in characters of light and be worthy of our Christian profession and name.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

GERMAN FOUR-PART SONGS. For mixed voices. By N. H. Allen. Price $1 50. Mr. Allen has shown excellent judgment in the selection of these compositions, which are from all the beauty of the older four-part glees of Donizebland, without the tinge of melancholy, which must be acknowledged as a defect. The composers are of the best. Among these we notice Schumann, Franz, Abt, Hauptmann, Gade and Hiller. Words by Goethe, Uhland, Hoffman and Rockhart brighten the scores, and titles are well chosen. "The Rosebud," "Love like the Wind," "Love like the Wind," "The Linden Tree," "Welcome Repose," and "Peace to the Slumberers," are specimens, and indicate the genial character of the poetry. The "German Four Part Songs" are just what is wanted. They are sufficiently solid and high toned, interesting, and easy enough to make the practice refreshing while it is useful.

"THE INVADERS" WILL TRIUMPH.—The Conference of Congregational Ministers, or Beecher Whitewashing Committee are in session in New York. From the make up of the council the verdict can be safely announced in advance—"not guilty." Most of them are like Minister Halliday, who said: "If an angel from heaven were to tell me that Beecher was guilty, I would not believe him."

INDIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

In no one particular has the Radical Administration which now rules this country, to its great discredit both at home and abroad, more clearly revealed its anti-Catholic proclivities than in its treatment of the Indians of the Northwest and Southwest. Tribes which had been Christianized and civilized by the efforts of Catholic missionaries, and were as strongly attached to their faith as man can be, have been handed over to the care of Methodist ministers and other secuiries, who make it their business to thwart the priests who labor among them in the performance of their duties. The consequence is that several tribes have been subjected to downright persecution, and that the strongest efforts have been and are being made to proselytize them. Not only this, but the most unjust and heartless persecution is constantly and systematically made between Protestant and Catholic Indians. While the former are excellently cared for upon their reservations, ought promptly punished, the latter are daily and basely neglected, unprovided with shelter, and sometimes reduced to the very verge of starvation. These melancholy facts have been asserted and proved again and again by the reports and letters of disinterested persons, some of whom were in the Government employment and others were not:

We have from time to time inserted in these columns articles and communications from the secular press exposing this injustice, and calling in the most urgent terms for its redress, but to no purpose, and we certainly hoped that these reproofs would have some effect upon the authorities in Washington, but we must confess we have been sadly disappointed. It is worse than useless to deny the fact that influences directly hostile to the Catholic faith are paramount in the Executive mansion. We write in these remarks now by way of preface to a brief quotation from our esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, and in order to advert to the recent formation of an Indian Missionary Association, the object of which is to save, if possible, from destruction and proselytism the remnants which still exist of once powerful Catholic tribes. The formation of this praiseworthy and most charitable Association is the result of the labors of a zealous priest, who left this coast some months since and went to Washington city, where he actually labored for the purpose of getting it effected. We are sorry to say that we have failed to learn the name of this zealous priest, but we trust that he will probably be some satisfaction to Catholics to learn that Mr. DWYER got "converted" from the evil ways of burnt cork while in this State, returning to it as well as Alcatraz Island, where he was confined for desertion from the army. His version of experiences in "turning to grace" serves strongly of the miraculous and bigoted order of revivalistic preaching, and the saving of it was a grand an act of heroism as a Christian can share in. If the authorities at Washington are willing that the Catholic Indian should perish off the face of the earth as speedily as possible, let us who are the co-religionists, the brothers in faith, of the oppressed and despised red man display sympathy for our race by at least protesting which our creed makes obligatory. The sobjoined is the extract from the Cincinnati *Telegraph* to which we have alluded above:

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CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

Assemblyman KENNEDY, of San Francisco, has framed a bill which is calculated to test the genuineness of the professations of anxiety for economical reform which our present legislators dealt out so liberally when they were appealing to the people for election. It proposes to reduce the salaries of the municipal officers of this city from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The salaries paid at present are entirely too high, and the several departments are entirely too generously supplied with deputies, assistants and clerks. The chief officers, as a rule, do little or no work for the city but attend to their ordinary avocations, making money at them just as usual. Chief deputies, it seems, were invented for the express purpose of counting the dissent offices, and making their principals to look after their own affairs. At most half the sub-deputies, and the same proportion of the clerks, are totally superfluous, and the salaried labor they ever perform is the monthly drawing of their stipends. Such extravagance is constantly perpetrated in two directions; one in paying too large salaries, and the other in providing expensive and unnecessary assistance.

There is no office of the city government which requires intellectual or educational acquirements of a high standard from the occupant who fill them. The fact is that at every election we see persons from every field of trade and commerce coming forward to obtain the offices, and claiming the right to fulfill their duties. And, it must be confessed, they succeed as well as could be expected under the prevailing system. It is plain then, that the Act of Mr. KENNEDY, the effect can, without the slightest difficulty, secure the services of plenty of individuals, fully competent to administer every department of our city government, and willing, too, to give it their exclusive attention. If the office holders were chosen for life, or during good behavior, both honesty and economy would be almost certainly attained and rendered permanent. But possibly this reform, as it would imply a surrendering of the axiom, "to the victors belong the spoils," is too much to expect during the lifetime of the present generation. The whole political system of the country must, we fear, be freely remodeled before that devoutly-to be wished for consummation can be brought about.

But the amount of reform sought for by Mr. KENNEDY is both moderate and lenity of accomplishment. We fail to understand or imagine any cogent objection that can fairly be urged against it. The bill has been referred to the San Francisco delegation, and what action these gentlemen are likely to take in the matter we leave to the future to reveal. But perhaps we might as well call their attention to a few facts which, properly weighed, may somewhat influence their decision. They were all been elected on the strength of [illegible] of getting in office and

It is absolutely necessary for them to keep faith with the people and redeem the pledges of economical election is closest hand and the prospects of the Democratic party in this State depend in a great degree, if not entirely, upon the record it makes for itself. If the delegation from this city is the very matter of retrenchment of expenses. Therefore if the San Francisco delegation are wise they will report favorably of Mr. KENNEDY'S bill, and, despite all lobbying influences, work hard to effect its final passage.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish Government, it appears, has no intention of allowing President GRANT'S warning of the state of affairs in Cuba to go unconstradered before the world. As a corrective of what the Madrid Government claims to be misstatements in the American document, a report of the official communication has been forwarded to the Spanish Ministers at the several European Courts, with directions that it be read to, and if desired a copy be left with the Minister of Foreign Affairs attached to each cabinet. The contents are first a general and then a detailed denial of all the statements made by General GRANT, and an assurance that upon the completion of the Cuban rebellion, which, it is claimed, cannot be long deferred, all desirable reform will be introduced into the island, and slavery be abolished. The paper asserts that the insurgent army in Cuba is composed of negroes, Chinese and deserters from the Spanish forces, while the leaders are, almost without exception, foreigners. There are very few white Cubans in sympathy with the revolt, and still fewer serving in the so-called republican ranks; but thousands of them have manifested unwavering loyalty, and have voluntarily enlisted in the royalist forces. The Cuban Government, about which we sometimes read a great deal in the American newspapers, is described as a mere fraud, without location or substance, existing only in the imagination of American sympathizers. The insurgents have never been able to gain possession of a seaport or of any core of insurrection, and are probably shifting about from place to place. The some of the hostile operations, such as they are, is confined to the mountain ranges and thick forests, which impose great obstacles on the movements of a regular army. This is the sole reason why the contest has been so prolonged, and not because the rebels are strong in numbers or formidable in equipment. As there is now good grounds for expecting that the Carlist civil war will be terminated in the course of a couple of months, the Madrid Government will soon be able to concentrate all its available strength in Cuba, and utterly crush out the rebellion. The military situation is described in this fashion, and, so far as soldiers can know there is no reason for doubting its substantial correctness. Then the document deals with the financial and commercial standing of Cuba. It demonstrates the fact that the trade of the island, so far from suffering, has actually more than doubled during the last ten years, and that the value of property has not sensibly depreciated. In a few isolated and unpopulated localities the insurrectionists practiced by wandering bands of rebels has created alarm and led to the abandonment of valuable estates; but incidents of that character are unavoidable in every insurrection, however circumscribed its area or insignificant its strength. In short, this Spanish communication says exactly what we said in these columns upon good authority long ago—that the Cuban republic is simply a flagrant sham; that its army is mainly composed of run away slaves, deserters and filibusters, and that the leaders of the revolt are little better than desperate adventurers; and, finally, that were it not for the support of certain Yankee speculators who are working for annexation of Cuba to the United States, there would not be as many insurgents now on the island as would form a respectable band of highwaymen.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We have closely examined the principles of the various Water Bills now awaiting the judgment of the San Francisco delegation, and although none of them seem to embody all that is required, we believe some good to the public could be easily come out of the discussion. The *Bulletin* now declares that Senator ROACH'S bill is unconstitutional. We know that the attorneys for the Spring Valley Water Company, and other corporations who have got the Legislature can no more pass a law to enhance or diminish the price of water, than they can regulate the price of beer or any other commodity of commerce. This seems to us sound law and reasoning, and we do not know how it can be got over by any dexterity. Where is the use, then, of frittering away the time in the Senate and Assembly when, if a real and right end only by involving the city to long and expensive litigation? a luxury which the citizens would not exactly care to pay for.

In our opinion the only safe way out of the difficulty is to pass a bill authorizing the purchase of the property and franchise of the Spring Valley Water Company. In order to forestall opposition on the part of the Company, the bill should also give legal right to condemn the property if necessary. The company should get what a fair and impartial Commission would award, and not a cent more upon any pretense. We know the course adopted by the last Board of Supervisors with reference to the water question, and therefore we would be in favor of the Legislature appointing a Commission with power to purchase or condemn, quite independent of any action that a new board of Supervisors may take. A bill of this character would have an excellent chance of passing, and would become law without any trouble. If it did not, the people would give endless satisfaction to the citizens of San Francisco.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate has refused to pass the annually of $40,000 to the Colusa and Tehama branch railroad; but has allowed $4,000 to the widow of the late J. W. Mandeville, late Controller. The same body passed McCoppin's bill obliging Boards of Supervisors to fix water rates in May of each year, the bill extending the franchise of the North Beach and Mission (Railroad). And the bill requiring County Clerks to keep their offices open on election days.

Senator Lewis on Thursday of last week introduced a joint resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Monday, March 13 h, and the same was carried under a suspension rule, and transmitted to the Assembly. On Monday, however, Senator Hilgard made a motion (which was carried) for its return to the Senate, which was done, and then it was indefinitely postponed. Of the 120 gentlemen comprising the Legislature there are not six of them who would sincerely favor adjournment one day short of the time allowed by law, were the period a year instead of four months.

The Harbor Commissioner bill has passed the Assembly after receiving a few minor amendments, and now goes back to the Senate.

Senator Turner has introduced a bill relating to bank deposits. It provides that all moneys on deposit at the several banks of the State, which have remained unclaimed for five years, and all moneys that may be hereafter deposited and remain for five years, shall be paid to the State Treasury.

The Senate has passed the bill districting Oakland into wards, despite the opposition of Senator Gibbons. It will now go to the Assembly, where it will doubtless be favorably acted upon, the Alameda delegation being all favorable to it.

Senator Nusan proposes to provide for homeless children on the old boarding out and apprentice plan. The bill introduced by him on the subject authorizes the Mayor to send to the Industrial School children who may be found without a home, and provide for the appointment by the Probate Judge of guardians to such children. The guardians are to have power to procure employment or homes for the children, appreciate them to suitable trades or profitable employment, and to recommit them to the Industrial School. They may make rules and regulations for the care and conduct of the children, and establish a system of premiums for distribution to such as may earn the same by good behavior or proficiency in work; and they are also authorized to spend money for board, clothing, musical instruments and mechanical tools for the benefit of the children.

Inner History of Fenianism.

We are glad to see that one at least of the Fenian organizers, one of those who were acquainted with the inside working of the movement, believes that the whole system should be laid before the Irish people to judge of its good and bad qualities. This is to raise the matter to an intelligent plane. If the thing be sanctioned, the faults will be repeated and the good points will remain in obscurity. Mr. John Devoy, writing from New York to the Dublin *Irishman*, says:

The facts I refer to belong to history, and I am one of those who believe they have been kept in the dark too long. The Irish people have a right to know the whole truth in relation to that movement. They cannot be able to see it just as it was—the good, the bad, the strong and the weak points of it—so that many of the foolish and ridiculous notions that prevail regarding it may be corrected. The facts can best be fairly told, notwithstanding the feuds and rash attempt at a rising in March, 1867, now all standing at the blunders and mistakes, in spite of the Nagles, the Corydons and the Masseys, the movement can bear comparison with any effort the Irish people have ever made for freedom. This is true in a special manner up to its real collapse in 1865.

Previous to September, 1865, the organization was entirely a conspiracy or propaganda—I forget after the lawless seizure of the Irish newspaper and the first arrests, it was engaged in a struggle for life or death with the Government—backed by the whole power of the Queen Rulers. It represented, for the time being, the nation, and was the only power that dared to hold and make an effort for the recovery of the national liberties. Despite all its failures and shameful and speedy was their ruin. But far more galling than the consciousness of failure was the knowledge that the movement, which for the first time in Irish history had been the property of the people, was destroyed by the treachery of a few leaders. But the movement was not dead. It was only when her vitality was sapped by the subsidized Irish nation, was precisely in the position, morally, of an army that was defeated in the field, and which could exercise such of the rights and privileges of an army as the occasion required. All the Irish elements were at stake, and on the issue of the movement depended the future of the country. The 15,000 veteran confederates in the British army—8,000 of them being at home—were ready to strike for Ireland, and we took the measures that we deemed necessary to meet the emergency.

It might also do no harm to know that a British cavalryman—to kill Nagle said Warner right in the Court-house in Cork, and that his offer was not be accepted. Perhaps the quiet citizens of Dublin never heard that on the night of the declaration of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, several hundred bold men, in military order, marched through the streets for a *before the suspension was passed*, proceeded simply to make a demonstration, to show their strength, and make the suspension of our shem liberties the signal for a fight which they were ready for—but their proposition was rejected. I see no reason why these things should not be known, now, as I have said, they belong to history now.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., Miss Quigly and Miss Gallihan (called in religion respectively Sisters Mary Baptist and St. Michael) pronounced their religious vows at the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Taylor street. The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. [illegible] assisted by the Rev. Fathers [illegible] and Rev. Bishop O'Connell was present, as also Rev. Father Gallagher and Birmingham. After an eloquent discourse by Rev. P. O'Hyne, S. J., on the text from St. Luke's Gospel, "Go sell all thou hast," etc., the two novices, having made their vows, received the black veil and ring, as emblems of their permanent consecration to the service of God and their neighbor, according to the rules of the Presentation Order. The ceremony was most impressive, witnessed the ceremony, several of whom visited the new schools and improvements on the premises, and after partaking of refreshments and children, evening pass on peaceful, that the happiest and most becoming of all deaths is to die for one's country.

The anniversary celebration was an of almost purely religious character. Commemorative Masses were celebrated in all the parish churches in the neighborhood of Boonsvil. These memorial services were performed in which the Rev. Fathers Cleod, Clondon, Carchee and Reull. After the Mass at Garcher the congregation, headed by the priest, walked in procession to the battlefield, and stopped at the first monument erected at the spot, where Father Cleod, who obeated, holy water was sprinkled on the monument, when were recited with much solemnity the prayers appointed for the dead. This ceremony has been the ravages of the Protestant tyrants that the country lies for hundreds of years desolated, and the ruins of the old churches visited by the Irish landlord and his extermination, mingled with the blood of the people of Ireland, and the ashes of their fathers, and we took the measures that common sense dictated to meet the emergency.

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Honoring the Fallen Brave.

The solemn commemoration held in Paris on January 19th, in honor of the defenders of the capital who fell in the late siege against the German besieger, was significant in several aspects. There have been great changes since the First Napoleon bonded he had made France a nation of glorious anniversaries. The splendid achievements of the Conquerors are immortal, but their glitter is clouded by reverse. This terrible word is never heard, and does not seem itself in singularly close alternation throughout the history of France. There is no other country of the modern world whose record is so checkered with the bright and dark of mightiness and misfortune. Terrible as her latest overthrow appeared, it was in reality less than many she has survived. Battlers were obstacles in it which made its memories peculiarly bitter to the French mind. Never before had the gage of France been picked up on her own threshold, and her armies crushed before they had struck beyond her frontier. In old days it was only when her valiant legions had marched through Europe uncontrolled," or had at least fought on foreign soil, that the subsequent reddening of such, was long and well. It was a combination of misfortunes which, even through pass or peace, that the happiest and most becoming of all deaths is to die for one's country.

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The Personality of the Dev

We hope the heading of this article will not frightened our readers. We are not changes will waste an unnecessary amount of pity in behalf of the simplicity of the man who has the impertinence to introduce so dusty a relic of medieval times, or to refurbish so rusty a tool of superstition. We appreciate their kindness beforehand, and peeket their play with all due respect, firmly determined, however, to speak our mind.

We have lately had in our midst one of the most anti-diluvian representatives of the wisdom and progress of our enlightened century; he proved to his own satisfaction, at least, that the devil in our existence was in the diseased imagination of weak religious minds. We cannot tell whether he has made any converts to his opinion, nor can we describe the effect of his system of negations on the inhabitants of the lower regions, whether the spirits of negation voted him resolutions of thanks or of censure; what we do know and affirm is, the great willingness of many persons to believe that Mr. Conway may possibly be right, and the consequent rejoicing of such, who long ardently for the end of the sweet meetings of positive truth.

We are not surprised when we hear the personality of the devil denied by persons whose mental visions have been dimmed by the cobwebs of the rational theory of myths, but we are astonished to hear an intelligent Catholic layman, or a Catholic who professes a belief in the Holy Bible. How can those persons explain, in a rational manner, the temptation of our first parents, the world, the curious demand of a certain demon, that he should be allowed to enter the herd of swine? Even the largest microscope of rationalism make cannot detect the least trace or speck of the devil, if he does not exist in the first monitor. We see possibly imagine how, by the aid of the same microscope, the terrible daring disciple of rationalism can come to the blasphemous conclusion that the devil exists only in the imagination of man, and that when he wrote a personal devil, but the "lower genius" of the fourth century, between good and evil in Christ's human nature; or again that the whole is merely a scholastic explanation of how our Saviour in resisting temptation; that it may have been the devil of the desert, or the devil of Jerusalem, or, as he was more commonly called, the devil of Galilee. Let us, however, by a like violence to our plain text, and by the consideration of the weakness of man's mind, conceive of evil as a moral Bible. Christians applauding these latest progressive rationalism concerning Christ's temptation in the desert and congratulating themselves on the nice and easy way in which they have got rid of a personal devil—from at least a portion of Holy Writ.

But how can these good souls reason the personality of the devil out of the fifth chapter of St. Luke? There the demon speaks, and then the devil departs. We must either reject this miraculous cure of a demoniac as a fable—and by doing so, put [illegible] of the Gospel—or we must believe that the actions of the devil are his own and not those of the man who is said to be the subject of the cure

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of January 22.

ARMAGH.

At the last meeting of the Armagh Poor Law Guardians it was reported that a poor-rate collector, named William Spence, who had the collection of the rates in the electoral divisions of Kilkeen and Hamiltonsbawn, had left the country, being deficient in the sum of £73 19s. 6d. His sureties attended, and said they were willing to make up the deficiency if they had authority to collect the remainder of the rate. It was resolved to write to the Local Government Board on the subject, and require the sureties to lodge the amount deficient to the credit of the guardians in the meantime.

CLARE.

Rev. James Blaher, one of the curates of Rosscrea parish, has been appointed administrator of Milltown-Malbay. Rev. Edward O'Shaughnessy, P. P., has retired on pension from the latter parish.

Rev. John Haynes, formerly curate of Kilkee, from which he was promoted by the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. Power to a curacy in Nenagh, has been appointed by Most Rev. Dr. Ryan parish priest of Kiddyeast, county Clare, in room of Rev. James Cahir, who has been appointed parish priest of Mullough, Kilmurry Ibrickan, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Patrick Moran.

CARLOW.

On Friday morning week, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a destructive fire was discovered to be broken out on Mr. Michael McDonald's premises, Primrose Hill, a short distance outside Carlow, by which a number of valuable stacks were destroyed. Mr. McDonald estimates his loss by this unfortunate occurrence at something like £300, and states that he has reason to believe that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary.

DONEGAL.

At the presentment sessions for the barony of Kilmacrenan, held at Letterkenny, Mr. Greves-Greves moved—"That the Letterkenny Railway bill, now submitted to the meeting, be approved, subject to additions, alterations and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, provided there shall not be levied in one year under the powers of the intended Act, at a rate exceeding 6d. in the pound on the rateable value of property in the rateable districts." The resolution passed unanimously.

CORK.

At a meeting of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce a proposal to establish a daily mail between Queenstown and Fermoy was approved of.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Cork Young Men's Society took place on Sunday. His Grace Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, presided. The Mayor, Alderman Pearson, proposed the adoption of the annual report, which was read by Mr. J. O. MacCarthy, M. P., President of the Society. Mr. Rossyn, M. P., in seconding the adoption of the report, observed that this was a religious as well as an educational society, yet their Protestant friends had not object to attend there, because he knew well it was not an aggressive society.

GALWAY.

At the first meeting of the newly-elected council of the Galway Mechanics' Institute the election of William Fox as secretary for quarter resulted in the appointment of Mr. A. L. Ferdinand as chairman; Mr. C. P. George Joyce, as vice-chairman; Mr. Robert F. Kelley, as honorary secretary; Mr. Matthew Ulick, as treasurer; and Mr. Michael Keane, as librarian.

At the meeting of the guardians of the Loam union last week a widower of the name of Bridget Stafford came before the Board. She said that she was sent over from England by order of the Select Vestry of the parish of Liverpool. She was thirty-five years of age, and was born in Ireland in the parish of Lisdonagh, county Galway. The clerk said that he put all the particulars, and that her father and mother were still living in Liverpool; and that she left Ireland thirty years ago. She worked in England until she met with an accident, when she had to go into the workhouse, and she was in hospital eleven weeks, and after she got well the guardians of the Liverpool workhouse would not let her out to return to her work in the factory where she was previously employed, but sent her on to Ireland. Chairman—How do they keep paupers in England—don't they let them out whenever they like to go? Applicant—They do, but not Irish paupers, when they get over, and don't let them out. She was ordered to be admitted, and good care to be taken of her in the meantime and also to be conveyed there, in response to the popular demand.

WATERFORD.

The Grand Jury and associated ratepayers of Waterford presented £40 each for the erection of a free bridge across the Suir at that city.

On Sunday the new schools of the Sisters of Mercy at Kilmacthomas were solemnly inaugurated by Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford.

WESTMEATH.

At the last weekly meeting of the Athlone Town Board, F. Maxwell, Esq., J. P., chairman, after the ordinary business of the meeting had been transacted, Mr. Bracken introduced a deputation, consisting of the Labour Protection Committee, consisting of Mr. Dunne, secretary to the committee; A. O'Connor Buckley, Esq., proprietor of the *Irish Messenger*; and W. P. Kelly, Esq. Mr. Dunne explained the object of the deputation, which was to request the Board to co-operate with the Board in forwarding the Bun Testimonial to Mr. Butt, Dublin, and merely to add their names to the list, as the movement was entirely a public one. Mr. Buckley, it may be added, is a very aged clergyman, over ninety years, and has for some years past been relieved of the charge of the parish. Mr. Richard Eston was examined, and deposed that no issue other than Rev. Mr. Buckley was ever acknowledged by him, and that it was to him, and him alone, that the receipts for the rent were issued. He distinctly denied that he had ever sanctioned any other arrangement, as was sought to be proved by defendant's witnesses. The chairman gave a decree for plaintiff, with costs. It is generally understood that an appeal will be brought to the decision of the chairman.

LONDONDERRY.

The chairman of sessions at Coleraine has awarded £250 compensation to Rev. Mr. Moore, P.P., for disturbance from his house and farm.

LEITR.

On Sunday a petition in favor of the suppression of the Sunday liquor trade was signed at the close of the Rev. S. Mary's Catholic church, Drogheda. During the week the petition received the signatures of a great many of the inhabitants of all classes, both of the mercantile and trading community, the Catholic and Protestant clergymen are as one in the matter, and the tradesmen who are concerned in the matter look upon the movement as the *Freeman*, in a very favorable light.

The death is announced of very Rev. Eugene Feery, P. P., Riverstown. He was seventy four years of age, and forty-five in his sacred ministry. He had three chapels in his charge, and in one of those—the chapel of Looey—it was intended to bury him, a vault having been prepared for the interior of the chapel for the purpose. It appears, says a contemporary, that his parishioners in Riverstown, in consideration he should be buried in Riverstown chapel, and they assembled in large numbers to witness the removal of the remains to Looey. A hearse was placed on the coffin during the preceding night, and early next day, when the rigorous ceremonials were gone through, the Riverstown parishioners refused to allow the coffin to be removed. Dr. Gilhooley, the Roman Catholic bishop, interfered, and tried to persuade the people to allow the remains to be taken out, but it was of no use. A scene of violence and excitement followed, which ended in the people digging up a grave in the Riverstown chapel, and the remains and the deceased priest, in response to the popular demand.

TIPPERARY.

A woman named Ellen Hogan died on Saturday at New Pallas, aged 103. She had a good memory and vigorously good health, and could relate the incidents of faction fights of the "Three and Four Year Ods" 80 years ago. She used to refer to one scene particularly with nervous excitement, where shots were exchanged between the factions in the chapel yard of Oola some 60 years ago, and the priest had to suspend Service in consequence.

At the Limerick quarter sessions Court on Saturday, before Mr. Theobald A. Purcell, chairman of the county, an action was brought at the suit of the Hon. Henry Barrington Wandesforde, a lunatic, under the protection of the Court of Chancery, for the recovery of portions of the lands of Glenstal, in this county, and held by Rev. Jeremiah Buckley as a yearly rental of £17. The land in connection with the case have formed for past two years. As stated, Mr. Barrington was the tenant acknowledged by the Court of Chancery; about six years since portions of the land appear to have been sub-let by him to a man named Walshe, and Rev. Mr. Power, P. P., Glenroe. In November, 1873, owing to some dispute between the subtenants, a serious riot, in which some hundreds of people took part, occurred, and since then the proceedings arising therefrom have come before the chairman and the going judge of assize. Mr. Buckley in his evidence stated that he had never sanctioned any arrangement, as was sought to be proved by defendant's witnesses. The chairman gave a decree for plaintiff, with costs. In giving judgment he mentioned that an appeal will be brought to the decision of the chairman.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—At a second private audience, the Marquis of Ripon presented Lady Ripon to his Holiness.

—The Pope has decided that no resistance shall be offered to the inspection ordered by the Italian Government of Catholic seminaries throughout Italy.

—The numerous friends of Father Lambert in Rome have to regret the removal of that distinguished Jesuit from Rome to England. His place at the Centesimoni, in St. Ignatius will be supplied by Father Armellini, a member of the same Order.

—The remains of Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, who died ten years ago, were on the 16th of February transferred from the cemetery of St. Augustine's church to the crypt in the new cathedral at Boston. Archbishop Williams celebrated the requiem Mass. There was a very large attendance of clergy and laity.

—The Italian Catholics propose to celebrate on the 29th of May next the eleventh centenary of the defeat of Frederic Barbarossa at Legnano. The twenty-four towns which shared in the victory are invited to take part in the celebration, and a deputation to go to Rome to testify their faith, gratitude and hope to Pius IX.

—The Texas Catholic says Father F. X. Weninger, S. J., is giving missions now at Hallettsville and Brushy, Texas. It is understood that he made several converts since at Fryleburg and Bernard, several converts being colored people. The old converts being colored people. converts are now all right about fifteen years ago are very glad to see him again.

—On Saturday, January 29th, all that was mortal of Dr. J. Kavanagh, P.P. Carlow, was committed to the tomb. Retiring to rest in his usual health, on the eve of the Feast of the Epiphany (January 6th), it was a dreadful shock to the entire town to find in the morning that their good master was already cold in death.

—The Rev. Father Luigi Tosti, the well-known and illustrious Benedictine, who resides generally at the convent at Monte Cassino, has just made a valuable discovery. The contents of an autograph letter of St. Thomas Aquinas, which the learned Benedictine has reproduced in chromo-lithography, and appended to it a valuable commentary.

—With mingled feelings of pride and joy we learn that the city of Tarmonne, in Belgium, in the district of Tober les Sonet, S. J., has ordered a monument to be erected in honor of the memory of the great missionary priest, to the extreme summit of the cross in the Northwest the names of Father De Smet and Archbishop Blanchet will ever stand side by side as the pioneers of Christianity on the shores of the North Pacific.

—A distinguishing feature in the charities of Rome, while it was under the rule of the Pontiffs, was the general dowries on deserving young women at the period of their marriage. The Government seems to have put its hands on the funds intended for this charitable end. The Court of Cassation has pronounced in favor of the legality of this step, declaring that if an institution of public utility was approved by the Sovereign Pontiff while he enjoyed his sovereign rights, his statute has the force of law. Hence the subsection for dowries is not subordinate to the condition of religious matrimony. Religious matrimony is not prevented by the Civil Code, when it is imposed as a condition, it should be fulfilled.

—The following characteristic paragraph appears in the Liberal *Deutsche Zeitung*: "The conversions of Protestants to Catholicism are increasing in a remarkable manner in Westphalia. A short time ago Baron Gisbert von Denker, Lord of Rüdigenhausen, went over to the Catholic Church. On the 6th inst. Herr Heinrich von Kraes-Maiden, Second Lieutenant in the 4th Westphalian Regiment of Cuirassiers, made a formal declaration before the District Court at Warendorf that he had renounced the Evangelical Church, and had become a Catholic. Kraes is a cousin of M. Forcade de Biaix, one of the judges of the Supreme Tribunal of the Province, who also went over to the Roman Church." Take dear look see if Ultramontanism was not its last legs."—Any one who knows the present interior condition of Prussian Protestantism, best in torn by internal dissensions, and how many have recoiled from having a new religious organization, as if it were a suit of new clothes, imposed merely by royal authority, will not look on those conversions as at all surprising or remarkable.

A SINGULAR SERMON.—Commenting on a recent sermon of Henry Ward Beecher, delivered in Plymouth church, the utterances in which would disgrace the columns of any respectable public journal, the New York *Day Book* says: "Beecher's friends should either muzzle him or send him to a lunatic asylum. Never, perhaps, in the history of the American pulpit (if we except exstable negro 'coon' and 'revival' meetings) has such coarse language been used before an audience presumably composed of ladies and gentlemen."

A. O. Elliot, the new Premier, of British Columbia, is a native of Ireland, a lawyer by profession, and a pupil of Christy, and has been to the province since 1859. For many years he was High Sheriff of British Columbia, and is at present Police Judge of Victoria. He also has a seat in the Legislature of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island under each Government.

WEEK ACCELERATING.—A bonky horse in Danbury, the other day, refused to go. The owner, after trying several ways in which to get him to move, finally adopted the device of building a fire under the animal, and as soon as the horse felt the heat he moved off with a well-warmed sufficiency to bring the carriage over the flames, and there he paused, to the edification of a crowd of observing citizens and to the great satisfaction of himself. The fire, however, was speedily extinguished.

Frank H.-erford, nephew of ex Governor Foote, of Mississippi, for several years a resident of Sacramento, and who, while District Attorney of that county, conducted the prosecution against Dr. Bates, the defaulting State Treasurer, is now a Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia.

Senator Bruce (Republican) of Mississippi, has denounced Free dent Grant in most bitter terms as executive opposite. It is said Grant wants to "make up," but the sturdy negro will not be appeased with anything short of a foreign mission, or a seat in the Cabinet.

A LARGE VOLUME would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wilcox's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly marvelous.

Bowen's Proposal to Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Henry C. Bowen appeared before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church to-night in answer to the summons to appear and testify as to facts known to him in reference to the charges against Beecher. Bowen read a statement, in which he alluded to the unfairness and irregularities of the procedure, but said that as he wished to assist the Committee to make the examination thorough and conclusive, he would make the following proposition:

"I propose that three men within the congregational body be selected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartiality —such for example as President Woolsey, President A. D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge Lafayette S. Foster, the Hon. Alphaus Hardy, or the Hon. Julius H. Seelye, men in whose decision the world will feel confidence—who shall be pledged to keep all such evidence secret, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear with our witnesses, and before whom I will consent, without any reservation whatever, and as soon as they can meet, to give in full the evidence which has led me to say that I have no doubt that Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery, hypocrisy and perjury. I ask nothing more than that they shall fully consider the questions which you seem to have before you, whether I deserve ecclesiastical censure for my previous silence in reference to Mr. Beecher, and whether I may now be justified in the facts in my possession in making what you call my 'ominous allegations and insinuations' about him. I made to response to your own demand for a reply to Mr. Beecher's gravestone. I am willing to submit by the censure of approval of such a body of men, if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church will also submit to their decision. I reaffirm everything I have stated about Henry Ward Beecher in any previous communications to you, and I am ready to substantiate it before such a tribunal. Very respectfully,

HENRY C. BOWEN."

The Committee decided not to accept Bowen's proposition, because it was not a case between Beecher and Bowen, but between Plymouth Church and Bowen, and between Plymouth Church and God, and they could not take the wisdom from the church and taken before strangers.

Bowen asked for ten days in which to consult papers and documents, dates and memorandas referring to the case, after which he said he would answer any questions that might be proposed to him. The Committee adopted resolutions to which they refused to accede to Bowen's request for further adjournment, and urge him to state any questions which the allegations against Beecher's character.

Bowen then read a paper in which he declined to answer any questions to night, after which he withdrew.

DUELS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans special says the code of honor has been revived there with a vengeance recently. Last Tuesday night two Creoles, named Rance and Bonligny, had a personal encounter at the Opera House, and the result was a challenge to mortal combat. The meeting place was taken up by Audry and Nottingham for either party, and these two had a hostile meeting on the 12th inst. They fought with swords, and were wounded, but not seriously. Rance and Bolligny, who were locked upon the charge of continuing a duel, were released upon bonds, and met on the field of honor yesterday morning. They fought at forty paces with rifles, and after the first fire, neither being hit, the seconds interferred and succeeded in adjusting the affair. The next hostile meeting on the tapis will be between Isaac N. Stanley, editor of the *Times*, and George Dupree, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Jefferson. Affairs in this case have progressed so far that a meeting has been arranged. Rifles are chosen as the weapons, and the time is fixed for either Sunday or Monday, but which day it is impossible to ascertain. The difficulty in this case originated in publication in the *Times*.

A LARGE FARM.—It is asserted that Mr. Chisum, near Santa Fé, New Mexico, owns 60,000 head of cattle, roaming over 400 square miles of land, or 1,000,000 acres, an extent of country equal to that of many of the States of the Union. He can fill an order for 20,000 or even 40,000 beeves, upon ten days' notice by telegraph from the East; and to guard his immense herds he employs sixty cow-boys and as many trained horsemen.

James Lick has sent a telegram to the San José Supervisors, saying he will not pay a cent for the construction of Second and Third streets, by whomsoever the contracts are employed thereon. We approve of Mr. Lick's spirit.

A few days ago, Alice, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, and daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., was married in Salt Lake City to Mr. Hyrum Spilsbiry, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents.

Unlimited Sacramental Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. R. V. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extracts of Smart Weed and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if judiciously and faithfully used, cure many of these complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity or long standing, required still other medicines, would resist their action. These exceptional cases he has provided for, and now offers to the afflicted, as a supplement to the other means and aimed at by others, a remedy under which the patient will be astonished, and all who know of it, at the rapidity with which it cures all the above-named diseases, no matter how long standing they may be. This is not the statement of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., with its Dr. Sip of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is a master in his specialty, and all of whom are in general and those belonging to his own special department, associated together in the treatment of the various forms of chronic disease, but it is the statement of the chronic disorders

A STUDY OF FREEMASONRY.

Translated from the French of Monsignore Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

SECOND PART.

CAN A SERIOUS MAN, OR A MAN OF COMMON-SENSE, BECOME A FREEMASON?

III.

The Works of the Table, or Banquets.

The ceremonies of initiation have something of the terrible in appearance; but to rest the minds of our readers we are now going to give them some less sombre details. I am going to speak of the "Works of the Table," as the Masonic banquets are called. Here, again, I shall copy the ritual word for word. This is the way these feasts are conducted, according to Brother Regon and another Freemason writer, both in great repute in his Order, Brother Clavel:

"The hall where the mastication takes place must be, like the lodge, sheltered from the eyes of the profane. It is basically decorated by garlands of flowers." (1)

"The Venerable says: 'Brother Inspector, give notice to your Brothers that work is suspended, and that we are going to give ourselves up to mastication.'" (2)

"B.'. I.'. let and 24 Inspectors, invite the Brethren who are under their orders to prepare themselves to charge and to put themselves in line for the first health of obligation." (3)

"During the repast they give seven healths of obligation. When they give the health, masticate sweetly.—(that is say in plain English, they cease to eat when they drink; and this is how they do it:—The Brothers rise, place themselves in order, and throw their banners (dinner-napkins, over their left shoulder. On the invitation of the 'Venerable,' the Brothers charge their cannons (fill their glasses) and when they hear the 'Venerable' say: 'My Brothers, we are going to give a health. We will fire the brightest and most sparkling of fires. My Brothers, the right hand on the sword (the knife).

"'Hligh up with the sword!'

"'Salute with the sword!'

"'The sword in the left hand!'" (4)

All the knives rise and salute each other.

After the brilliant maneuver the bands have put to the "weapons" (bat.ds, to the glasses).

"Present arms—like aim!" (here the Brothers put the glasses to their mouths).

"Fire!" (here they drink a portion of the contents of their glasses).

"A good volley!" (they drink a little more.)

"The most brilliant of volleys!" (they empty their glasses.)

To give the first health the "Venerable" orders the following exercise:

"My Brethren, attention! Shoulder arms! Present!"

First Fire. "To the health of his Majesty the Emperor."

Second Fire. "To the health of the Prince Imperial, the Empress, and the imperial family."

Third Fire. "To the glory of France." (4)

And the exercise continues as follows: "Brothers, arms at rest" (the glass is brought near the right shoulder.)

"Forward arms! Present arms!" (!)

"Ose!" (at this order the glass is brought near the left shoulder.)

"Three!" (it is brought back before the breast.)

"One." "Two." "Three." At each of these words the Brothers make a movement, whereby they gradually lower their instrument towards the table. At the third word put some and then put them down resolutely and altogether, so that only one sound shall reid be heard. The same thing is done with the "sword" (that is, the knife).

Really it is rather difficult, however, sorely one may be disposed to approve of the subject, not to smile a little at this description: and when involuntarily, while reading these things, certain proper names occur in one's memory, and one sees grave and reasonable men so engaged, one experiences a kind of sad surprise.

And how is it possible not to remember those banquets of primeval times when, at the last century so often saw in the Masonic temples, that *ruler pseudo* philanthropy, or, as the Constituents called it in 1852, "those good fellows in the Masonic lodges celebrating love and wine in the support of the collars!" "Since then," the *Constitutionnel* adds, "things have very much changed; those boon companions who had a sad soloop, after libations poured out by athelism and philosophy, woke up in the blood shed by the revolution." (5)

And how is it possible not to smile when one hears these great reformers proposing the Masonic theory of pleasure, and consecting Freemasonry as a species of island of Calypso, where reigns an eternal spring, and which no storms can trouble?

"Science has its moments of leisure: Masonry is by nature a lover of pleasure. Those which Freemasonry offers you will satisfy your heart and your sense. There is the true refuge where reigns a perpetual spring, where flowers forever bloom, and where the tempest never howls." (6)

But enough of all this: the least one can say is that, as to any real progress in virtue, humanity cannot reckon too much on this side of Freemasonry.

"What, we opened just now," said the Italian revolutionist whom I referred to a little while ago, "we too pastoral and too gastronomic, but it has an object which we ought constantly to encourage. . . . . It is on the lodges that we reckon to double our ranks." I shall come back again to a consideration of this object.

IV.

Masonic Rites and Mysteries.

We heard the Freemasons assert just now, "Let no free the imposing majesty of God from all the frivolities of external worship; from all the errors whereby the legion and not work are enslaved. There is, in fact, no form of religion which is not an intelligent being one embrace." (6)

They say this, and immediately fall themselves into humanity; for they add:

"Nevertheless, man is essentially religious. He feels the want of a form of worship which shall be worthy of him, and of the Supreme Being to whom he pays it."

"Well, my Brethren, *let Freemasonry be that religion!* Let us be its fervent apostles; let us initiate ourselves into its mysteries!" (9)

Its mysteries. Let us see in what they consist. In the official report of the Masonic meeting under the following exercise:

"My Brethren, attention! Shoulder arms! Present!"

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Second Fire. "To the health of the Prince Imperial, the Empress, and the imperial family."

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Really it is rather difficult, however

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11
Sunday—Septuagesima.
Monday—Pius.
Tuesday—St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. 8th Degree and Evil Day Marbles.
Wednesday—St. John of God, Confessor. Kid-ber Day.
Thursday—St. Frances of Rome, Widow.
Friday—Holy Thorn. Thursday Before Lent.
Saturday—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste (March 9). Easter Day.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 4, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been failing off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. An examination can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be allowed from rambling by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese question is once more being warmly discussed in the daily newspapers. The *Chronicle* makes itself specially remarkable for virility and energy in pointing out the dire evils which are sure to befall American society in consequence of the great influx of Mongolians upon the Pacific Coast. It declares the matter has now transcended in importance of a purely California question, and has reached the dignity of a national affair. BUCKLAND'S celebrated treaty is denounced, the complete abrogation is called for, and Congress is asked for legislation to prevent great calamities and disasters. In default of obtaining legal and constitutional remedies, appeal to violence is forcibly resisting the landing of any more Chinese has been recommended by a few hot-headed individuals. We have heard a great deal of this kind of thing before, and now see that it was only bluster. All the indignation expressed fails to excite us, and all the dark forebodings indulged in fail to alarm us. We remember when it was the fashion to denounce the Chinese, and to represent opposition to them as coming solely from the Irish. We can call to mind the time when they were accounted a very desirable class of immigrants, and when the almost unanimous cry of praise was lavished upon their industry, frugality, sobriety, etc. A favorite amusement of American editors was bestowing the respective merits and demerits of the Mongolians and the Celts, and the individual who did not give preference to the former thought he was very liberal, and had earned a title to the eternal gratitude of the Irish people. We have not forgotten the days when it was fashion, or rather protected, that a terrible anti-Coolie riot would take place, and prophetic pictures were drawn of a thousand or a million Irishmen arrayed in the work of burning and plundering Chinatown, and of the State militia engaged in the patriotic task of shooting down the rioters. We were of opinion at the time that what was used in discussing the question. If the Chinese were foreigners, so were the Irish; if the Chinese congregated together and worked for low wages, so did the Irish; if the one was from another, and open to all comers alike, and one class of immigrants had no right to cry out for the exclusion of another, and so on. The great anti-Coolie riot never came off; the Irish stopped quietly at home and minded their own business; and the militia never got the chance of shooting them down in the streets.

We stare most emphatically at the time that of all others the Irish were those who had the least to fear from Chinese competition. Of all classes of society they formed the one which was least interfered with by the Mongolian hordes. The branches of labor with which they were mainly concerned happened to be just those which the Chinese were naturally unfit for and did not care for engaging in. So they could afford to put up with the presence of the offscum of Mongolians with at least as much indifference as any other portion of the community, and now they do not appear to have any great cause for so doing. The excitement which is growing up at present is the work of others, and they do not even sympathize with it. Of course it would not ever occur to any intelligent Irishman that he could only be got to join in the outcry and create a disturbance. If they could only be incited to make an attack upon the Chinese, and so place themselves in the wrong, and enable others to appear in the character of champions of the oppressed, they would be served. But, happily, they have no intention of acting as "roughs," they are not going to drag anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. They think that those who are injured by the Chinese should be the very persons to devise means for getting rid of them. They can look on at the quarrel without troubling themselves about the chances of victory. Time has amply vindicated them, and they can now listen tranquilly to the discussion of the "Chinese question" by the parties whom it more intimately concerns.

A MALICIOUS "LIBERAL."

There is a little sheet published every month, we believe, in the city called the *Pacific Liberal*. It is the organ of the free-thinking portion of the community, and is strongly opposed to Christianity in any phase or under any denomination. It has no religious views at all, they are those of the most pronounced materialism, which brings down all action of human intelligence to the chance motion of physical particles. It professes, however, a sort of humanitarianism, or regard for the welfare of mankind in general, and of course pretends to be very just and very impartial in its treatment of all Christian denominations, and of all who put faith in divine revelation. Catholics, Methodists, Baptists and Jews are alike held to be kept in bondage by irrational and superstitious beliefs, and those alone who profess atheism, and deem it base ignorance for any more pompous name than the want of knowledge, are to be accounted as wise or scientific men.

We regret, however, to be compelled to say we have discovered proofs that these lofty professions of justice and impartiality are mere shams, and that the *Pacific Liberal*, like all the other exponents of unbelief, reserves it malice, its uncharitableness and its untruthfulness for the Catholic Church. We do not suppose that the Catholic Church will ever be much the worse for the hostility, for it has triumphantly withstood the assault of enemies incomparably more powerful than the *Pacific Liberal*; but we mention the circumstance as proof of the accuracy of the general rule. As we never make any charge that we cannot fully establish, most readers can rest confident we speculated with the libel on Catholicity perpetrated quite recently by the one named *Liberal*. On page eight of the issue for February is the following paragraph credited to Archbishop KENRICK of St. Louis:

> We confess that the Roman Catholic Church is infallible. The infallibility is a necessary consequence of unity. The Church is one since she is truth. She has existed from the beginning, and she will exist to the end, and every Catholic people must root it out. If we do not now persecute heretics, it is because we are weak.

Now, never, in the whole course of his life, did Archbishop KENRICK write, or utter, publicly or privately, these words, or words in any way resembling them.

We know the history of this precious paragraph well, and for the information and edification of the "Liberal" we shall summarize it. A Protestant paper, somewhere in Illinois, we think, first started it, and it was going the rounds famously, and many Baron Munchausen stories were made upon it. After a while the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* picked it up and stigmatized it as a lie and a forgery. Then the report was set at rest by the Archbishop did not say it, this official organ did, and that just amounted to the same thing. Asked for the name of this *official organ*, the Protestant paper, whose name we unfortunately forget, and member at present, answered *The Shepherd of the Valley*. It was instantly denied that this print was ever the mouth-piece, official or otherwise, of Archbishop KENRICK, and that was declared to be no matter, for the paper was a representative sheet anyhow, and it stated the views of the Church. The next step was to prove that *The Shepherd of the Valley* was dead and buried more than twenty years ago; and that so far from being a Church organ, it was always under the ban of the ecclesiastical authorities, and indeed had been suppressed by them in effect if not substantially.

This knocked the last leg from under the lie, but the Cincinnati paper, furthermore, went to the trouble of verifying the quotation from the columns of *The Shepherd of the Valley*. Will our readers believe it? It was found out that the extract was garbled in the most contemptible and malicious manner. Right after the words, "If we do not now persecute heretics, it is because we are too weak," came in the article as it was written and published, "as we are in this country," followed by a remark that the preceding lines were intended to describe a hostile and untruthful allegation against the Church, and yet the veracious scamps journalist had no scruple against quoting garbled as an authentic declaration of Catholic principles. The gentleman who wrote the article is alive to-day, and while he is quite willing to assume all responsibility for what he did say, he detests and abhors the false interpretation put upon his words in order to defame the Catholic Church.

Now, we would ask our "Liberal" contemporary what is to be thought of the man who could wilfully make such a misquotation, for the thing must have been wilfully done in the first instance. But this is only a sample of the treatment received by every subject or matter in which the Catholic Church is concerned. Honor, conscience and truth are invariably disregarded. No lie is thought too gross or palpable to be put in circulation. The falsehood, of course, is always found out the start, and the truth finds great difficulty in overtaking it. Of twenty newspapers that assert the calumny, scarcely one will have the manliness to notice the contradiction. May we trust the *Pacific Liberal* will be more honorable and fair-minded?

THE DEATH OF A GOOD PRIEST.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Rev. Father John Quinn, late assistant pastor at the San Rafael Orphan Asylum, which sad event occurred at 5 A. M. on the 26 inst. Father Quinn has been in delicate health for many years past, and has latterly been an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital. He was a native of Ireland, and aged about 47 years. Rev. Dr. Quinn, Vicar General of New York, is his uncle. Father Quinn was endowed with a most amiable disposition, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was buried from St. Mary's Cathedral at 10 A. M. on Friday of this week. Requiescat in pace.

BARRY SULLIVAN.

The new theater, on Market street, near Powell, to be known in the future as "Baldwin's Academy of Music," will be opened Monday evening next, March 6th. It is a good sign of the management of this place of amusement that the first dramatic celebrity to tread its boards and suck the sugar-plums of San Francisco audience therefrom, will be the justly famous tragedian, Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN. That he will be cordially received we have little doubt, for our fellow citizens have always shown themselves kindly disposed towards talent in every line of art. That he will speedily make himself a favorite, and win the hearty plaudits which to the eminent of his profession are even more dear than pecuniary reward, we have still less doubt, for he comes thither laden with laurels won in nearly all quarters of the globe from audiences deemed the most critical and exacting. As a delineator of Shakespearian characters he undoubtedly stands among the foremost of English-speaking actors. National sympathies, always pardonable, may place a few individuals on a level with him, but superiors he confessedly has none. At first his elocution, his gestures, his general stage mannerisms, may appear a little strange to Americans, because they do not resemble those to which they are accustomed, but soon the real genius of the man will begin to display its surpassing excellence, and the first night stepped quietly at home and minded their own business; and the militia never got the chance of shooting them down in the streets.

We stare most emphatically at the time that of all others the Irish were those who had the least to fear from Chinese competition. Of all classes of society they formed the one which was least interfered with by the Mongolian hordes. The branches of labor with which they were mainly concerned happened to be just those which the Chinese were naturally unfit for and did not care for engaging in. So they could afford to put up with the presence of the offscum of Mongolians with at least as much indifference as any other portion of the community, and now they do not appear to have any great cause for so doing. The excitement which is growing up at present is the work of others, and they do not even sympathize with it. Of course it would never occur to any intelligent Irishman that he could only be got to join in the outcry and create a disturbance. If they could only be incited to make an attack upon the Chinese, and so place themselves in the wrong, and enable others to appear in the character of champions of the oppressed, they would be served. But, happily, they have no intention of acting as "roughs," they are not going to drag anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. They think that those who are injured by the Chinese should be the very persons to devise means for getting rid of them. They can look on at the quarrel without troubling themselves about the chances of victory. Time has amply vindicated them, and they can now listen tranquilly to the discussion of the "Chinese question" by the parties whom it more intimately concerns.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate has passed the retrenchment bill, reducing the salaries of State officers, and the bill giving Mary O'Neal $1,000 for damages sustained by her by a rocket blinding her while she was rapturously admiring the pyrotechnical display on a bright Fourth of July night, some years ago. Poor Mary's raptures were suddenly turned into weeping, and the bright light of her lovely eyes was quenched forever.

The Senate bill by Edgerton was finally passed, including the State Capitol and grounds among public institutions in which it is a misdemeanor to sell intoxicating liquors. The same body passed the Assembly bill authorizing the Trustees of the town of Hollister to issue bonds to the extent of $15,000 for fire and water purposes. The bill confirms an ordinance of the Trustees undertaking to issue $10,000 bonds for the benefit of R. M. Shackleford upon bringing water into the town and supplying water for fire purposes, and $5,000 bonds for the establishment of a Fire Department.

The Assembly, by a nearly unanimous vote, has indefinitely postponed the bill repealing that clause in our present law of libel requiring prosecutors to give security in the sum of $500 for payment of costs if they fail to substantiate their charges. This vote may probably be accepted as indicative of the result of other bills relative to the press which have been introduced.

Assemblyman Archer's bill regulating fares and freights has passed the Assembly, but grave fears are entertained for its fate in the Senate.

A bill has passed the Assembly to fix the quality and price of gas in and for San Francisco. The price is $3 a thousand cubic feet and the quality 16-candle power. The present price is $3 75, and it is only about 12-candle.

The Assembly has passed a bill re-incorporating the town of Monterey, and has passed the bill allowing John Hinkle $350 for street work performed in San Francisco. Mr. Higgins' bill, in our opinion, was most meritorious, and should be passed by acclamation, but it was the work faithfully, but through a technicality was deprived of his just due.

Mr. Jourdan's bill fixing the rates to fare on street railroads in this city at five cents, and obliging the different companies to exchange tickets, has passed the Assembly, and as it is a most just measure, should become a law.

The Assembly has indefinitely postponed the bill extending the radius to four miles of the State University within which liquors cannot be sold.

Senator McCarthy has introduced an amendment to the Montgomery Avenue Act. This bill proposes to throw the assessment for this improvement upon the whole of San Francisco, instead of the property-owners within the limits described in the original Act. Referred to the delegation.

The Senate took up and passed, by a vote of 19 to 2, Senator Hager's bill amending section 248 of the Penal Code, providing for the punishment of assault and battery, by adding thereto that if the assault be committed on the wife of the defendant, at the discretion of the Court, might be punished by twenty-one lashes on the bare back.

Senator Hager has introduced a bill for the relief of the various orphan asylums.

The San Francisco deficiency bill has passed the Assembly, and Brosch's Dupont street widening bill the Senate.

A bill to declare the Assembly, introduced by Lambourne, to create the county of Santa Ana out of the southeast part of Los Angeles county.

St. Patrick's Day in Santa Cruz.

Active preparations are being made in the City of the Holy Cross for an elaborate display of Irish nationality on St. Patrick's Day. The celebration last year was said to be the finest witnessed in that city in beauty of arrangement and point of numbers any demonstration ever known in the county. We notice with pleasure the steady and increasing growth of the Irish spirit, Irish nationality and Catholic sentiment, which promises to keep pace with the wonderful development of the resources of Santa Cruz, and as it is now justly styled the Newport of the Pacific, we are assured that the Irish population will celebrate the 17th of March in a style commensurate with the reputation of the town, and not to be excelled on certain San Francisco's in this and various societies, both civic and military, are working with the utmost harmony and seeldous exertion. Invitations have been extended to the A. O. H. of San Jose, Watsonville and Salinas, and accepted. The oration will be delivered by N. J. O'Connell Pfrench, of San Francisco. It is a celebration well to emulate by a grand ball in the Skating Rink in the evening.

DEATH OF EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ.—It is our painful duty to chronicle this week the death of Edward Murphy, Esq., of Crescent City, Humboldt county, in this State. Mr. Murphy was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, sixty years of age at the time of his decease, which occurred last week, and was an old pioneer of California. For many years past he has resided in Crescent City, where he conducted a large and lucrative business, and where he was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His son, Hon. James E. Murphy, represents Del Norte and Klamath counties in our State Legislature.

Rev. Father Bachard, S.J., delivered an interesting lecture on large audience in St. Rose's Church, Sacramento, on Tuesday evening of this week; subject, "No Romanism for Free America." The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new College of the Christian Brothers, on K street in that city.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PRIMAL SIN; or, the Sinner's Return to God. By Michael Muller, priest of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. Third edition. The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street, New York. This is an excellent work, and is calculated to produce happy effects upon the minds of those who have under unsteady given themselves up to sin. The language is vivid and impressive, and the arguments introduced most telling. Perhaps the imagery with which it abounds, and the examples with which it is freely illustrated, may appear somewhat overstrained in the imagination of the generality of English-speaking people; but they are nevertheless well intended and really edifying.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. By the Rev. O. L. JENKINS, Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. This volume is scarcely what it pretends to be—a handbook of British and American literature. The principal English writers of the present century receive but scant notice, while a host of American authors who are strictly forgotten, or deserve to be, get full consideration. Still we suppose most American students, for whom the book is intended, will sink the considerations of simple merit when patriotism claims their attention. So far as it goes the volume is passable, and no more.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD."—The March number of this magazine has an unusually good array of articles. The "Sequel of the Gladstone Controversy" is a second installment of the important papers on that subject, and contains the conclusion very well. Wealth and morality of Catholic and Protestant countries shows some strange and unexpected contrasts. "The Priests of the Education" is a strong defense of the Christian Church against the popular charge that she is the foe of education. "Prussia and the Church" brings the history of the long religious struggle in the Prussian kingdom up to the latest outbreak of it. "Anti-Christian movements in the United States" is a timely and well-written article, giving the history in brief of the various subjects of anti-Catholic fanaticism in this country. "The Address before the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine" gives the medical aspect of one of the most wonderful and interesting cases of our time. "Jean de Lert" and "Lights and Shades of Old Lace in Venice" are two of three bright and pithy descriptive sketches of foreign scenes in which the *Catholic World* is particularly happy. "Father Hecker's Paulist Fathers and Their Work" is rapidly approaching the catastrophe. The historical romances, "Sir Thomas More," and a short, sweet story with Two Varieties," complete the list of fiction. The usual miscellaneous matter will be found among as may be pleasant and its results golden.

EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONDON.

It is with much satisfaction we notice that an organized effort is being made to obtain the release of the American Government with the British Ministry for the purpose of procuring the speedy release of Edward O'Meagher Condon, who is now suffering imprisonment for alleged participation in the rescue of KELLY and DEASY at Manchester. The Circuit Court of the United States at Chicago held a very harmonious and impressive mass meeting about the matter, and it certainly will not be their fault if the unfortunate young man languishes much longer in confinement. Their example ought be followed without delay by their fellow countrymen throughout the Union. But Americans should be even more deeply interested in the matter, for Condon is a native of this country and consequently a citizen of this Republic. We have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that if a Democratic administration held office in Washington any time during the last eight years, CONDON would long since have been a free man; or if he had been the prisoner of any government but the British, GRANT'S official influence would have obtained his release ere this. A mean truckling to England and a haughty contempt for Ireland always have been and ever will be characteristics of the Republican party, although they make grave professions of honor and national spirit.

Impartial examiners of the evidence adduced on CONDON'S trial have repeatedly given their opinion that it was quite insufficient to secure conviction upon ordinary occasions, and that nothing but the intense dread and excitement prevailing about the doings of the Fenians could have induced the jury to accept it. There is consequently strong presumption of the man's total innocence, and every reason for demanding his liberation. The matter must be pressed vigorously or it will soon be too late, because recent intelligence says that CONDON'S health is failing rapidly, and the cashier's post in prison will surely kill him. It is probable, since an election is so close at hand, that the Radical Administration in Washington will endeavor to make capital for its party among the Irish voters by some pretense of intervention or appeal to Reggie Bull; but our countrymen should be vigilant to see that they are not deceived by a sham, or made victims of a false pretense. England's revenge has been full given, and she would, in our opinion, be only too happy to display the grace of policy to an earnest remonstrance made by America in the centennial year of its independence.

To the great disappointment of a large crowd of curious expectants, Governor Irwin has appointed William Blanding, a lawyer of this city, A. M. Burns, a marine surveyor of Oakland, and Bruce B. Lee, a resident of Sacramento, Harbor Commissioners.

JOHN J. MADIGAN, Esq., a gifted young lawyer of this city, has been invited to deliver the oration at Stockton on the 17th of March, but business engagements have forced him to forego the honor.

Edward O'Meagher Condon.

Monday evening, February 21st, in Robinson's Opera House, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking steps for the release of Edward O'Meagher Condon, whom most persons believe unjustly suffering imprisonment in connection with the well-known Manchester prison-van rescue. We give an epitome of the proceedings.

The Mayor said that he was heartily engaged in Condon's cause. He thought it a shame that that noble young man should have mewed up in a British prison for eight or nine years, and was ready to do his utmost for his restoration to liberty and friends. There was a man in the Ohio penitentiary who had been there for thirty years, and didn't know what he was there for. If meant to go up to Columbus and get him out. He thought that would take up about five days. (But, said his Honor, at the meeting will authorize me to go to England I will promise you that I will stop all the way.) He would be happy to do so with his purse. (Applause.) It was announced that the meeting was open for any business that might be proposed, when a young man in the audience started off most breathy to make an onslaught on the British Government for its detention of the Irish prisoners. He was immediately checked by Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, who took the stand and said:

Mr. President—I trust the enthusiastic friends of Edward O'Meagher Condon, of which no doubt our young friend who rises to my left is one, will not, in their well-meant but ill-timed zeal, do anything to mar the success of the meeting. We are here to-night to do something, in one of its most legitimate forms, to testify our sympathy with our fellow-countryman, Edward O'Meagher Condon, who is now suffering imprisonment in a British dungeon, and to obtain his release

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of February 5.

ANTRIM.

On Saturday a meeting of the shipowners of Belfast was held, Mr. Corry, M. P., presiding. It was contended that the present agitation was unwarranted, is detrimental to the legitimate interests of an important national industry, and demoralizing to seamen and others dependent on the shipping trade.

The Protestant Dean of Ross, Rev. W. Stanus, died on Sunday evening at his residence, Lisburn. The deceased was born in Queen's county, January, 1788. After completing his college course, he entered the army, but subsequently took orders in the Protestant Church. In 1817 he was appointed agent of the Hertford estate. At the death of Lord Hertford, in 1870, Sir Richard Wallace became the proprietor of the property, and appointed Mr. Clayton agent, but granted the dean Residence of £500 a year.

ARMAGH.

A long discussion took place at the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians, on Thursday week, relative to the monument proposed to be erected in the public burial ground at Portmore, in memory of W. Harbinson, one of the Fenian prisoners, who died in Antrim Jail in 1867. Some of the Guardians complained that the object of the monument was not to perpetuate the memory of a Fenian martyr," and the board decided to consult the Local Government Board before giving their decision.

CARLOW.

At the last meeting of the Carlow Board of Guardians the chairman read a petition in favor of Sunday closing from Messrs. Nicolls and Wickham, secretaries to the Irish Association for the Closing of Public Houses on Sundays, requesting the signature of the chairman on behalf of the Guardians and that the petition be forwarded to some member of Parliament for presentation. Mr. Brown thought the signing of the memorial was going beyond the legitimate business which they were called together to transact. After some discussion a show of hands was called for, when eleven appeared and about six members opposed to the petition, which was accordingly signed on behalf of the Board.

CAVAN.

At the last meeting of the Coothill Board of Guardians the chairman read a letter addressed by Mr. Lanesboro, a position in favor of Sunday closing was almost unanimously adopted.

CORK.

A few days since two Government clerks arrived in Cork harbor from Woolwich, and proceeded underneath the huge sheers erected at Haulbowline, where four torpedoes" were landed—namely, two 35-inch guns, one 25-inch and one 18-inch gun—all of which will be mounted in the harbor fortifications early in spring. Several more are daily expected to arrive.

A skating rink is about to be opened in Cork, for John Aramo and Mr. D. F. Leahy have taken on themselves the responsibility of introducing the fashionable pastime, and their arrangements are already so far advanced, that the rink may be considered a fait accompli.

At a Queenstown petty sessions, a few days since, Mr. Abraham Hargreave summoned his brother, David Hargreave, for threatening him. The defendant had upon the better part of his life in Australia, and returned recently to Queenstown, and made a claim on the house occupied by his brother. He presented himself at the house, but was told he would not be admitted, whereupon he threatened to shoot the inmates with a revolver he said he carried with him. Application for postponement of the case was made by the defense and was granted, but as the prosecutor stated that his brother and sister had been obliged to leave his house through fear of defendant, the latter was required to give bail.

At the quarter sessions for the division of Cork the criminal cases were few in number, and called for no special comments from the learned chairman. Mr. Kane, however, took occasion to advert to the extraordinary verdict returned by the petty juries at the recent sessions in Kerry, and said that the impression they produced on his mind was that the panel had been selected by the prisoners instead of by the sheriff.

DONEGAL.

Mrs. Rose Gallagher, nee Boyle, died at Inishowy on the 17th inst., at the very advanced age of 112 years. During her long life she never made any medicine, and was possessed of all her mental faculties up to the hour of her death. It is somewhat remarkable that she died on the same day on which a namesake, Owen Boyle, of Glentiee, same county, died, in his 105th year.

An illicit still, capable of containing, it is said, about eighty gallons, was seized a few miles from Milford on the 17th inst.

Late on the evening a smuggler was proceeding to his home at his intended operations in the town. There are at present twenty-one children at relieved, at a weekly payment of 2s each to their nurses.

At Philipstown petty sessions last week several cases were investigated at the out side car accident in Kingscourt, when a coroner, for the north division of the King's county, and several members of the Irish Association for the Closing of Public Houses on Sundays, requesting the signature of the chairman on behalf of the Guardians and that the petition be forwarded to some member of Parliament for presentation. Mr. Brown thought the signing of the memorial was going beyond the legitimate business which they were called together to transact. After some discussion a show of hands was called for, when eleven appeared and about six members opposed to the petition, which was accordingly signed on behalf of the Board.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Sunday evening a deputation from the Maryborough Church Young Men's Society, consisting of Mr. Patrick A. Meehan, Mr. William Wheiss, Mr. John Dennis and Mr. William Quaack, waited on their late esteemed President, Rev. Thomas Morris, C.C., at his residence, Abbeyleix, for the purpose of presenting him with an address from the society on the occasion of his honored removal from among them.

On Saturday a numerously attended meeting of the tenants on the De Vesci estates in Queen's county was held in Abbeyleix to consider what course should be adopted by the meeting was for the purpose of getting up a permanent and the same year there were 8,285 county-marital. Half of those gave sentences of imprisonment, and we are glad to believe that about 2,000 men were imprisoned for desertion and that about 2,000 were sent back to duty without imprisonment. No doubt there may have been extenuating circumstances, such as outrunning leave; but the number of perdons seem very large. If it lead to the notion that desertion will be lightly visited, the consequences will be deplorable. The morals and discipline of the army will be undermined, and the very foundation of assistance disturbed. At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that the real evil lies not in punishment after offense, but in the prevention of offense itself. When we lose one of every hundred men gained, we should mend the system rather than insist upon vindicating its very doubtful propriety.—*Dublin Free man.*

Surprising to relate, the uncommon fact is stated that that the Mayor and Aldermen of Knoxville, Tenn., have tendered their services gratuitously to the city for the year 1876.

KERRY.

There is at present living in the Killarney workhouse as inmate—a man named Daniel Mahony—who has attained the patriarchal age of 101, and is in the full enjoyment of his faculties. He was born at Poulnagun, midway between Killarney and Kenmare. He resists with much precision the arrival of the French fleet at Bantry Bay, and describes very minutely one incident in which himself and family removed seventeen firkins of butter to a cave in the mountain adjacent. He remembers to have seen the English army at the time of the arrival of the French in Bantry Bay passing his residence, which was then the principal route between Limerick and Bantry.

KING'S COUNTY.

The remains of Mrs. Fosbery and her two daughters, victims of the late terrible railway accident in England, arrived in Limerick on Friday evening week, and on Saturday were interred in the family burial place at Ogonnelloe.

The Tullamore Board of Guardians have adopted the system of sending out juvenile paupers to board with trustworthy parties in the town. There are at present twenty-one children so relieved, at a weekly payment of 2s each to their nurses.

At Philipstown petty sessions last week several cases were investigated at the out side car accident in Kingscourt, when a coroner, for the north division of the King's county, and several members of Mr. Gowing, against the Hertes. In one case Mr. Gowing was charged with so seriously beating a Mrs. Hatte that she was unable to attend in Court. A medical certificate was handed in to prove the wounded condition of the lady, but the doctor was not present to give oral testimony, the charge was stilled. Michael Hertz proved a charge against Mr. Gowing for presenting at his head a loaded and cocked pistol, and threatening to shoot him. The magistrates inflicted a fine of 2s and costs. Mr. Gowing obtained a decree against Patrick Hertz for trespass, and had him bound to the peace for threatening to kill him.

LEITRIM.

Mrs. Anne Brodie died last week in Limerick, aged 100 years. She was relict of the late Lieut. Brodie, 4th regt., and mother of Dr. Michael Brodie of Limerick, and Dr. T. Brodie, Local Government Inspector of Poor Laws, Galway.

At the last meeting of the Limerick Market Trustees a discussion took place as to what steps should be adopted to obtain the payment of tolls on corn sold outside the market. A local merchants having failed to come to an arrangement on the subject with the committee appointed to meet them. The trustees decided on offering to take half the tolls on the corn so disposed of.

The Limerick Catholic Institute was formally opened on Thursday night week. Mr. W. Spillane, J. P., occupied the chair, and the proceedings were moved by the Rev. T. O'Dwyer, C. C., Mr. Charles Dawson (High Sheriff of the city), the Mayor, Mr. R. McDonnell, J. P., Mr. Carroll, Mr. Connolly and Dr. O'Connor.

LONDONDERRY.

One morning last week fire was discovered in Hill's saddlery establishment, in the Diamond, Coleraine. The fire-engine was speedily put in use, and, with the assistance of a number of the inhabitants, the flames were got under, but not before the stock of saddlery was totally destroyed. The house is one of the only two framed ones remaining of those with which it was built during the time of the plantation of Ulster by "the Irish Society."

LOUTH.

A few days since the bark Tortola of Sunderland, laden with 550 tons of iron-ore, put into Dundalk Bay, and was purchased by their London agents for the local firm of Messrs. Smith & Smyth, and brought up the river. Not meeting living memory had any vessel at all approaching her tonnage previously entered the port of Dundalk.

Castlebellingham was the scene of much rejoicing on Friday night week, the houses being illuminated, and several bonfires lighted in and around the town. The occasion of the rejoicings was the birth of an heiress to Alex. Hamilton Russell, heir-apparent to the Dunleer estates, and heir to Sir Allen Bellingham, Bart., Dunany.

MAYO.

At the last meeting of the Castlebar Board of Guardians the chairman read to the Secretary of the Irish Association for Closing Public-houses on Sunday, asking the co-operation of the Board in favor of the movement. After some discussion, a petition on the subject was unanimously adopted.

MEATH.

At a meeting held a short time since at Trim (the Rev. Christopher Keegan, C. C., in the chair) a subscription was unanimously raised in aid of the Parochial Fund. The result is that a sum of £38 9s. was contributed.

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On Sunday evening a deputation from the Maryborough Church Young Men's Society, consisting of Mr. Patrick A. Meehan, Mr. William Wheiss, Mr. John Dennis and Mr. William Quaack, waited on their late esteemed President, Rev. Thomas Morris, C.C., at his residence, Abbeyleix, for the purpose of presenting him with an address from the society on the occasion of his honored removal from among them.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 31, 1876.
☞ At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending January 31, 1876, free from Federal tax, and payable from and after this date.
J. F. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.
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The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.
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TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Library and Philosophical Apparatus.....5 00
Use of Bed.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00
Students' Language, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 8th of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA CLARA, a short distance from the line of the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.
TERMS
(Invariably half yearly in advance):
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc.....$200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $1 50 to $3 50
Violin, per month.....1 00
No extra charge for Piano Seeing, Fancy Needlework.
The scholastic year commences on the 1st Monday in August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.
For further particulars apply to
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THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer literary honors and grant diplomas, will RE-OPEN its Annual Session on MONDAY, August 2, 1875.
TERMS:
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....$ 10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....72 50
Physician's fee, per quarter.....2 50
Payments to be made in advance.
Not any charge for the use of bedding, nor for ordinary charges. Out there is no extra charge for the French language, nor for Painting, Drawing and Fancy Needlework.
Pupils may enter at any time, and are made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. au1tf

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BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.
THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most healthy and delightful part of the city. The education embraces the various branches of instruction suitable to the most approved system of education for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.
The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday in August, and closes on the last Thursday in June. Pupils will be received at any time during the session, except in case of sickness. Parents who wish their children to enter at the beginning of the session will please make early application.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed.....10 00
Use of Library and Philosophical Apparatus.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00
Instrumental Use, per month.....$2 00
Use of Piano, per month.....1 00
Use of Violin.....1 00
Drawing and Painting.....1 00
Lessons on the Guitar.....2 00
DAY PUPILS.
Tuition, per month.....$1 50
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....40 00
Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines, per session.....2 50
Payments to be made in advance, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
Pupils will be furnished by the College, for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum each month.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, C. S. J.
Benicia, Cal.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.
MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above-named Hotel, assures the many friends and patrons of the late Mrs. Cameron that the reputation he enjoyed while proprietor of the "New York Exchange" in San Jose, and later while occupying the three succeeding years the position of Steward in the Santa Clara College, will be maintained while he presides over the Cameron House.
The Hotel is centrally located; the rooms are large, well furnished and ventilated, and the surrounding grounds are tastefully laid out.
In connection with the Hotel is a fine stable of horses and carriages, which will be at the service of the day or night, at moderate rates. au18

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This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer collegiate honors and grant diplomas as are granted by any University in the State.
The plan of the Institution is to give a thorough classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education, based upon the principles of Religion and Morality.
The College is conducted by day scholars only.
TERMS PER MONTH.
(Payable in advance):
Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$ 1 00
" in Grammar Department.....1 50
" in Higher Department.....2 00
EXTRA CHARGES.
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, first year, per month.....$ 1 00
For the use of instruments, etc., second year, per month.....1 50
For each Academical Degree.....5 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.
THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding an extensive frontage on the bay, the Contra Costa range of mountains, and all the modern improvements—no expense having been spared to render the Institution in every way worthy the confidence of the public. The tuition includes a full course of a solid, useful and ornamental education.
TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition (French included).....$ 50 00
Washing.....10 00
Use of bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution).....3 00
Physician's fee, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS,
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NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Market street, opposite the Mission Church.
Besides being spacious, the Academy is well lighted and contains facilities in every way, the class-rooms being large and airy, and the dormitories well ventilated. The grounds attached to the Academy, and an extensive play ground afford all the means for healthy exercise during the necessary hours.
The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies at the present day.
The second term of the Tenth Annual session will commence January 3, 1876.
TERMS:
BOARDING PUPILS,
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing and use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing.....7 50
Painting.....7 50
Use of Library.....1 00
Vocalism (optional).....5 00
DAY PUPILS.
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Select Day Scholar—Historic, first and second classes.....$ 20 00
Grammar and Fourth Grammar Classes.....15 00
Third Class.....12 50
Parochial Scholars, per month, throughout the session.....1 00
No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress, 1618 Market street.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $200. For further particulars apply to
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McNALLY & BLATTNER.....Proprietors.
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THE FAMINE IN IRELAND IN 1847.

The following verses were written in the year 1847 by a young lady then in her fourteenth year, on one of the unhappy scenes that presented themselves throughout Ireland during indefinite relief that prevailed at that time. They are marked by all the exuberance of fancy and poetic fire that characterize the gifted daughter of the "gentle" Adelaide Procter on many occasions, and though, like the latter, she was not a native of "the land of Destiny," they prove that she had, like her, a heart to feel for the oppressed and a voice to give utterance to its sympathies:

A mother watched her child's deep sleep
With restless pain and eyes drawn wearily;
Its slumber was as still as death,
As if now now it slept in death.

Her eldest sons alone were heard,
And tears were in her inward eye;
Yet spoke she no complaining word
To tell of her deep agony.

Worn out by watching, pale and wan,
From her young face, that none was fair,
All that was beautiful had passed away,
And sought remained but grief and care.

And as she watched, the dying child
Uttered its feeble, hungry cry;
"Oh! mother, give me food or I shall die!"
And then she sang her lullaby:

"Sleep on, sleep on, my darling one,
Upon thy mother's breast;
For though thou art so dear to me,
I would thou were at rest.

"For all is dark and gloomy here,
And hunger preys within,
And I can never, never leave
That look of agony in.

"Oh! then sleep on, my darling one,
Upon thy mother's breast;
For though I fondly love thee so
I would thou were at rest.

The mother watched her child's deep sleep
With restless pain, and then drew breath:
Its slumber was as still as sleep,
As if now now it slept in death.

She buried it beneath the sod,
And by its grave she stood and swore
Foul curses on her father's God,
To hate her or her little one.

A Jaguar Story.

One morning, just as we were at breakfast, on our farm here on the Panama, in came one of our engineers with news that one cattle, while feeding among the long grass on the other side of the river, had been attacked by a jaguar, and one of them killed. The father and his two sons had started to run for his life, and would not have escaped had there been anything on him fit to eat, or had there not been a lot ox ready to hand instead. As it was, he looked so thoroughly frightened that we thought he was a brave fellow enough), that it made us all rather serious. However, a week passed without any fresh alarm, and we were beginning to get over it, when, one suddenly in came three or four Indians in great flurry to tell us that a huge jaguar had broken into their encampment, and killed a woman and one of their children. My husband heard the story he made sure that it was the same animal that had been upon our estate; for they described it as being of a white color, and of a size which, in one of the most elementary acts of life—they could not say how—they had learned to call "the big animal." So then we all thought it full time to do something; and my husband called his men together to go out and hunt it down.

I remember that morning well, though it will be a year ago the day after to-morrow. Away they went merrily enough, every man with his gun and cutting knife, and in the blood bound, along with them. My husband turned and kissed his hand to me as they entered the wood, and then they were gone!

When I found myself alone in the house I began to feel very nervous indeed. I could not settle to anything, and every now and then I would start from my seat and listen, and then I fainted outright.

They told me afterwards that our blood-hound had struck the trail of the jaguar leading straight towards the house; and then they all set off to run like madmen, fearing some harm to me. My husband and José distanced the rest, and came up just in time to shoot the beast through the window; but he told me afterwards that when he saw it rushing about inside, he felt like one under the effect of the garrote (the instrument of execution).

As for my maid, she was so crushed that I couldn't stir a bit for weeks after. The Indians distrusted it for me, and they tell me I shall have the use of it again by and by; but I don't mind that so much as of that day. If I live a thousand years I shall never forg it.—*All the Year Round.*

The Trappists in Bosnia.

An interesting account of the labors of the Trappist monks in Bosnia has been forwarded to the London *Times* by M. Monsignac. It was drawn up by the Prefect Pleiner, the superior of the Trappist Monastery near Banjaluka, who has come to this country to solicit help for the construction of an Orphanage, which has been already commenced in consequence of the insurrection and the stoppage of the usual contributions from tiermany and Austria. It is now six years since two Trappist monks were driven by persecution from Bosnia with pickaxe and spade. They had clear the forest, make roads, build a house and bring the land into cultivation. The three monks have now increased to fifty, and this is M. Monsignac's words, is the community has done:

"A comparative wilderness near the town of Banjaluka has been turned into fields and grassing lands and vineyards; a convent large enough to contain about 100 brethren are in full swing; several bridges have been constructed, and miles of roads have been laid out and provided with heavy traffic. Two nurses and a garden have been bought in Banjaluka, where a school has been established under the direction of Sisters of Charity. An orphanage for the reception of children left destitute by the late insurrection embraces at the present time 200 children. The second term of the Tenth Annual session will commence January 3, 1876.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS,
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing and use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing.....7 50
Painting.....7 50
Use of Library.....1 00
Vocalism (optional).....5 00

DAY PUPILS.
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Select Day Scholar—Historic, first and second classes.....$ 20 00
Grammar and Fourth Grammar Classes.....15 00
Third Class.....12 50
Parochial Scholars, per month, throughout the session.....1 00
No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress, 1618 Market street.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and was incorporated in 1855, with the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given in the Collegiate and Commercial Courses.
The College buildings are large and commodious, and are situated in the Valley of Santa Clara, a most healthful locality. Extensive play grounds, with a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for healthful exercise.
The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Minerals and Geological specimens, Birds, Insects, Shells, Geography, Photography and Surveying. A Museum of Natural History is attached to the Chemical laboratory.
The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August and closes on the last Thursday in June.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-monthly, in advance):
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$12 50
Board, including Tuition, Washing, Bed and Bedding, Use of Library, Medical Attendance and Medicines, per month.....20 00
Use of Piano, per month.....1 00
Lessons in Instrumental and Music not in the regular course, per month.....1 00
Lessons in Painting, Drawing and Fancy Needlework, per month.....1 00
For further particulars, apply to
REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.
THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in August, 1875, and continue nine months.
The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, and the French language. Instrumental Music will be taught if desired.
TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid once).....$ 10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Payments to be made in advance, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
Pupils will be furnished by the College, for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum each month.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, C. S. J.
Santa Barbara, Cal.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Market street, opposite the Mission Church.
Besides being spacious, the Academy is well lighted and contains facilities in every way, the class-rooms being large and airy, and the dormitories well ventilated. The grounds attached to the Academy, and an extensive play ground afford all the means for healthy exercise during the necessary hours.
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BOARDING PUPILS,
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing and use of bedding.....$ 60 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing.....7 50
Painting.....7 50
Use of Library.....1 00
Vocalism (optional).....5 00

DAY PUPILS.
For quarter session (payable in advance):
Select Day Scholar—Historic, first and second classes.....$ 20 00
Grammar and Fourth Grammar Classes.....15 00
Third Class.....12 50
Parochial Scholars, per month, throughout the session.....1 00
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ALEXIS TIES

ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.
The New Orleans Toe
IS ALL THE RAGE.
WE UNDERSTAND PARTIES IN THIS CITY are trying to palm off shoes

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—It is authoritatively settled that Father Gaherty is to be Bishop of Hartford.

—It is reported that Louise Lateau died at Bois de Haine on the 25th of January.

—A conference of the Catholic Bishops of Germany is to be held in Fulda in April.

—The subscriptions for the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre now amount to 2,825,524 francs.

—Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, was received by the Pope on the 27th February, when he offered to his Holiness a sum of 62,000 francs, the produce of Peter's Pence.

—The erection of a monastery for French Carmelites has been begun at Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem, at the very spot where our Saviour taught the Lord's prayer.

—A number of colored youths have been sent to Rome from Louisiana, to be fitted for the priesthood, and for labor among the colored people in this country.

—The Liverpool Mercury reports that the Catholic Bishop of Southwark recently baptized seventeen converts, of whom a considerable number came from a Ritualistic church in Winchester.

—Cardinal Ledochowski is stated to have sent a long telegram to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his elevation to the Cardinalate, and announcing that he will go to Rome as soon as he has made some arrangements in his diocese.

—The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship has informed the Most Rev. Archbishop of Rheims that he has approved of the expenses necessary to the general restoration of the Cathedral at Rheims, amounting to 2,833,411 francs and 55 centimes (about $500 000).

—There was a great gathering of German Catholics, including a large number of members of the aristocracy, on Thursday, February 24, at the hall known as the Cardinal Ledochowski was imprisoned, to welcome him from his prison.

—The Journal de Rome says Cardinal Hohenlohe has been most cordially received by the Pope and the members of the Sacred College. The many misrepresentations respecting the Cardinal's position towards the Vatican are thereby shown to be without foundation.

—The funeral of Rev. Christopher A. Pyrtek, late of St. Thomas' Catholic Church, Somerset, took place on Monday, February 21st, at St. Gabriel's Church, East Taunton, and was conducted by Father Cleary assisted by Father William A. O'Neil delivered a funeral sermon.

—Bishop Macebeouf, of Denver, Col., has publicly threatened the opposition of his congregation in the midst of the Constitution if it contains an article prohibiting a division of the school fund. He says in one dispatch. The truth would probably modify this statement considerably.

—The community of the Christian Brothers, assisted by the ladies of the county and city, intend getting up a bazaar and drawing of prizes on a magnificent scale. The proceeds are to be used towards the completion of the Presentation schools.

—On Wednesday, February 26, the remains of the dearly loved Abbess of the Convent of Kenmare were consigned to the earth in the burial ground within its enclosure. The funeral was preceded by the Office for the Dead and a High Mass, which was celebrated in the beautiful church adjoining the convent, by the Bishop of Kerry, assisted by his archdeacon and a large body of the clergy.

—Preliminary to making progress in New Zealand, Christian Brothers have arrived in Dunedin, where they will teach Catholic schools. At a meeting of the Catholics to provide for their reception, Bishop Moran stated that he had lost your received a letter from Rome, urging him to establish a seminary, but he had been unable to do anything in the matter, as he had no place available for it, or a spare priest to teach it.

—On the 23 ult. the interesting ceremony of religious reception was gone through at St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Colton. Ten Very Rev. Dr. Hayden, V. G., Kildare, invested with the habit and white veil Misses M. A. Keane of Cappoquin, sister of the Rev. Dr. Keane, Clonliffe College, and M. Fogarty, Urlingford, who chose respectively the names of Sister Mary Paul Bernard and Sister Mary Catherine.

—At the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, February 24, at the funeral of Miss Wise, Limerick (in religion, Sister Raphael), took place amid all the pomp and ceremony of the ritual on such occasions. The deceased was one of the oldest nuns in the Ursuline Convent, Thurles. She arrived at the patriarchal age of 97 years, nearly 70 of which she spent among the sacred surroundings from the walls of which office and High Mass were held in the beautiful chapel of the convent, where the good and faithful servant of his master offered her morning prayers for so many years. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke presided.

—In the library of one of the ancient convents of Toledo are piles of MSS. consisting of old account books, and documents. The will have great value in a historical point of view. It dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and indicates several ancient mountains known to history, but which are at this time lost in obscurity. Full particulars concerning the discovery are to be published immediately by Signor Fiorelli, the Director of the Excavations in Italy, is about to look for the remains of the Capitol of Jupiter. The archæologists is also about to fill up the Colosseum, so as to expand the present breeding ground, and to rehabilitate the arena and the sedions of the cross, within the walls.

MR. LANGTRY'S DUALITY.

In connection with the other Methodist murders in Mr. Van Cott's church, New York, of which the Rev. E Dees is pastor. Recently one of the members of the church, Mrs. Susan Longstreth of High street, grew exceedingly excited in listening to one of the reverend gentleman's exhortations, and, rising from her seat, walked toward the aisle, saying that she wanted to be mortified. She took off one her jewelry, and, flinging it contemptuously on the altar, asked: "What are the Longstreths proud and vain of? They come from nothing." This action appeared to gratify the pastor, and he went on with his remarks and exclaimed, in an ecstasy of fervor, "Why, this is the spirit of grace. You have given all of us!" The congregation took a more prosaic view of the affair, the lady's broker-in-law giving vent to his annoyance by saying, "Come, go home and put your head in soak." On the following evening services were being conducted as usual by Mr. Dees, and he requested one of the deacons to offer a prayer. The latter declined, as did also three others. This refusal has broken up the revival service in this church.—*N. Y. Sun.*

How "the Nobility" got their Estates.

DUBLIN, February 6.—Before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The Duke of Devonshire vs. Neill and Fenton. The plaintiff's case having closed, Mr. MacDonagh, Q. C., stated the case of the defendant, which was that the Duke of Devonshire was not the legal owner of a several fishery on the Black water river within the limits here described, and that the ancient and immemorial right of all her Majesty's subjects to take fish from the locus in quo had been exercised from time immemorial as a privilege appurtenant to a public navigable river to the point of the ebb and flow of the tide. The learned counsel denied that any grant of this, as a new rial fishery, had been made prior to Magna Charta in 1215, and since then the Crown was divested of the right to make such a grant as the Duke of Devonshire claimed. It was true that the Lismore estate and castle were forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of Earl Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth, and that that monarch conferred the vast property upon her favorite, Sir Walter Raleigh, but the bed and soil of the river only attached to the estate, and Raleigh did not acquire by the gift a several fishery. On the very last day of Elizabeth's life, Raleigh, knowing that with the death of the queen his fortune and life would be in jeopardy, sold the whole of the splendid estate of Lismore to Richard Boyle, the Clerk of the Privy Council, for the miserable sum of £1,500. Boyle, who had commenced his career as an adventurer with 20 guineas, did not even pay the £1,500 to Raleigh. All the latter got was £500, and soon after the accession of James I., he was attainted of treason and committed to the Tower.

Boyle subsequently paid the balance of the purchase money, £1,000, to the King, who issued an inquisition to ascertain what estates and property Raleigh had possessed. The inquisition, which was held at the town of Tallow, in 1603, and the jury found that Raleigh, while under attainder, had possessed the Lismore estate, bounding the Blackwater river. James I. confirmed the ownership of Boyle in the estate purchased by him from Raleigh, and subsequently created him successively a peer, finishing to the fishery in the river. These patents, counsel argued, were obtained by Boyle, who was a grasping, avaricious man, to increase the value of his estate and lay the foundation for encroachments on the public rights, but the patents could not confer a several fishery that did not previously exist. The Duke of Devonshire's title was derived through Boyle, whose descendant became Earl of Cork, and the duke could claim no more than Boyle could have had so far back as human memory went it would be shown that the public fished in the river between the points claimed by the Duke of Devonshire; and "cot" fishing was notoriously carried on year after year, not interfering except to prevent fishing at the close of the season. The learned counsel then read a commissance into the facts of the case as disclosed in the previous litigation, and insisted that the Duke of Devonshire's attempt to exclude the public from fishing in the river was not based upon law nor justified by equity.

A Remorseful Deciisi.

Pal Power, of Dirngie, was a fast, robust man, much distinguished for his intemperance, and generally seen with a glowing face and a jovial countenance, an increase to a fire-setting companion, named Bill Brisco. When taking aim, he said he still had a friendship for him, and would show it. So he only shot off his left ear and top of his nor. When traveling in England, Power had many encounters with persons who were attracted by his brogue and clumsy appearance. On one occasion, a group of gentlemen were sitting in a box at one end of a coffee-room when he entered at the other. The representative of Irish manners took this nice on the English usage as a tissue of ignorance, blunders and absurdities; and when a real Irishman appeared on the scene he was quite unprepared to have the characteristics of his class, and to see a fair hair head in the room. Power took his seat in one of the boxes the waiter came to him with a gold watch with a gentleman's compliments, and a request to know what o'clock it was by it. Power took the watch, and then directed him where to let him know the person who sent it. He pointed out one of the group. Power rang the bell for his servant, and directed him to bring his pistols and follow him. He put them under his arm, and, with the watch in his hand, walked up to the box; presenting the watch, he begged to know to whom he was indebted for it. The gentleman knows it, he drew his own silver one from his fob, and presenting it to his servant, desired him to hand it to the owner of the gold one, he gave his name and address, and seemed to be preparing for a duel when he was still called for. It was never claimed.

On another occasion he ordered supper; and while waiting for it sat down to read a paper. After some time the waiter laid two covered dishes on the table, and on lifting the cover examined their contents he found they were two dishes of smoking potatoes. He asked the waiter to whom he was to be indebted for such fare; and he pointed to two gentlemen in the opposite box. Power desired his servant to bring him a knife, and having him in front what to do, quietly made a scraper of the potatoes, to the great amusement of the Englishmen. Presently, he servant appeared with two more covered dishes, one of which he laid down before his master and the other before the persons in the opposite box. When the covers were removed, there was found in each a loaded pistol. Power took up his and cocked it, telling each of the others to take up the second, asserting him "they were at a very proper distance for a sloe shot, and if not to their liking, he was ready to give satisfaction to the other." The parties immediately rushed out without waiting for a second invitation, and with them several persons in the adjoining box. As they were all in too great a hurry to pay their reckoning, Power paid it for them along with his own.

The intention of the House Committee to investigate the affairs of all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast is a proper resolve; but why not extend its inquiries to the Pacific Coast also? The object is to find out how far these yards have been used for political purposes, and to report some measure to put a stop to the practice which no one doubts have long been practiced in them. The stories told of these abuses in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are so many, and so as they are scandalous, and if they be true, a remedy cannot be too soon applied for their correction.

The fallowest living specimen of the human race is a young man from Alcocer, in Spain, who is twenty-six years of age, and nine feet ten and a half inches in height. He is named Augustin Cepilla, and has lately been presented to the King of Spain. He is a strong young man."

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

M. O'NEIL. M. K. O'NEIL, Attorney at Law.

M. O'NEIL & SON.

Real Estate and Law Agency,

NO. 702 MISSION STREET,

Corner Third ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Bad Tenants quickly ejected—at very small cost.

Cheap Investments in Real Estate

LIST CHANGED WEEKLY.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras in bags this week at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

WHEAT.—A rush ago average shipping was quoted to Liverpool at the close of the week, with a more marked decline from those rates—namely, to 10s 6d; 3d, at a loss of 8d. The downward course of the English market is now attributed to the weather there, and prices are softer. The transactions of the week amount to 17,000 centals, of which 12,000 were shipped and 5,000 sold. Closing rates: Shipping, $1 70@1 75 per cental; milling, $1 80@1 85.

BARLEY.—The market is dull and nominal at $1 20@1 35 for feed; brewing at 1 50@1 55.

OATS.—Quotations are $1 60@1 70 per cental for milling.

CORN.—Quotable at $1 45@1 50 ton.

BRAN.—Quotable at $16@17 50 ton.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, $3@3 25; feed $2 75@3 ton.

BEANS.—We quote lots from wharf as follows: Pink, $2@2 25; Bayo, $2 50@2 75; Butter, $3@3 25; Red, $3@3 50; Sieva, $3@3 50; Lima, $3@3 25; Small White, $3@3 25; Large White, $3@3 25 per cental.

POTATOES.—Sales of Early Rose reported in price from $1 50@1 75 ton, as to quality.

ONIONS.—Quotable at $1 50@1 75 per cental.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $17 50 ton from the mills.

OIL-CAKE MEAL.—Quotable at $27 50 ton.

HAY.—Wheat, $12@15; Wheat and Oat, $12@15; Oat, $12@15; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $12@15 per ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at 50@75c per bale.

HIDES.—We quote California dry at 14@16c; wet salted, 10c for light and 8c for heavy. Dry kip and Calf, lighter salt kip, 14@16c; do Calf, light, 16@18c; heavy, 12@14c.

WOOL.—The amount of Fall remaining unsold is very trifling; nominally unchanged at 18@20c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California, in good demand in choice; fine, 27½@30c; packed rolls, 24@25c; brick, 25@27½c.

CHEESE.—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 20@22½c. EGGS.—California, 20@22½c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 10@10c; other grades, 7@9 c.

MUTTON.—For first quality, 10@10c; other grades, 7@9 c.

VEAL.—Small, 10@12½c; large, 7@8½c per lb.

PORK.—Fresh large, 8½@9 c; Brothers, 9½@10c; small, 10@10½c per lb.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 13½@14c; Eastern, 16@16c. Bacon—California, lighter, Eastern, 16@16c. Pickled Pork—Boston, 12½@13c; Chicago, 12½@13c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Young turkeys, 27 @30 5 ea; Brothers, 27 @ 30 5 ea; Gobblers, 25@27½c.

Geese—$1@1 50 per pair.

Ducks—$1@1 50 per pair; Mallard, 2@2½c per lb.

Game—$1@1 50 ea.

Rabbits—Cottontail, 25@30c per dozen.

Quail—$1 00@1 75 dozen.

Wild Geese—$1@1 50 dozen for small and $2 50 @3 for for large.

Wild Ducks—Canvas Back, $3@4 00 per dozen; Mallard, $1 50 @2; Sprigtail, 75@$1; Teal, $1@1 25.

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LIST CHANGED WEEKLY.

Lot 82x12, with six tenements, renting for 100 per month, on Adelaide Place, 450 Taylor st., between Post and Geary $7 250

Two Lots 24x120, on east line of Jones street, 51 feet 1 inch Twenty first and Twenty-second, one block southwest from $1 500

Lot 60x80 on north line of O'Farrell street, between Hyde and Broderick $1 750

Lot 25x 87 6 on south line of Sutter street (Halliday Grant) $1 500

A number of desirable Houses and Lots on Sixteenth street, Oakland; from $1 800 upwards.

25 Vara Lots on Addy street, between Jones and Broderick $1 000

E. Corner Powell Hyde and Bernard sts., 82x137½; can be subdivided $5 000

Lot 25x100, on Bernard, 82½137½, on Hyde $1 000

Lots Nos. 1158, 1127, 1126, 1125, 1130, 1131, in Gift Map No. 3. Price of whole $2 000

Water Lot, No. 18, Block 237, 75x120, in Map "C" Contested Association $1 000

Lot 25x100, on Block 50, in the Haley Tract $1 000

N. E. corner Vasquez and Thirtieth streets, 100x 120, with two cottages, rented for $24 ..... $1 000

Lots 100x170, on Green street, east of Hyde, running back to Union Street Railroad $1 000

Four Water lots and Improvements on Folsom st., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ..... $4 000

Lot 25x100, on Bernard, between Hyde and Larkin $1 000

Lot 25x100, on Bernard, between Hyde and Larkin $1 000

Three Lots 75x120, near the corner of Kirkham and Eighteenth streets, Outside Pales, four blocks from Mission Road $1 000

Lot 25x100, on Bernard, between Hyde and Larkin

THE CROPPY.

A TALE OF NINETY-EIGHT.

Woes out with hunger and fatigue, a Croppy lays him down,
One smiles ere in Ninety-eight, upon a hillside brown:
From Kenturkly town a fled since noon before the fire,
But now exhausted and fatigued, he can no further go.

He gently lays his blood-stained pike beside him on the ground,
And soon his present woes forgets in blissful slumber sound;
And visions of his youthful days in dreamland vales appear,
Like glimpses of his country's face—as shadowy and as clear.

He sees again the lowly cot where first he saw the light,
And revels along the sloney's banks bedecked with daisies bright;
He sees the tapering village spire, he hears the vesper bell
Ring out upon the balmy air its sweet, melodious swell;

The dance, the pastime and the fair, with merry May-pole,
He revels in; but ah, alas! they vanish from his view,
And dark and dismal scenes appear—he sees his cottage blaze,
And fellow-peasants ranged at rest, who meekly met his gaze.

He sees the mother and the wife he dead upon the ground,
And trembling, shrinking to her side the children crouch around:
He sees a savage redcoat stoop, who tangles with bellish joy
As with his lay'net from the ground he lifts a helpless boy,
And high in air, from man to man, that child of tender years,
Is tossed about amid fiendish shouts and cheers.

He sees—O, glorious sight!—he sees the green flag flout on high,
And "neath it march a thousand men, undaunted to do or die.

He rushes forth with glist'ning pike to join that hero band,
Who fiercely trend in war array to free their native land.

He sees the red ranks of the foe, he hears their curses hear,
But what reck they? Onward they rush, like break-ing billows, no earthly power can stem
And England's veteran troopers, the glory of King George.
Fly hard and fast, o'er hill and dale, before their headless charge.

His fellows swift upon their track, advance a headless troop,
And shouting loud, "Down with the knaves!" in search of prey from on high.

And lo! before him—horrid sight!—with laughter on each face,
Some fifty hundred troopers fierce of England's hated race;
Their guns are leveled at his breast, their bayonets glisten bare,
And loud their shouts of Scottish joy arise upon the air.

Though brave is he, yet pales his cheek, and to his God he mainly bends,
Who hears the clamors of his voice, the blood flies with a start;
But for an instant only, then calm as summer sky
He stands before the fiercest foe, defiance in his eye.

He, rebel!" speaks a bold dragoon, the leader of the band,
"Prepare to answer with your life for your bloody deeds of treason done."
"No! I'm an Irish freeman, and as a freeman brave I've striven to lift my country from dark slavery's unmerited grave—
To banish from her emerald breast the foreign tyrant hordes
Who long her smiling valleys waste with flaming torch and sword,
But half hearted as your work of death, your weapons are no match for you;
And you will see how fearlessly a free born man can die!

And then good pike, my trusty friend, we now must part full soon—
To rest shalt be in staple fight there breathes not one dragoon."

Loud laugh the Saxon troopers all, in scorn at his reply,
They fiercely grip their ax-lenions and brandish high their swords;
Blood-light shines in angry clash of lightnes and of tongue,
Like tempest-blast so loud and shrill, their leader's voice outrung!
"I take thee, rebel, at thy word, and if there be the Christ in Heaven, upon my soul, thou shalt depart hence!"
But if thy bounding pores survive, then by yon azure sky,
Here shalt thou rest in sight to embrace a cruel death thou'lt die."

Then down the field they swiftly speed, each his vale below,
Without thy one, the Croppy forth before the foes he;
His weapon is in his hand, defiance in his eye—
He looks like one who is resolved to conquer or to die.

Soon from the flames troopers force outriden a bold dragoon,
His mantle jostled and smoke of steel bright shining in the sun—
His fleetfoot steed is in his hand—fired blood in hour and soul.

And gracefully he sits upon his swift, impatient steed.

Then down upon the Croppy bold a whirlwind man he goes,
How can he meet that he-to-shock with naught but pike in hand?
The sword is wrench'd in his chest, the earth shakes 'neath its chest,
But ne'er it from the Croppy hero stands like a rock unmoved!
With one swift stroke he cuts the reins, then with a sudden bound
He grasps the saddle by the neck and pulls him to the ground.

Then turns he towards the foemen rave and wounds around him fell,
He stands before the Saxon foe, defiance in his eye.

Ah, rebel!" speaks a bold dragoon, the leader of the band,
"I'm ready to meet him here—I'm ready for you all;"
Front and defiant are his looks, his pike is gleaming bright,
But soon spring forth from yon dragoons to dare him to the fight.

"Brave rebel," cries their leader then, "a brave! never yet was seen;
Then may it be part—thy life is thine—shout loud thy watch word,
And though a rebel in our king, there breathes not in the land

One whom I honor half so well, I swear by my right hand."
Out spoke the gallant Croppy then, "Now by my father's sword,
Right nobly hast thou, brave dragoon, risen to thy gighted word;
I thank thee for thy kindly speech and for the life thou giv'st,
And though thou believ'st for the wrong, might be the years thou hast,
Perhaps fall soon ev'n I not again upon the field of fight,
Then with a cheer for Ireland he bounded from out their sight.
—New York Irish Citizen. J. BEAN.

ABOUT SLEEP.

DREAMING—WALKING—TALKING, PLAYING ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Dreaming is now not such a puzzle as it once was. We know by careful study and experience what it is. No one dreams when he is sound asleep. Dreams take place only during an imperfect or perturbed sleep. The imaginative faculties are less or more awake, and being unchecked by the reflective faculties or judgment, the wildest conceptions are formed, and these half-waking fancies we call dreams. Usually these fancies are ill-assorted shocks of mental remembrance, or of something that has made a strong impression on the mind. There is nothing supernatural about them, and any attempt to explain them is simply ridiculous. Persons have been found to tell the meaning of dreams, are either impostors, or weak, self deceived individuals.

Yet, there are some curious phenomena about dreams. The half-waking mind, in an unchecked imaginative condition, can do things that appear a little surprising. Musicians have composed, and heard in their dreams, and so have persons of a poetical fancy composed verses, which they wrote down on waking. When we pass from the phenomena of dreaming, and enter

THE DOMAIN OF SLEEP WALKING,

Or somnambulism, a higher psychological curiosity is reached. Here we shall find it convenient to adopt some kind of classification, so varied are the forms in which the action presents itself. Many cases are on record, for instance, in which the sleep-action is a direct continuation of wakeful-action, without any break. Coachmen, postilions and gentlemen are known to have continued driving even after they had fallen into a drowsy stage; the muscles and nerves continue to act in a sort of automatic manner after consciousness has lapsed into slumber. M. Plazar, the celebrated guitarist or lute-player, one evening dropping asleep while playing, after having of an unusually liberal supper, he continued to "discourse sweet music," correctly and beautifully, until roused from his drowsy nap by the noise of his lute falling on the floor. Still more remarkable are cases of somnambulism in that which can be brought about by

THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER PERSONS OF THE SLEEPER.

External voices and sounds can move him to action and to speech, consciousness is seleep. Dr. Carpenter and other physiologists have recorded many instances of this kind. A young lady officer, constant to Admiral Lord Hood, at Toulon, would converse with him on matters for eighteen or twenty hours at a stretch; going to his berth, and falling instantly to sleep, his mind was nevertheless so drawn, to on one particular subject, that if a confused whispered "signal" in his ear, it aroused him at once and irresistibly. A young military officer voyaging with his clothes, and slept soundly for ten hours. The servant continued the joke not to disturb him by any sudden noise during his strange somnambulistic wanderings, as it might injuriously affect his mind. A young lady, when nervously ill, was prone to walk about the house in a state of sleep, never failing over the furniture or other obstacles; her eyes were open, but she did not see in the ordinary way, for no winking or movement of the eye took place when a strong light was held to her face. In a part of France where men are much accustomed to walk on stilts over swampy ground, a somnambulist one night walked across a swollen torrent on stilts; on awakening he found himself too much afraid to recross the same torrent by daylight.

A man dreamed that he saw a child fall into a river; he got up, threw himself again on his bed as if

IN THE ACT OF SWIMMING,

Salad bold of a bundle of clothing at the corner of the bed, treated it as if it were the drowning girl, held it with one hand, while seeming to swim with the other, and put it down as safely landed on the river side; he began shivering and teeth chattering and said out audibly, "It is freezing cold! let me have a little brandy!" and finally returned to bed again. A young military officer in the citadel of Brunsiein was seen by his brother officers to rise from his bed in his sleep, go to a window, open it, clamber to a roof by the aid of the window sash, take hold of a magpie's nest with its young, descend to the room, wrap the young birds in a cloak, and go to bed with them. Prof. Huslan apothecary, had a pupil named Castelli, who was much accustomed to somnambulistic influences; more than once the young man was seen to rise from his bed while asleep, go down to the shop, and serve out medicine to imaginary customers. Muratori relates the discovery that Archbishop of Bordeaux, expert-ments were made to ascertain what kind of vision was being acted. A sheet of white paper was quickly and cautiously substituted for that which he had written, and had placed before him; he did not recognise the change, if the two sheets were similar in size and appearance—he passed the sheet between his eyes and the paper, but he wrote just the same. In another case, a young poet not having finished some stanzas before he went to bed, rose in the night, went to his table and finished them—so much to his satisfaction, that he appiended the own genius and taste; in the morning he remembered nothing of the matter.

Marshot speaks of an Italian nobleman, Signor Antonio Fronti, who was much prone to sleep-walking, especially during the waning of the moon. One evening he played cards with some friends, and went to bed early. He servant told the guests that, from symptoms already familiar to him, he believed that his master would walk in his sleep that night; Fronti was lying on his back, with staring but unconscious eye, cold hands, and slow pulse. At midnight he drew aside his bed curtains, rose, dressed; put on his hat and sword-belt, went to the fire as if to warm himself, went to a table and lighted a candle, locked the door and put the key in his pocket. The watchers held a lighted candle before his eyes, but he took no notice of it, and did not seem to see it. He went downstairs, out to the stable, stroked his horse, bridled it, and appeared confused when he failed to find the saddle. He mounted him, but gave up his intention of riding on finding the gate locked; he led his horse to a water-trough, and allowed him to drink, led him to a post, and returned into the house. Going into the billiard room, he made a few movements of a cue, as if playing, then touched a few keys of a harpsichord, threw himself on the bed in his clothes, and slept soundly for ten hours.

A STRONG-MINDED PRINCESS.

The telegraph recently informed us of the death of one of the most prominent members of the Russian Imperial family, and probably the most strong-minded person among the female members of any royal or imperial household. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas, and the sister of the present Emperor, of whom she was only one year the junior, having been born in 1819. If there is any blood of Catherine the Great at all in the present generation of the Romanoff house, it must have been all concentrated in the veins of the Grand Duchess. From her very childhood she showed an extraordinary intelligence and uncontrollable temper, which only the despotic nature of her father proved capable of mastering. The Czar Nicholas is said to have been passionately fond of her, yet the violence of her nature seems to have caused him agonizing grief, and even to lift his hand against her. She was certainly the most studiously disposed member of the family, but she could never be made to attend the class-room of the palace. She was the bitter terror and despair of all her governess and teachers, yet when she beams of age she showed more erudition than any of her preceptors, and was the most liberal woman in gratifying, as soon as she came into possession of money, the wishes of the learned. Having heard what had happened between the priest and the officer, she sent for the latter and ordered the marriage to be set free and the offance to be pardoned.

We have only given a couple of cases out of a vast number. If those Protestant people who call the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaievna a saint would but read what Gaetani Ambrosoli—by no means an "ultra and over Ultramontane"—has to say on "Heroes in Cassocks," they would conceive a very different opinion of the Russian princess than those they are taught by their Protestant leaders in keeping up hatred and prejudice against the Church of which she disappeared in the wake.—*London Universe.*

Heroes in Cassocks.

German Protestants call the persecution of the Catholic Church that has been going on these four years a "struggle for restitution." No more wretched misnomer could ever have been invented. Without the Catholic Church, mankind would still be groping in the dark as it was eighteen hundred years ago: and in our own time the organs of the Catholic Church have always been the real foglemen of civilization, and may be looked upon as the real emblems of a leveling intitudinarian age.

In no page of the history of our own time is this civilizing character of the Catholic priest more apparent than in the late Franco-German war. Whoever read the accounts of the battles that occurred during the siege of Paris must have a vivid recollection of the heroic doings of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine. They are styled *freres ignorantins* by their revilers, but on that occasion they deserved the name in so far as they ignored all possible danger, and which their paths were beset, and used to rush into the very thickest of the battle to carry away the wounded, French and Prussians alike. Their doings have been celebrated—sung, we were going to say—by M. D'Arsac, in a special work on the subject, but to those who would be recommended to any one as an efficient antidote of the poison constantly diffused in the minds of the British people by Lord Palmerston, Russell, *et hoc genus omne.*

But the French and Belgian Masons are here in perfect accordance with M. Louis Blanc. Thus, at the anniversary festival celebrated at the "Orient" of Marseilles by the Lodge of "Perfect Silence," an influential Freemason in the Order, Brother Brémond, while giving a sketch of the history of Freemasonry, said:

"How can we fail to admire the perseverance of those Brothers, who, in the midst of persecutions and prejudices, braved all religious prejudices, and *prepared the successive* for the struggle in darkness and the silence. They consecrated their days and nights to the work, and sometimes sealed it with their blood. Their courage was not shaken by the hatred of the Church, by the anathemas of the Sovereign Pontiffs, by the bans and interdicts launched against them by the Catholic priesthood. Their successors, who have inherited their spirit, have followed in their footsteps, and have not been afraid to brave the whole world.

II.

The Question as to the Right Strategy which Brethren must possess to occupy themselves with Politics.

The Attitude to be observed upon in the Affirmative in their Lodges.

But what must be clearly understood at this day, and what we have already said and have heard do not permit a doubt on the subject, is that these speeches are not the result of inter-excited of isolated instances, among individual Freemasons which might be counted by others; they are much more than this: the whole system has been officially brought forward for discussion, and in particular upon affiliation to the Masonic authorities; and the result of all the latter solutions is that Freemasonry will not limit itself to leading men in the lodges; that her object is to get possession of the whole people. They consider society as a vast mine for struggle in the political field.

This is probably what the "Grand Orient" of Belgium—the most violent of all—means by saying in the following important Masonic document:

"A Masonic candidate shall be first proposed by the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, but he is not to be made, by the royal and solution of the "Grand Orient," —the thousand heads and the hundred thousand arms—of which Brother Grisar spoke above.

That is what is textually prescribed in the following important Masonic document:

"Let us set to work, my dear brethren," says Brother Albert Joly, "and study these great social questions; for then the salvation of our cause will be secured."

And at the head of the project, what do we find? The palpitating question of labor, and more especially of workment; and, in a word, all democratic problems.

Taxe, this circular, when imparting its views to the Lodges of Belgium:

"Let us identify ourselves with the democratic ideas which must triumph in the end."

"The candidate himself *shall be compelled* to make a profession of faith in the lodge, and he shall not be put on the ballot-list."

"It will be invited to have recourse to the lights afforded by this lodge or by the "Grand Orient" in all serious cases which may occur during the time of his mandate.

"Every Mason must *swear* to employ all his influence to insure the return of the chosen candidate.

"The candidate himself *shall be compelled* to make a profession of faith in the lodge, and he shall not be put on the ballot-list."

"It will be invited to have recourse to the lights afforded by this lodge or by the "Grand Orient" in all serious cases which may occur during the time of his mandate.

"Every Mason must *swear* to employ all his influence to insure the return of the *several candidates* chosen candidate.

"Every lodge finding it useful to help its cause by publicity, shall convene means of inserting articles in the public press in which the "Grand Orient" will recommend such articles as may possess its confidence." (1)

But this is not all. If the candidate, when once elected, should be found wanting in obedience to the orders issued and his oath, this is what the "Grand Orient" has decided, with what powers it entrusts the lodge, and what guides she devises for them.

The "Grand Orient," without hesitation, decides that not only the lodges have the right to watch over and control the acts of the public life of those deputies and their members whom they have caused to be elected to any political functions, but that their duty is to reprimand, and even to cast off from the Masonic body, such members as may have been wanting in the duties which their position as Masons imposes upon them, *especially in their public life, etc.*" (2).

Thus not only do the lodges occupy themselves with politics, but they watch their members into political functions; and they claim the right of investing, watching and judging the way in which those functions may be fulfilled.

As to the details of the questions which Freemasonry claims as belonging to it in the first place, let us listen to the following:

"To Masons belongs the question of popular education, to them the examination and solution of the question.

"When ministers will shortly bring before the legislative chambers the question of suppression of charity, to us, Masons, the question of public charity!

"The country is covered with establishments which are called 'religious.' It is high time that the Masonic institutions should be rid of them, *even should it employ force.*"

And these words were followed by riots in Brussels, Mons, Antwerp, Liége, Verviers, etc., and by the expulsion of the king to escape a revolution.

The question is still under burning character are claimed and agitated by Freemasonry—social questions, and in the first rank those regarding the organization of labor.

Of this we find a proof, among many others, in an important Masonic work, a circular which the Lodge "*La Perseverance*" of Antwerp, in March 1846 (two years before the revolutions of the February, 1848), addressed to all the Belgian lodges, with a view to their co-operation in a project developed in the feast of the Order by the orator of this lodge whom we lately quoted, Brother Lemaire.

"It is high time," says this circular, "that the Masonry should occupy itself seriously in the great and stirring questions which are now agitating the whole of modern society.

"Let us set to work, my dear brethren," says Brother Albert Joly, "and study these great social questions; for then the salvation of our cause will be secured."

And at the head of the project, what do we find? The palpitating question of labor, and more especially of workment; and, in a word, all democratic problems.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1876.
12—Sunday—Second Sunday in Lent.
13—Monday—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
14—Tuesday—Feria.
15—Wednesday—Feria.
16—Thursday—Feria.
17—Friday—The Holy Name and Nails.
18—Saturday—St. Cyprian, Archbishop, Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 4, 1876.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

THE THIRD TERM PHANTOM.

There is no longer any reason for entertaining dread of the Third Term Phantom. It has been exorcised, and fled away into the outer darkness, whence it will never again return to fright the people out of their sense of propriety. Strange to say, it was not the Democrats who expelled it; nor was it the Republicans that banished it, no section or party, as such, can claim the praise of having done that excellent deed. GRANT and his friends, his Cabinet officials and his sycophants are the individuals to whom the credit should be given, only for the unlucky circumstance that it was their corruption and not their honesty, their avarice and not their patriotism, which rendered the much discussed Third Term a moral impossibility. Henceforward there need be no speeches made about it, for the thing is as dead and gone as issue as ever was buried in the sepulcher of general oblivion. The revelations made from time to time concerning the dishonesty and venality of Attorney-General WILLIAMS, of Secretary DELANO, of Secretary BORIE, of Minister SCHENCK, of Colonel BABCOCK, of Attorney-General PIERREPONT, and latest and worst of all, of the crowning infamies of Secretary BELKNAP, have been of such a character, and shocked the country to such a degree, as to place an insuperable barrier in the way of GRANT'S re-election to office.

It is now as clear and distinct as a mathematical demonstration that General GRANT has got all the honor of preferment he ever will get out of the citizens of this republic. He has forfeited, and voluntarily forfeited as far as evidence goes, all his chance of winning an honorable name for himself and of establishing a stainless record in the history of his country. One by one he drove away from his presence the able and reputable leaders of the party to which he owed his nomination and election, and he surrounded himself with persons of uncertain antecedents, of suspicious character, and of questionable honesty. The attempt has been repeatedly made to describe him as a frank and confiding man, devoid of guile, in himself and disinclined to imagine it in others, who, in consequence of his easy good nature, has been duped by his designing friends. But it has always been a retched failure. Pleading like this always ails to cost a stride upon the credulity of the generality of mankind, and it invariably succumbs down, it cannot possibly be reconsidered or accident that the representative man of a powerful party disagrees or quarrels with the best and most respected men of that party and draws to his side only those who are rapacious, corrupt and incompetent.

Unkind as it may appear to General GRANT, poor return as it may seem for his generous services in the field, most rational persons will strongly maintain that the President's selection of officials was guided solely by his sympathies, and if he has been surrounded by rogues they will say that happened because he preferred their company. WILLIAMS, DELANO, JAY, SCHENCK, BORIE, BABCOCK, and BELKNAP had more affinity with him, and were more congenial to his humor, than men of breeding, culture, polish and honor. The latter he has never in the course of his life moved among; he would naturally feel uncomfortable with them; he could not understand their ways or appreciate their principles of action; so he chooses companions and associates from those of his own kidney. Most of them have found their level already, and he will find his very soon. If he passes out of office without being impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors it will be in our opinion because he is more fortunate than innocent. But even if he does pass out unchallenged by justice, he will pass into a private life which will not certainly be cheered by the consciousness of having secured the respect or gratitude of his fellow-countrymen. When he retires from his office, and has no extraneous dignity to command attention, or to conceal his deficiencies of character and principle, who will there be found poor enough to do him reverence? Never since the foundation of the republic has there been a President who quitted the White House with a gloomier or less enviable prospect before him.

THE FOLLY AND FALL OF BELKNAP.

It is no mere figure of speech to say that the whole country was startled last week by the disclosures of CALEB P. MARSH, which furnished for utter the fair fame of Secretary BELKNAP. The story of official malfeasance and corruption is not, unfortunately, a strange one to the American people, for they have heard it told too often within the past ten or twelve years. The whole record of the Radical party since it got possession of the government is little better than a catalogue of crimes against the national honor and against the popular welfare. It, therefore, required something more than ordinarily flagrant and scandalous to reproduce that thrill of alarm and indignation which, following the course of the telegraphic wires, passed over the face of the whole Union a few short days ago. And, indeed, it was something more than ordinarily flagrant and scandalous and humiliating. Hitherto the charges affecting the honor and probity of our high officials came in the shape of innuendoes, or strong suspicions, or rare accompanied by circumstances that rendered defense possible. The man impugned retired from public life without passing through the State prison and party's well as many heads and some kind of a blanking case for him. But the tale of MR. MARSH was so straightforward, so full of detail, so free from inconsistencies or improbabilities that it was for the moment beyond the reach of conference or accident that the representative man of a powerful party disagrees or quarrels with the best and most respected men of that party and draws to his side only those who are rapacious, corrupt and incompetent.

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REVOLUTION—OR WHAT?

There is very small advantage in discussing the plague of official dishonesty with which the nation is afflicted unless we at the same time consider what means are to be taken for its extinction. All the virtuous indignation in the world will not save one dollar from the clutches of the thieves, and practical reform is the chief thing wanted. There can be no doubt that the emergency is pressing, and that the evil has reached such a point of development that it will destroy our republican institutions if it be allowed to run unchecked any longer. Already, indeed, intelligent people are asking each other—is not our government a failure? What has it brought us but dishonesty and incompetency in high places? It seems to us beyond question that there is no civilized race or people who would so tamely submit to plunder and degradation as we are doing at the present moment. They may talk as they will about despotism or tyranny, but where are the rulers who show less regard for the wishes or welfare of their subjects than the high officials at Washington exhibit for the wants or desires of the citizens of the United States.

However absolute or arbitrary the kings and kaisers of Europe may be, there is among them a sentiment of honor, a sense of their own dignity and responsibility, which prevents them from plundering their country or robbing their people, or permitting their subordinate functionaries to do it. The taxation levied by the most rapacious and exacting of them does not even approach that annually demanded from the toiling masses in this country, and not one over it is honestly expended for the purpose for which it is required. Here, unfortunately, everything is carried on on the grand principle of each man must grab for himself, so that the bigger the rogue, the heavier his profits. At least twice as much money as is necessary is taken from the earnings of the people, and this huge surplus is then spun into a fatal appliance; all was left honestly to depend upon his own merits and the intelligence of the audience. It was fortunate for him that a better audience, one more truly representing the culture, refinement and artistic taste of San Francisco, than that which greeted him on Monday evening, could hardly be gathered in any theater. Undemonstrative at first, almost of actual coldness, they were soon won to the heartiest applause, and ended by giving MR. SULLIVAN an ovation of which any monarch might lawfully feel proud.

MR. SULLIVAN'S impersonation of "Richard" is finished and artistic in the highest degree. It is smooth, even and well conceived, depicting the tyrant king as SHAKSPEARE drew him. Some actors interpret the character as that of an impetuous, overbearing prince, and are therefore given to rant; but MR. SULLIVAN depicts a scheming, crafty yet bold dissembler, led on by ambition to the crimes of the most appalling darkness. The latter rendering we believe to be the truer to every scene, and it certainly gives us the finer personage on the stage, while it requires much closer study for its successful portraiture. "Hamlet" is the best play in which MR. SULLIVAN will appear on the boards. Those who have already seen him in the title role have confessed that it is one of the subtlest intellectual treats that he enjoyed in the auditorium of a theater. "The Gamester," "Rebellion" and "The Stranger" are also in preparation, and will be presented to the public in due time. It would be unfair to speak of MR. SULLIVAN'S engagement without alluding in terms of praise to the new theater. It is a perfect bijou; no expense has been spared upon it. The fittings and decorations are in excellent taste, and the seating accommodation is very comfortable. The means of exit, unfortunately, not sufficient, and in the case of alarm would render a catastrophe more than probable.

A New Seminary in the Western Addition.

A meeting of gentlemen of the parish of St. John the Baptist was held at the church on Eddy street, last Sunday, to adopt a plan for rendering assistance to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, who propose to establish a seminary in the western portion of our city. The ladies of this Order have for more than twenty years conducted a seminary in Benicia, the reputation of which is favorably known throughout this coast, and they now intend, if the needed help be obtained, to open a branch here which shall equal and if possible surpass in merit the parent institution. The meeting was presided over by the Most Rev. Archbishop, who addressed those assembled on the merits of the undertaking. He said he considered a large valley lying east of the Lone Mountain range is being covered with dwellings at a rapid rate, and in a few years will be filled with a dense population. As there was at present but a limited number of Catholic families, the heads of whom will prefer for their daughters the education within the sisters limpit. Our non-Catholic friends do not seem to understand our religious position on the question of education, but we understand it. We are fixed in the belief that morality and religion are essential parts of education, and that it would be unreasonable for us to expect from us that the youth of our country should be instructed in the knowledge of God as well as in that of earthly things; and we know that in the long run our people will decline to undertake this high duty as those who, prompted by a heavenly vocation, withdraw themselves from the world and devote their whole lives to the training of the young.

Rev. Brother Justin was the next speaker. He exposed the sophistry of the argument so frequently urged against the Catholic plan of education—namely, that the religious instruction of youth should be left to the family and the Sunday school. Can the head of a family, he said, be expected on returning home from his daily labors, fatigued in body or perplexed with cares, to study for its successful portraiture. "Hamlet" is the best play in which MR. SULLIVAN will appear on the boards. Those who have already seen him in the title role have confessed that it is one of the subtlest intellectual treats that he enjoyed in the auditorium of a theater. "The Gamester," "Rebellion" and "The Stranger" are also in preparation, and will be presented to the public in due time. It would be unfair to speak of MR. SULLIVAN'S engagement without alluding in terms of praise to the new theater. It is a perfect bijou; no expense has been spared upon it. The fittings and decorations are in excellent taste, and the seating accommodation is very comfortable. The means of exit, unfortunately, not sufficient, and in the case of alarm would render a catastrophe more than probable.

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MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN opened his engagement at Baldwin's Academy of Music, last Monday evening with the play of "Richard III." This drama, although affording great scope for the display of histrionic ability, will never be a popular favorite unless embellished with scenic effects for which the Market street theater is rather unfitted on account of its meager dimensions. To the high genius of MR. SULLIVAN has established in this section a name has been handsomely acknowledged by the press. There was evidently no welcome prepared for the distinguished tragedian, there were no decorations engaged to be strewn upon him a feigned applause; all was left honestly to depend upon his own merits and the intelligence of the audience. It was fortunate for him that a better audience, one more truly representing the culture, refinement and artistic taste of San Francisco, than that which greeted him on Monday evening, could hardly be gathered in any theater. Undemonstrative at first, almost of actual coldness, they were soon won to the heartiest applause, and ended by giving MR. SULLIVAN an ovation of which any monarch might lawfully feel proud.

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LEGISLATIVE.

The Assembly passed Jourdan's bill to compel an interchange of tickets of street railroads.

Senator Edgerton has introduced three additional sections to the code of Civil Procedure, giving hotel and lodging house keepers a lien upon the baggage of their guests for board, lodging, and room rent. Also allowing proprietors of hotels, etc., to sell baggage left on their premises after the same has remained there for six months. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Judge Archer's bill for the support of the orphans of the State makes the allowance to each orphan $100, and gives $75 to each half-orphan and abandoned child. Self-supporting institutions are exempted from the operations of the bill. The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State are constituted a Board of Asylum Commissioners, with visitorial powers, and they are to visit, either by themselves or by their clerk, the beneficiary asylums once every three months. When the orphan receives the age of eighteen it is to cease, and when no orphan shall receive a grant for whose support $10 a month is paid by his or her guardians.

Senator McCoppin's bill relative to water rates as now amended provides for the supply of water by corporations at reasonable rates and without discrimination; gives the fixing of rates to the authorities of cities or counties; and provides that no rates shall be charged to or collected from any consumer except the rate so fixed and established for the current year. Violation of the bill is to result in a forfeiture of the franchise and privileges of the company. The bill is framed to take effect on the 20th of April next.

The Assembly passed Kennedy's bill to require ex Tax Collectors to pay into the Treasury of San Francisco all moneys collected as taxes and retained by them. Failure to do this is made a felony.

LOCAL CATHOLIC.

Some sacrilegious wretches entered the Catholic Church, Brooklyn, after Mass on Ash Wednesday, and stole the altar cloths and two vases. Two young men were seen soon after with the articles under their overcoats, but the police saw them, not suspecting anything wrong, didn't stop them. A search afterwards failed to find them. The same evening the house was entered, presumably by the same persons, and the two remaining vases were stolen. This is the third time that the church has been feloniously entered and articles purloined. There are hopes of the guilty being brought to justice.

The Sisters of Charity have bought a tract of land in Carson consisting of fifty-three acres. On the farm are a fine two-story dwelling, stables and outhouses. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and the water is pure and abundant. The people of Carson City have been very fortunate, indeed, in having the Sisters settle in their midst, as securing such a valuable tract of land. There will be established there a ladies' seminary that will reflect credit upon the city which the Sisters have selected. The site is extensive recreation grounds, pure mountain air, health and comfort combined with a thorough accomplished education, will doubtless be a grand success.

THE Oakland Democracy have made the following nominations: Mayor, John A. Stanley; Justice of the Peace, Judge of Sausalito Police Judge, Frank J. Brearly, a popular and able lawyer; City Marshal, J. E. Price; City Attorney, R. A. Redmond; Superintendent of Public Schools; Mark W. Brier. School Directors—First Ward, Rev. B. Ackerly; Second Ward, H. A. Craig; Third Ward, John Hackett. Councilmen —Second Ward, Captain H. Watson; Third Ward, F. Knight; Sixth Ward, Captain J. Callaghan. This is generally regarded as a very strong ticket, and if supplemented by equally good ward nominations, Oakland, Republican as it is, may be won over to the Democracy. Democratic City Central Committee—First Ward, P. McQuade; Second Ward, S. B. Crosby; Third Ward, John Hackett; Fourth Ward, Major Riley; Fifth Ward, A. F. Moore; Sixth Ward, Thomas O'Neil; Seventh Ward, L. Wintringer.

The Oakland Argus, in a fit of virtuous indignation, terms that handsome suburb a "mere whistling station for the Central Pacific Railroad, and a lodging house for San Francisco." We thank the Argus for the San Francisco who there perch "roost-ers," he verges on the indelicate.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—Rev. Father Cushing from St. Patrick's to be assistant at Oakland; Rev. Father Nugent from Oakland to be assistant at St. Patrick's to this city.

WE call the special attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of one who is truly an artist in his profession. We refer to MR. H. CHIRON, who has opened a merchant-tailor store at No. 35 Third street, where he will be pleased to wait on his old friends and the public, and give them perfect fitting garments with style and elegance, at moderate prices.

The Earl of Dunraven has sailed for England, but the young woman he ran away with hasn't been made Reven yet.

THE LATE REV. JOHN QUINN.

Rev. Hugh P. Gallagher's Sermon.

Rev. Father John Quinn, whose decease, on the 1st inst., we announced last week, was buried from St. Mary's Cathedral on Friday morning (the 3d), and his remains were followed to their final resting place by scenes in the open. The mother did not bother her head much about the matter; as considered it one of those thousand and ne's allings to which all sucklings are subject. As this was one day remaining she child in her arms, a doctor, an old family friend, stepped her to take a peep at master Peter. "His eyes trouble him somewhat," said she. "What a fine boy you have," exclaimed the good physician; "but what is his eye affair? Let me have a look." He examined the state of the case attentively. After an anxious scrutiny he declared the result to be Mima Retinosa. "Your child is becoming blind!"

The poor mother was thrown into consternation. "You are not in earnest; can it be possible?" The doctor answered her by lifting the eyelids of the child so as to disclose the seat of the evil. The pupils were in a frightful condition; they appeared to be simply balls of flesh, reddened with a bloody-like color, and enveloped in a film of purulent matter. Mrs. Eustonet remained some while longer in her seat. A gleam of light suddenly burst in upon the darkness; faith reanimated hope; the waters of the grotto would save the eyes of the child.

She nevertheless consulted another physician. "The case is serious, very serious," was his decision. "It is greatly to be feared that sight will be destroyed; medicine will come too late. Why have you waited till this extremity? Oh, my God! I little suspected this," added the mother. A prescription is committed to paper. Every day, upon the rising of the sun, Mrs. Eustonet would proceed to the grotto, and, having poured a drop of a very active liquid compound, which would in a short time set away the injured tissues.

Mrs. Eustonet was possessed of rare decision of character; she was more than a woman of ardent, lively faith. She had soon determined on the course to pursue. All her confidence centered in Mary. "A way with medicines! You, O Mary, you alone will cure my child by the water of the grotto." The doctor's prescription was thrown into the fire. She sometimes again the eyes of the child: they appeared to be in a truly lamentable condition; she clearly saw the injury of the evil. Trembling with fearful apprehensions, she cast herself on her knees, before a statue of Mary, and long and earnestly repeated her prayer, "Cure him, cure him for me."

With a trembling hand she let a few drops of the miraculous water fall upon the eyes of little Peter. The eyelid remains closed. She begins to lose hope. "Oh, he will not be cured: no, no, it is not to be. I am unworthy of a miracle."

She was in the greatest fever of anxiety. After a while, unable to control her impatience, she snatches the child from his cradle, leaves his eyes sown with the miraculous liquid, and she holds him up close to her own eyes, so the intensity of her longing gaze could force a responsive ray from the pupils of the child to her own eyes. Her father-in-law and a member of the household were in the room. She conceiving it unjust the name of the child, and fondles him, with all the enduring fit of a mother's caresses, in order to draw from him an answering look, but the slightly unclosed eye eyelids, and languidly turns his head towards the side whence the voices came. "Alas! alas! he will be blind," she uttered in despairing mother. "Not at all; see, madame," said the doctor, "he is beginning to distinguish objects. He must be troubled with the old rheumatism." The iron grasp of the disease so far relaxed as to allow him to remove the child from the mansion. With patient zeal he tolled in his vocation to its cure, though appearing the final sentence upon her. Sight was restored without a scarcely neither did him her redness were to be seen. "It became worse with joy," said she to the missionary who heard the story from her lips. "I all promises before the Virgin; what I said or did after that, I do not know. This one thing I recollect: at a certain moment I sprang on the neck of my Mother's statue, and imprinted many a warm kiss upon the beloved effigy. Had she not restored my child to my heart?"

The doctor made his appearance. Mrs. Eustonet showed him the boy saying, "I am happy. I believe that he is cured. But remain a little yourself, and give me your judgment." The doctor, after a few moments of close observation, replied: "True; his eyes betray no symptoms of disease. You will be cured, and handing her the little present, the token of his affection, and copies of the prescription, the gracious benefactress of the noble Christian mother, that she was consoled and compensated, if not rewarded, for her many anxieties.

The state of desolation of the lonely mansion often and often was broken in upon into the domain of death, increasing, of course, the merit of the sacrifice. Time was by these means made to fly, as unto her one makes no remonstrance, and service pays requisitions of those from whom none when "dead compos" he would have freely recoiled with becoming disgust. His attentions simply to the sick, and to the dying, and supported him in the sanctuary while offering sacrifice for the living and the dead—learning lessons in the Holy of Holies. The giving of a son to the altar is to complete assistance of the parent and child—the golden band that clasped them to domestic oneness is snapped—they lay down a willing victim on the altar, as Abraham did Isaac. The sacrifice is here nominal; no substitution, the final solemn act transports himself from friends and home that he may acquire the science and the piety and the discipline and the distinguishing grace could force a responsive ray from the pupils of the child to her own eyes. Her father-in-law and a member of the household were in the room. She conceiving it unjust the name of the child, and fondles him, with all the enduring fit of a mother's caresses, in order to draw from him an answering look, but the slightly unclosed eye eyelids, and languidly turns his head towards the side whence the voices came. "Alas! alas! he will be blind," she uttered in despairing mother. "Not at all; see, madame," said the doctor, "he is beginning to distinguish objects. He must be troubled with the old rheumatism." The iron grasp of the disease so far relaxed as to allow him to remove the child from the mansion. With patient zeal he tolled in his vocation to its cure, though appearing the final sentence upon her. Sight was restored without a scarcely neither did him her redness were to be seen. "It became worse with joy," said she to the missionary who heard the story from her lips. "I all promises before the Virgin; what I said or did after that, I do not know. This one thing I recollect: at a certain moment I sprang on the neck of my Mother's statue, and imprinted many a warm kiss upon the beloved effigy. Had she not restored my child to my heart?"

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The Wonders of Lourdes.

LITTLE PETER RESTORED.

The date of the following facts is 1861. Peter Eustonet was a plump, chubby-faced babe, whose experience of life had but very recently begun; yet in this brief career the little fellow was afflicted with a sore disease, whose experience of life had but very recently begun; yet in this brief career the little fellow was afflicted with a sore disease, which threatened to deprive him of sight. As this was one day remaining she child in her arms, a doctor, an old family friend, stepped her to take a peep at master Peter. "His eyes trouble him somewhat," said she. "What a fine boy you have," exclaimed the good physician; "but what is his eye affair? Let me have a look." He examined the state of the case attentively. After an anxious scrutiny he declared the result to be Mima Retinosa. "Your child is becoming blind!"

The poor mother was thrown into consternation. "You are not in earnest; can it be possible?" The doctor answered her by lifting the eyelids of the child so as to disclose the seat of the evil. The pupils were in a frightful condition; they appeared to be simply balls of flesh, reddened with a bloody-like color, and enveloped in a film of purulent matter. Mrs. Eustonet remained some while longer in her seat. A gleam of light suddenly burst in upon the darkness; faith reanimated hope; the waters of the grotto would save the eyes of the child.

She nevertheless consulted another physician. "The case is serious, very serious," was his decision. "It is greatly to be feared that sight will be destroyed; medicine will come too late. Why have you waited till this extremity? Oh, my God! I little suspected this," added the mother. A prescription is committed to paper. Every day, upon the rising of the sun, Mrs. Eustonet would proceed to the grotto, and, having poured a drop of a very active liquid compound, which would in a short time set away the injured tissues.

Mrs. Eustonet was possessed of rare decision of character; she was more than a woman of ardent, lively faith. She had soon determined on the course to pursue. All her confidence centered in Mary. "A way with medicines! You, O Mary, you alone will cure my child by the water of the grotto." The doctor's prescription was thrown into the fire. She sometimes again the eyes of the child: they appeared to be in a truly lamentable condition; she clearly saw the injury of the evil. Trembling with fearful apprehensions, she cast herself on her knees, before a statue of Mary, and long and earnestly repeated her prayer, "Cure him, cure him for me."

With a trembling hand she let a few drops of the miraculous water fall upon the eyes of little Peter. The eyelid remains closed. She begins to lose hope. "Oh, he will not be cured: no, no, it is not to be. I am unworthy of a miracle."

She was in the greatest fever of anxiety. After a while, unable to control her impatience, she snatches the child from his cradle, leaves his eyes sown with the miraculous liquid, and she holds him up close to her own eyes, so the intensity of her longing gaze could force a responsive ray from the pupils of the child to her own eyes. Her father-in-law and a member of the household were in the room. She conceiving it unjust the name of the child, and fondles him, with all the enduring fit of a mother's caresses, in order to draw from him an answering look, but the slightly unclosed eye eyelids, and languidly turns his head towards the side whence the voices came. "Alas! alas! he will be blind," she uttered in despairing mother. "Not at all; see, madame," said the doctor, "he is beginning to distinguish objects. He must be troubled with the old rheumatism." The iron grasp of the disease so far relaxed as to allow him to remove the child from the mansion. With patient zeal he tolled in his vocation to its cure, though appearing the final sentence upon her. Sight was restored without a scarcely neither did him her redness were to be seen. "It became worse with joy," said she to the missionary who heard the story from her lips. "I all promises before the Virgin; what I said or did after that, I do not know. This one thing I recollect: at a certain moment I sprang on the neck of my Mother's statue, and imprinted many a warm kiss upon the beloved effigy. Had she not restored my child to my heart?"

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WORK CORRUPTION IN GRANT'S CABINET.

Secretary of War Belknap Admits that he Accepted Bribes—He is Impeached by the House, but Grant Shields him by Accepting his Resignation in Advance.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Caleb T. Marsh of New York has testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he paid Mrs. Belknap $10 000 for the post-tradership of Fort Sill, and $6,000 yearly since. Secretary Belknap has admitted the truth of the charge, and implored the Committee to save his wife from dishonor, and to suppress some of the most damaging proofs, offering to suffer the whole consequence, providing the record of corruption be withheld. The Committee, however, were inexorable, and the Secretary has tendered his resignation to the President. H. E. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, who is by law made the Acting Secretary of War during the absence of the Secretary, is to-day acting in that capacity. There are no positive indications as to who will succeed Mr. Belknap; it is, however, generally believed that John C. New, of Indiana, at present United States Treasurer, will be tendered the position. The position has been tendered to Judge Taft, and Secretary Robeson is acting ad interim.

The House of Representatives have acted with great promptness, but impeachment in this country going only to removal from office and disqualification for holding future public offices of honor or trust, General Belknap's resignation, and its prompt acceptance by the President, will, it is thought, forestall this mode of procedure. Of course he can be prosecuted criminally the same as other wrong doers.

That there has been systematic trading in official patronage the following rather circumstantial statement fully confirms:

MORE DISGRACEFUL EXPOSURES OF GRANT AND BELKNAP'S MACHINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Times to-morrow will contain the testimony of more than one witness before the Belknap Committee to the effect that there were some very interesting facts connected with this business. It seems that Orville Grant, brother of the President, has been interested with Belknap in disposing of trading posts for many years. Grant, after the appointment of Belknap as Secretary of War, visited one of the posts in the Frontier, and testified at Belknap's request by Secretary Rawlins. Durfee & Peck, who had the post-tradership at Fort Sill, were in San Francisco on their way to Washington to transact some business with the Interior Department. Belknap requested them to call on Orville Grant, and found that Orville Grant had full authority from the President to transact business at the War Department as he thought fit. Peck applied to Grant for authority to transact business with the War Department, and large sums in buildings and goods, and he would agree to it only in terms of so much cash down, and a certain share of the profits—precisely the same arrangements that Caleb P. Marsh testified to having made at Fort Sill. Peck refused to comply with these terms, and left Washington in disgust. Subsequently Orville Grant and Belknap's wife appointed Settler upon the terms proposed by Orville Grant. Peck, however, refused to have anything to do with them, and afterwards settled to sell to Durfee & Peck. He had first to obtain permission to sell from Grant. This Grant refused, and made easier terms with Durfee & Peck, who paid the money down, and being gone could force a responsive ray from the pupils of the child to her own eyes. Her father-in-law and a member of the household were in the room. She conceiving it unjust the name of the child, and fondles him, with all the enduring fit of a mother's caresses, in order to draw from him an answering look, but the slightly unclosed eye eyelids, and languidly turns his head towards the side whence the voices came. "Alas! alas! he will be blind," she uttered in despairing mother. "Not at all; see, madame," said the doctor, "he is beginning to distinguish objects. He must be troubled with the old rheumatism." The iron grasp of the disease so far relaxed as to allow him to remove the child from the mansion. With patient zeal he tolled in his vocation to its cure, though appearing the final sentence upon her. Sight was restored without a scarcely neither did him her redness were to be seen. "It became worse with joy," said she to the missionary who heard the story from her lips. "I all promises before the Virgin; what I said or did after that, I do not know. This one thing I recollect: at a certain moment I sprang on the ne

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of February 12.

ANTRIM.

At Newtownards session on Saturday a man named McMinn, convicted of having in his possession a whisky still in full work, was fined £125.

The half-yearly meeting of the Ballymena and Larne Railway Company was held in Belfast on Saturday. The engineer's report indicated that the line can be completed within eighteen months.

The annual election for five harbor commissioners for Belfast took place on Thursday week, and on no previous occasion was such interest manifested in the contest. The commissioners returned were James Musgrave, J. P.; Alexander Maclaine, Dr. Ritchie, J. P.; William Robberson, Wakefield H. Dixon.

At the Ballymena land sessions last week Rose Ann Orton claimed, under the Ulster tenant-right custom, £700 from her landlord, Samuel Allen, in respect of a holding at Darryhaigen, Barony of Upper Dunluce. The chairman gave a decree for £555. Another claimant, John Taggart, whose claim involved the same legal points, sought £150 for disturbance by the same landlord, and the chairman awarded him £60.

ARMAGH.

A curious discovery has been made in the Slieverbidge shooting affair, which will, no doubt, tend to explain the rapid recovery of the wounded man, James Rafferty, though he life had been despaired of at the time. According to report, the bullet, after penetrating his left side at the back, lodged somewhere in the opposite side. It now appears that a woman who was about to wash the shirts worn by Rafferty at the time of the occurrence found the bullet between the two shirts. It is now in the possession of the constabulary at Silverbridge, and appears to be a piece of iron about three-fourths of an inch long. The singular incident has created some astonishment in the district.

At the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians, last week, a letter was read from the Local Government stating that, with regard to the erection of the tombstone at the grave of Harbison, in Portmore, the Guardians must await further instructions on the motion from the Board. The chairman, Mr. Hancock, in reply to some of the Guardians, said that the matter on the monument was not in a very good way and a serious one. The letter (he said) was becoming very common, now that the Armagh Cricket Club had adopted it under the patronage of two Primates.

CAVAN.

Mr. J. G. Tallow, J. P., Secretary to the Cavan Grand Jury, has announced that the county Cavan has just received a sum of £3,500 from the Church disestablishment fund, as a first installment towards the asylum charges on the county cess, and that a sum of between £2,000 and £3,000 per annum is likely to be available from the same source for county cess purposes.

CLARE.

A large meeting of the parishioners of Kilfarboy was held on Sunday in Miltown, over which Mr. Kenny, of Freagh, presided. The meeting was attended also by many persons from a distance, as also by Rev. Mr. Wade, P. P., and Rev. Mr. Sweet, C. C. of Scariff. Several speeches were made in praise of Rev. E. O'Shaughnessy, and in favor of a testimonial to be given to the parishioner, the Very Rev. Dr. Begley. A sum of over £100 was subscribed on the spot as a testimonial to Very Rev. E. O'Shaughnessy.

CORK.

A distressing suicide was committed a few days since at Brooklodge, near Cork. An old man named Lloyd, who had been in receipt of a pension from the colonial government as an officer of the constabulary in Australia, and who lived in a cottage with his wife and son near Brooklodge, went into a field about noon and deliberately cut himself from ear to ear.

DONEGAL.

A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Dunkineely and its vicinity was held at the market-house, for the purpose of devising the best means of relieving the distress of the poor fishermen of St. John's Point. Those hardy and adventurous people are entirely dependent on the bounty of the ocean for a means of supporting themselves and their families—but since the appearance of the dog fish in the bays, they cannot follow their usual avocations, as no one dares to venture to sea, and so the poor fishermen are left without employment, and the families without food. A very respectable man was elected among the gentlemen who attended the meeting. Other subscriptions have since been received.

DUBLIN.

At the fortnightly petty sessions of Swords, on Saturday, there was a communication before the court-house from one of the county coroners, Dr. Davys, inclosing the following verdict of a coroner's jury:—"That deceased, James Carberry, aged forty years, came to his death accidently in Launestown, county Dublin, on the 23d January, 1876, from injuries received by his having fallen under a heavily laden cart, said deceased being at the time under the influence of intoxicating liquors. From the frequent number of accidents, and many of them of a fatal nature, that occur from time to time to carters in charge of heavily-laden carts coming or proceeding from Dublin to the surrounding agricultural districts, we consider it absolutely necessary that some rules should be enforced to prevent carters getting intoxicating liquors in the various public houses, and that the licensing petty sessions court should take into consideration the issuing of orders to the police, and the cautioning of publicans in reference thereto." The board adopted the following resolution, a copy of which the clerk was directed to inclose to the coroner: "That we are fully sensible of the increasing evil referred to, that we have hitherto been most cautious in the granting of licence, and we shall be for future adopt every means in our power to check a habit fraught with danger to life and property." The chairman mentioned that all persons charged with intoxication while in charge of vehicles, or furious driving, would henceforth be punished most severely.

KERRY.

Captain Robert Leslie, D. L., of Tarbert House (a Protestant), has presented Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, with a site for a parochial house adjoining the chapel at Tarbert, together with six acres of land, at a nominal rent, and has also given a lease of the same for 2,000 years to Rev. Daniel Foley, P. P., in trust for himself and the future priests of the parish, with the approval and recognition of the bishop of the diocese for the time being.

At a meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defense Association, last week, Mr. Jonathan Walpole in the chair, Mr. O'Rourke, the Secretary, said he was glad to be able to tell them their testimonial to their President, Mr. J. J. Long, was most gratifying to them personally, and highly redounding to the credit of the association. He read a large number of letters speaking warmly of the movement, and inclosing subscriptions. Those letters were loudly applauded. The subscription list now amounted to £50. Mr. Walpole said with such encouraging assurance before them the farmers of Kerry should now show they were men.

KING'S COUNTY.

There was not a single case entered for hearing at the last Parsonstown petty sessions, and the Bench was of opinion that the unheard of in the petty sessions annals, and the magistrate who attended declared the state of the opposite to be as surprising as it was creditable to the people.

Nearly all the inhabitants of Parsonstown, Tullamore and Kilbeggan, have signed a petition to Parliament in favor of closing public-houses in Ireland on Sunday. A house-to-house canvass was made in these places by a member of the Sunday Closing Association. Eight traders in Parsonstown refused to sign the petition.

LIMERICK.

The death is announced of Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, the parish priest of Fedamore. The deceased clergyman was one of the few remaining of what is affectionately remembered as the "old school," and was no more esteemed and respected by his co-religionists than by those who differed with him in creed. It was mainly by his exertions that Limerick Diocesan Seminary was first started.

The Limerick Harbor Commissioners last week ordered such improvements to be made in the lighting of the Shannon, in accordance with the recommendations of their engineer. A colored light is to be erected at a suitable point on Cane's Island, another at Cranford Point, and two on the present white light, but a little apart from it, and a similar arrangement is to be made for the opposite side of Rolleal Rock, and also for the light at Clonmacken, if necessary.

LONDONDERRY.

The usual monthly meeting of the council and general committee of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company was held in Draperstown on Thursday night last week, when the formation of a new council and committee for 1876 was proceeded with. With the exception of two additional members, the council is composed of the same gentlemen as last year, with John O'Hagan as chairman; James McBride, Vice-President; Joseph Kelly, Secretary, and Bernard Rogers, Treasurer. At this association has got itself affiliated with the Dublin League, and is supplied with the National Roll card, they have great hopes in the spread of the movement throughout the county Derry.

LOUTH.

At the last meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians a letter was received from the Local Government Board in reference to "Paddy Ward's" tombstone, the inscription on which was recently erased and recut, asking the Guardians if they had taken the advice of counsel.

At the last meeting of the Ardee Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Secretary of the Permissive Bill Association, requesting the Board to adopt a petition in favor of the Sunday Closing Bill. The Board unanimously adopted the petition, which was accordingly signed by the chairman and clerk on behalf of the Board. The clerk was directed to forward the petition to Mr. Sullivan, M. P., with a request to have it presented in the House of Commons.

MAYO.

The inhabitants of Ballinrobe are taking steps to establish a night-refuge, mainly to obtain railway accommodation to that town. A large and influentially-signed meeting has already been convened with a view of its prompt furtherance. Captain Knox, the landlord of the town, and Mr. Arthur Guinness have been communicated with, and is expected a favorable reply will be received before the meeting with reference to forwarding the undertaking.

At the Claremorris quarter sessions, last week, there were only four appeals; jury cases entered, but only one came before the Court—that in which the late lamented bishop of Tuam, and Very Rev. Dr. Thos. MacDaide, D. D., Irish College, Paris, as trustees of the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Peter Cooway, P. P., Headford, deceased, who died in 1870, sought to dispossess the Catholic Curate Regan (his wife) defendants—for a sum of £40, the alleged value of a watch which had belonged to the deceased, and which he had bequeathed by his will, made in 1865, to Martin A. Moore, son of the late Mr. Moore, of Kilcloher, Moore, Ballina. Mr. Daly appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that the action was brought by the executors of the legatee, Mr. Moore, who insisted on getting the watch or its value. Rev. Regan was represented by Mr. Griffin. Mr. Regan which he stated that the value of the watch was not in any way in question with him, but that his wife desired to retain it as a souvenir of her deceased brother; and that Mr. Geoghegan, Headford Castle, to whom the deceased had bequeathed his plate, at once presented the watch to Mrs. Regan, and Mrs. Regan was the proper person to have it. The jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for plaintiffs to £6.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A search has lately been made by a party of constabulary, consisting of a headconstable, a sub-constable and two constables, at the house of a farmer, Mr. John Downey, living in the neighborhood of Mayborough, during his absence. Mrs. Downey, on her husband's return home, informed him of what happened. Mr. Downey at once indignantly went to the Maryborough-warrant issued, relative to a threatening letter received by some person in the neighborhood, and, in order to assist in the search of the premises. Mr. Downey, on being informed

BISHOP O'CONNELL'S PASTORAL.

(Continued from First Page)

uot it may be the eleventh hour. Let us, then, accept the invitation of our Heavenly Master, and labor in His vineyard by faithfully corresponding with His graces, and strictly observing His commandments. Let us, in imitation of our forefathers' in the faith, the Magians from the East, "go back by another way to our true country." If hitherto we have strayed away from it by neglecting the duties of our state of life, if parents as pastors have neglected to teach the children committed to th ir care Christian doctrine, let them in future teach or have them taught Catechism, prepare them for confession when they shall have attained their seventh year, and for Holy Communion from the age of 10 or 11. Let parents edify their children by the practice of morning and evening prayer, saying grace before and after meals, punctually attending Mass on all Sundays and holy days and frequenting the Sacraments.

It is not only the young, but also adults we are obliged to edify by our example. The great Apostle, St. Paul, inculcated the Gospel of Christ, by his example, no less than by his words and epistles: "Be ye *followers of me*"—not merely followers—"as I am of Christ." And our Divine Master whose word should be sufficient to enlighten our paths, and guide our steps, vouchsafed to leave us an example, in order that the tenor of our lives might be conformable to His. "I gave you an example," said He, after He had washed the feet of His disciples, and even of Judas, "that as I have done to you, so ye do also." Thus, Jesus "*began to practice*, and teach," (Act. i. 1), looking on this example of the charity of Christ, we may entertain a lo ophision of ourselves, and always believe that our brethren have better and higher qualities.

Our forefathers in the faith, the wise men from the East, made offerings of gold and myrrh, as well as of frankincense, to their infant King and Saviour. Their prayers and adoration were accompanied by alms and fasting—thereby teaching us to sanctify our prayers by the like exercises. "Prayer is good," says holy Tobias, "with fasting and alms, more than to lay up treasures of gold, for alms deliver from death and purge away sins and make one find mercy and life everlasting." (Tob. xii. 8, 9) The Vicar of Christ has been sacrilegiously deposited of his temporal power, but not provide an asylum for exiled bishops, feed the poor, send missionaries to pagan countries, or afford a refuge to the religious who have been ruthlessly expelled from their convents and monasteries. He needs the alms of the faithful for himself and for the persecuted lambs and sheep of the fold committed to his care. Let all, then, generously contribute Peter's pence, relieve, according to our ability, the suffering members of Christ's mystical body, "and despise not our own flesh." As a reminder to the faithful in each congregation, I request the pastors to have a box in their churches, for Peter's pence, as also for the Propagation of the Faith. Besides, we have the Grand Valley Male and Female Orphan Asylums, and the Virgin City Orphan Asylum to provide for. In order to give all an opportunity of contributing generously to both institutions, we appoint the second Sunday of Lent for the annual collection, in favor of the faithful to come to the rescue of these destitute children and to co-operate with the women who are devoting their lives to the service of the poor. For the sake of the latest Saviour who suffered such privations through love of us, let us, make Him the best return we can, in the person of his destitute members. "Let those who have much, give abundantly; if you have little, even so, bestow willingly if also. According to your ability, be merciful; for thus thou morsel up to thyself a good reward for the day of necessity." We shall have great confidence before the most high God, and the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee." (Tob. iv.)

Pause be unto you beloved brethren, and charity with faith from God the Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

✠ EUGENE O'CONNELL,
Bishop of Marysville.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—A very successful mission, conducted by Rev. Fathers Hennebery and Neill, C.P.P.S., was recently given at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. At its conclusion a large number took the pledge, thus giving evidence of the practical result of the good priests' labors.

—The Count de Chambord has just sent the Pope ten thousand francs in gold by the Princess Massimo. The Count has for a long time past forwarded a similar sum annually to his Holiness. The subscription for the Pope's benefices, which for some time ago, amounting to 125,000 francs.

—The archbishopric is no longer vacant at Vienna. The Abbe Gruscha, D.D., Canon and Vicar-General under the late Cardinal Rauscher, has been solemnly nominated Archbishop of Vienna. He signed with the sanction of the Holy Father, to the general satisfaction of the Austrian people.

—A Madrid letter states that Don Alfonso received recently a deputation of bishops who presented to him a petition begging that Catholicism should continue to be recognized as the State religion in Spain. No less than sixty thousand names were appended to the petition, and among them those of twelve Generals, sixty Generals, nobleness, and fifty of the lesser nobility.

—It is believed, says the Dublin correspondent of an exchange, that the decrees adopted at the Maynooth Synod have not only, ere this, been examined at Rome, but have been adopted by the proper Congregation of the Sacred College, and that the Bishop of Cork will bring them with him on his return to Ireland from the Eternal City. I may here note a report, for which, of course, I do not vouch, but which I find to be common in certain circles here, that Dr. Moran is very likely to be transferred to Dublin as coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that sneezing, spitting and blowing of the nose, meet us at every turn on the street. We are used to these nasty exclamations on the sidewalk and in the public conveyances; and its disagreeable odor, accompanying the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the hideous, continual gagging and hawking and spitting, and if you have a bottle of them afflicted with Consumption, or the Lungs, the chances are that Catarrh is in the case or head, the next step being to the throat, and from that to the lungs—and then you have important cause to give early and prompt attention to it. Catarrh, in this country, has sometimes become very obstinate by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, we know it, is a remedy that will break the diseased glands by a specific influence, and thereby heal the sores, and the patient is soon made healthy and well. Dr. Pierce's Pellets, Little Wonders, are very small in size, and are the best cathartic for the purpose ever used. Sold by druggists.

Don Carlos is described at Folkestone from Boulogne. When he left the Southeastern Railway Station for London a large crowd assembled. Some cheered and others hissed and groaned. He reached Charing Cross station, in London, at 7:30 P. M. on the 6th.

ST. PATRICK CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

He hath heard the pitiable sommons of the Western wailers ringing;
Ah! rarg, O sacred Erin, from thy verdant isle of yore,
And he comes with swift and eager to the land of sunset, bringing
Blessed boons of grace and mercy to a rich, unfailing store.

Cometh he to far Columbia's Leaves he, then, the shining legions
That repose within the glory of the great, eternal Throne!
From the fearful rest of Heaven, from the fair celestial regions,
Doth he reach upon the earthland, serpent blighted, chill and lone!

In the faith-blossomed spirits of thy sailthy sons and daughters,
O, thou loveliest island jewel, set within the sparkling sea!
In vanis beats the blest apostle hearth in the Western waters
Forest altar-flames only log that he kindled once by thee.

Ayr, their souls, sustained and loyal, are the shrines wherein he keepeth
Blessed hoins of grace and mercy for the healing of the West;
In vain prayers are pleading rises, by their earnest hands he reapeth
Beneficent store from seeds they walked o'er the wild waste's crest.

MAGEE.

San Francisco.

General Sherman's Opinion of Secretary Belknap and Washington Society.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The *Tribune's* St. Louis correspondent had an interview with General Sherman yesterday concerning the recent startling exposures of Belknap's official delinquencies. The General's indignation was unbounded beyond measure. I have known Belknap a long time and never had occasion to doubt his integrity. I know that his previous record is without a blot. He has always been regarded as a man of scrupulous honor. Of course I do not know the cause of this demoralization, but having lived in Washington during his tenure of office, I can form a pretty good idea of it. In my opinion, his downfall is due more to the vicious organization of Washington society than anything else. I refer to the ridiculous extravagances of those who move in the first social circles at the Capital. Very few Cabinet officers are able to live within their salaries. While I was there, the only member of the Cabinet who could stand it was Fish. With his salary of $200,000 a year he could afford to pay most any price for social privileges; but ordinarily it cost him $70,000 yearly. Mr. Chandler, who has gone into the Cabinet since I came to St. Louis, is another case whose private fortune is so ample that his salary is no object to him. Outside of these two, none of the public officials in Washington can live within their salaries. I left Washington chiefly for this reason. My salary would not support me, and because I did not consider it a proper place in which to rear a family. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction about Belknap's post tradership. Some of these fellows were regarded as suspicious characters, and their society was not desirable; but the question has been taken seriously out of my hands, and I could say nothing in connection with it, for the reason of the Secretary of War. There are more than one hundred and fifty trading posts on the frontier, and I expect there is a good deal of fraud yet to be developed."

The House for Aged People" in Brooklyn Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Home for Aged People, conducted by the Catholic community, known as the Little Sisters of the Poor," and located in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was completely burned this morning. The house comprised a four-story building, and had 181 inmates. When the fire was made aware of the fire a panic seized them, and the Sisters losing control, they ran through the building, some escaping to the street, others making down the unheated, overcome by fright, smoke and pain. The firemen rescued all these, but a number who could not get out to the lower floors by reason of the smoke and flames, ran for the roof. All were reached there and were rescued; but some of the inmates who were too feeble to run or clamber were left to their fate, while two who threw themselves from upper windows were fatally injured. Four bodies have been taken from the ruins. Loss on the building and furniture $25 000; insurance, $20,000.

The origin of the fire is not known. It makes it more disastrous in its results than as first stated. It seems the fire was discovered in the south wing, which was occupied by the male portion of the inmates, and contained 120 persons. The number of inmates ranges from 98 to 105 years. The fire was discovered by a person on the street, who gave the alarm. Before the inmates of the institution, awaking the Sisters and the aged inmates. By the time the firemen arrived the flames were sweeping through the south wing in every direction, and it was not supposed that any would escape. The fire had been reduced to smouldering embers in the basement, that the firemen were enabled to go there to examine the upper stories of the burned wing. They found several bodies in the rooms. The beds in the upper story. The bedsteads were made of iron, and reared on the charred beams, and the bodies were burned to a crisp, rendering them quite unrecognizable.

It is said that thirty inmates are missing, and it is feared that the burnt bodies of some of them may be found among the debris of the fire in the basement. The fire men succeeded in saving the main building on the south wing, which is occupied by about sixty old women.

An acrimonious debate took place in the House of Representatives last Wednesday on the impeachment of Belknap. Blaine was the figure on the Republican side of the House at which all the shafts of eloquence were launched from the Democratic side. The Republicans contended that the witness (Marsh) had been allowed to escape the country through connivance, a view which the Democrats had, and it was charged on the Democratic side that the President and Cabinet were instrumental in driving him out of the country through intimidation. His escape was characterized by Beebe as that of a cowardly obscure petty thief, and he suggested that the Democrats were by intent on greater game than that of a single miserable offender to slip through their hands through the machinations of the President and Cabinet officers. The Democrats, however, propose to pursue not the Marshes, who were mere "vitalities," but the villains in high place. The gentlemen on the other side might pursue their fleecoming if they pleased, but the Democrats would drag from the turbid waters of pollution the whales, and would suppose ment, perhaps, by dragging out the invisible himself, exposing him to the indignation of an outraged community.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN 1876, For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday, the 1st of March, till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat, except by dispensation, which is granted to the sick during the entire Lent, except on the following days, to wit: the Wednesdays and Fridays, the Embertides, and the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week, on which days there is no leave to use flesh meat, except by dispensation from the respective pastors, which they are hereby authorized to grant in cases of necessity, to be judged by them. All Sundays are also days of abstinence, but not of fasting.

3. The proclamation one of the said Book must at the same time is forbidden in Lent, on Fridays, on Ember Days, prayers, at public, are recommended to the faithful universally on those days to which flesh meat is used.

4. Lent being a penitential time, the pastors are requested to lay before the faithful the importance of Christian mortification, and also the grievous obligation of complying with their Easter duty, which may be fulfilled from the first Sunday in Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their minds that the Divine Bounty is the necessity of attending, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, and that they will find the best, the infallible discharge of their Christian duties, the only thing that can secure to us the everlasting happiness of heaven. For this purpose they will hold religious exercises in their churches several times a week, according to what their peculiar means may deem expedient.

✠ JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

San Francisco, February 24, 1876.

Church Services During Lent.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—During Lent, on week days, Mass at 5:45, 7 and 9 o'clock every morning; rosary and sermon every evening, during all the week; sermon and benediction every Wednesday evening; way of the cross and benediction every Friday evening.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.—The Lenten services at St. Francis' church, Vallejo street, will be as follows: Masses at 7 and 9 o'clock; sermon and benediction; Friday evenings, stations of the cross and benediction. Catechetical instruction will be given in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—Rosary and benediction every evening during Lent, except the cross and benediction; Mass on week days at 6½, 7½ and 8 a. m.

Meetings have recently been held in Cincinnati, Chicago, the city and county of Cincinnati, Chicago, the city and county of Cincinnati, Chicago, the city and county of Edward O'Meagher Condon, the young Irish-American Fenian, who is confined in a British prison for participation in the attempted Fenian movement at London a few years ago. In each case was referred to to the House of Commons on Monday last that the prisoner's case was now said that the Queen's Government had received no communication regarding it from the authorities, and that they were disposed to believe, on several grounds, that a request by his friends to commute Condon's sentence or pardon would meet with a favorable response from the Disraeli Ministry, or that his sentence would be secured by the passage of a resolution in his behalf through the House of Representatives. At one time General Sickness made a show of taking up the matter, and wrote several letters about it to Condon's father, who is now dead; but he neglected it himself, and assigned it to a subordinate, who did not take much trouble with it. Unless an opportune time for him to get such interference as will compel his attention. We would here say that the managers of such meetings are duty bound to see that one-half in this country should be governed by discretion. At the present time, excitement, and at some others, the speakers indulged in strong denunciation of the British government, and still they are confining of British law to Condon's case. This is the way we must look for perfect sympathy for Condon can be released from prison only by favor of the British authorities, and this should be made to feel as well as all, in a way that will command advantageous consideration.—*N. Y. Sun, March 1.*

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Jordan's Museum of Anatomy, who are manufacturing a superior preparation for applying to hard-wood finish.

Prompt Reinforcement.

When the physician's forces are overtasked or far through weakness or disease, they need prompt reinforcement. Succeed vigor is more speedily supplied through the agency of a tonic stimulant, and among medicinal resources of this class, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters assuredly fearless a pre-eminent place. Weakness, whether constitutional or arising from disease, is a condition that cannot be better compensated for than by a return to the primitive strength-giving tone. The stomach is the nerve, the convalescent and the aged and the infirm find sustaining source of vigor and comfort. Its combined tonic and alterative properties also contribute an invaluable aid to the digestive organs, the source of the organs of nutrition, circulation, and secretion, and to the kidneys, the great depurative agents of the system. Appetite, sleep and general malaise, as well as the symptoms of stomach and bowel.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, }
THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. }

FLOUR.—We quote San Joaquin extra at $6 12½ @ $6 37½; superfine at $5 @ $5 75.

WHEAT.—Prices in Liverpool are the same as last reported, viz: Spring, 9s. 10d. @10s. 2d.; Winter, 9s. 10d @10s. 2d. for average shipping. There has been but little inquiry during the past week, and transactions are only a moderate business in milling. Prices have gone down to $1 60 @ $1 62½ for shipping, and $1 65 @ $1 67½ for milling, with $1 68 paid in a few instances for choice.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 30@ $1 35 for feed shade; $1 40 @ $1 45 for brewing.

OATS.—Feed are quotable at $1 10@ $1 25, and $1 30 @ $1 50 for milling.

CORN.—Prices are unchanged at $1 30@ $1 35.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 05.

CORN MEAL.—Sales varieties, $3 75@ $4; fine do. $3 25@ $3 50 free from mill.

BRAN.—We quote ground from wharf as follows: Bran, $16 @ $17; Middlings, $20 @ $21; Shorts, $18 @ $19; Feed, $18@ $19; Rolled Barley, $20 @ $21.

VEGETABLES.—Onions, $1 @ $1 25; Potatoes, $1 @ $1 25 for common to fair; $1 50 @ $1 75 for choice; Sweet Potatoes, $1 @ $1 25; Tomatoes, $1 @ $1 50; Cabbage, $1 @ $1 25; Garlic, 2½@3c.; Turnips, $1 @ $1 25; Beets, $1 @ $1 25; Carrots, $1 @ $1 25; Parsnips, $1 @ $1 25; Dried Peppers, 10@12½c.; Green do. 10@12½c.; Dried Okra, 10@12½c.; Green do. 10@12½c.; Egg Plant, 10@12½c.; Cucumbers, 10@12½c.; Green Peas, 5@6c.; String Beans, 5@6c.; Lima Beans, 5@6c.; Green Corn, 10@12½c.; Marrowfat Squash, $1 @ $1 25; Hubbard Squash, $1 @ $1 25; Pumpkins, $1 @ $1 25; Mushrooms, 10@12½c.; Artichokes, 10@12½c.; Asparagus, 10@12½c.; Rhubarb, 5@6c.; Green Peppers, 10@12½c.; Celery, 10@12½c.; Cauliflower, 10@12½c.; Sprouts, 5@6c.; Dried Peaches, 5@6c.; Dried Apples, 5@6c.; Dried Plums, 5@6c.; Dried Figs, 5@6c.; Dried Grapes, 5@6c.; Dried Nectarines, 5@6c.; Dried Pears, 5@6c.; Dried Apricots, 5@6c.; Dried Blackberries, 5@6c.; Dried Huckleberries, 5@6c.; Dried Currants, 5@6c.; Dried Raspberries, 5@6c.; Dried Strawberries, 5@6c.; Dried Gooseberries, 5@6c.; Dried Cherries, 5@6c.; Dried Quinces, 5@6c.; Dried Pineapples, 5@6c.; Dried Bananas, 5@6c.; Dried Mangoes, 5@6c.; Dried Guavas, 5@6c.; Dried Papayas, 5@6c.; Dried Persimmons, 5@6c.; Dried Pomegranates, 5@6c.; Dried Olives, 5@6c.; Dried Dates, 5@6c.; Dried Cocoanuts, 5@6c.; Dried Almonds, 5@6c.; Dried Walnuts, 5@6c.; Dried Filberts, 5@6c.; Dried Pecans, 5@6c.; Dried Chestnuts, 5@6c.; Dried Peanuts, 5@6c.; Dried Pistachios, 5@6c.; Dried Cashews, 5@6c.; Dried Brazil Nuts, 5@6c.; Dried Hickory Nuts, 5@6c.; Dried Butternuts

A STUDY OF FREEMASONRY.

Translated from the French of Monsignour Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

THIRD PART.

CAN A SERIOUS MAN, OR A MAN OF COMMON SENSE, BECOME A FREEMASON?

III.—(Continued.)

People are sometimes astonished to find, that, the very day after certain revolutions, formidable questions are suddenly brought forward in the press and throughout the country, of which the public never dream the night before; as, for example, the organisation of labor, after the February revolution—a question which was treated in to amusing a fashion at the Luxembourg Palace by a body of workmen, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc, and of which the revolution of the "Days of June" was the result. Take, again, the instance of the separation of schools from religion—a question which was acted upon instantly by the Commune, who cut the knot by driving away the Brothers and Sisters of Charity everywhere, tearing down the crucifixes and holy pictures from the walls of the schools, etc. etc. . . . Not those things which burst upon us so suddenly, had been for a long while agitated in the heart of the secret societies and the Masonic lodges. After having been duly hatched in those laboratories of revolution and of new ideas, the moment a favorable opportunity presented itself, they exploded out of doors; the entire propaganda of the lodges disseminates them far and wide; and then the Colossus with the thousand heads and the hundred thousand arms comes on the scene in the elections, whether national, provincial, or municipal, of the men who personify these ideas.

Thus all of a sudden the country is roused and knows not how. It is the sudden explosion of a mine which our Masonic orator spoke so eloquently just now; and then, at a given moment, the catastrophe comes about. Take, in all revolutions, behind the immediate and visible causes, there are others which pull the strings—men who were more far-sighted than their neighbors, and who burrowed at greater depths: these are the real authors of revolution, although invisible and hidden from the eyes of the world at large.

IV.

Perceptory Facts borrowed from Contemporary History.

Let us require a little further into this subject, and consult contemporary history.

I have just mentioned the February Revolution; does any one think, bye the bye, that the only eminent were the organisers of the recent banquets, and those poor National Guards who cried out "Vive la Reforme!" It would require a wonderful simplicity to believe this. Others, who waited to show themselves till the favorable moment came, had prepared it in the dark; and no sooner was the victory won than they hastened to claim the credit of it. It was these men who gave it its true character; and its socialist spirit, which very soon horrified France and the world, and which caused torrents of blood to flow in the streets of Paris. Well, in the first rank of those workmen were the Freemasons.

"The combatants," (wrote the *Freemason's Journal*) "only needed a few hours of struggle to conquer that liberty which Freemasonry has been preaching for ages. . . . We, workmen of the Confraternity, have laid the foundation stone of the Republic. (1)

One sew them, in fact, almost the very first days which witnessed the February catastrophe (i. e. from the 10th of March, 1848) pass in review, marching through Paris with their banner flying to the Hotel de Ville, and there, to the number of three hundred Freemasons of every rite, representing the whole body of French Freemasonry, offer their homage to the Provisional Government of the Republic, and proclaim out loud the part they had just taken in this glorious Revolution.

M. de Lamartine made them this answer, which was received with enthusiasm by the lodges:

"It is from the depth of your lodges that the ideas have emanated, fires in the dark, then in the twilight, and now in the full light of day, which have led the founders of the Republic, the heroes of 1789, 1830, and 1848. (2)

But even that was not enough; and Free masonry was determined to make a more official manifestation than this spontaneous demonstration of the Freemasons of all the rites. In consequence, fifteen days later, a new deputation, composed of members of the "Grand Orient," adorned with their Masonic scarfs, repaired to the Hotel de Ville. They were received by M. Crémieux and M. Garnier-Pagès, who equally wore their Masonic emblems; and the representative of the Grand Master spoke as follows:

"French Freemasonry could not contain the universal burst of sympathy with the great social and national movement which has just been effected. . . . The Provisional Government has with joy the triumph of their principles, and boast of being able to say that the whole country has rose-red through you a Masonic consecration. *Forty thousand Freemasons distributed in free banished workshops, offer you not the heart and one soul!*"

Brother Crémieux, member of the Provisional Government, replied:

"Citizens and Brothers of the Great Orient, the Provisional Government receives with pleasure *your useful and complete adhesion.* . . . *The Republic exists by Freemasonry.* . . . *The Republic will do as the Freemasons have done;* it will become the living pledge of union with all men in all parts of the globe, on all sides of our triangle" (3)

"The Republic is in Freemasonry," says Brother Crémieux; "what universal Republic, which tells to-day of making Europe into a kind of United States. Eugene Sue saw to it other things; he saw in it pure Socialism. In fact, the Lodge 'Le Prevenue' of Amboyt, having offered to the "noble and courageous writer who the pen is who was the great precursor of our Socialist explosion of 1846—a gold pen, Eugene has thought he could not better reply to the 'flattering sympathy' then by making the following compliment to the Belgian Freemasons: 'My Brothers—By the extreme and just influence which the Masonic lodges have acquired day by day in Belgium, you are now *at the head of the Social Art Party.*'" (4)

And do we not see that the most eminent Freemasons place in the first rank of questions to be discussed in the lodges, the organisation of labor, that formidable question which has been the war cry of the too famous "national workshops" organised by M. Louis Blanc?

Such a triumph was assuredly not likely to slacken the activity of the lodges. The Coup d'Etat of 1855 came to remind them for a little while of the necessity of prudence. But if the Empire, by introducing itself into Freemasonry, thought thereby to have subdued this formidable power, great and short-lived was its delusion. This is a specimen of the Masonic enthusiasm with which, in 1858, an orator of one of the most influential of the Paris lodges expressed himself: describing, as no one knew better how to, do, the hidden seething of contemporary democracy, and announcing "that a whole world of new actors were preparing themselves to come upon the scene;" that "unheard of mischiefs were being employed," and "that a nameless shudder gave warning that the hour was at hand." "In this frightful labor," he exclaims, "which is about to give birth to the society of the future, let us glorify ourselves at being able to march together in the first ranks, among the pioneers of free thought." (1)

And to see a little more closely how these "pioneers of free thought" carry on their work! how from these heights and from these general principles, where the dupes of Freemasonry imagine that it innocently remains, these men of the lodges descend in the region of polemics and daily politics, let us say one word of the Revolution of 1871 and the Commune.

A solemn Masonic manifestation took place during the Commune, a month before the entry of the troops into Paris; but was it in favor of Versailles and the National Army? Certainly not. It was in favor of that horrible Communist insurrection, "the greatest revolution," according to the Freemason Tibaldeq, "which has been given to the world since the Christian era." (2) The official organ of the Commune has given a full account of this demonstration and Brother Tardif, one of its principal authors, has described it, on his side, in a Masonic paper, published at Bordeaux, which I have before my eyes. (3) There is then no doubt whatever as to the spirit with which it was animated. I will not abridge the details, and some directly to the point; but I will give the gist of them, (4) in consequence of an appeal made all the lodges of the "Orient" of Paris, the immense crowd of Freemasons, carrying sixty-two Masonic banners, proceeded for a long time through the streets of Paris de Ville, preceded by five members of the Commune. The whole body of the Commune was present at the inauguration of the Balcony of Honor to receive them. The statue of the Republic, a figure, one of its principal authors, has described it, on his side, in a Masonic paper, published at Bordeaux which I have before my eyes. (3) There is then no doubt whatever as to the spirit with which it was animated. I will not abridge the details, and some directly to the point; but I will give the gist of them, (4) in consequence of an appeal made all the lodges of the "Orient" of Paris, the immense crowd of Freemasons, carrying sixty-two Masonic banners, proceeded for a long time through the streets of Paris de Ville, preceded by five members of the Commune. The whole body of the Commune was present at the inauguration of the Balcony of Honor to receive them. The statue of the Republic, a figure, one of its principal authors, has described it, on his side, in a Masonic paper, published at Bordeaux which I have before my eyes. (3) There is then no doubt whatever as to the spirit with

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.
March.
19—Sunday—Third Sunday in Lent. St. Joseph Cos. Spouse of the B. V. M., and Patron of Island. Several Martyrs.
20—Monday—St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor of Ireland.
21—Tuesday—St. Benedict, Abbot.
22—Wednesday—Feria.
23—Thursday—Feria.
24—Friday—The Five Wounds of our Lord.
25—Saturday—Annunciation of the B. V. M.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 4, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. They would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep close on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We have delayed the publication of THE MONITOR this week in order to be able to insert a full report of the St. Patrick's Day celebration, with its accompanying processions, banquet, balls, etc. While there may be some difference of opinion with respect to the best way of commemorating the national anniversary, and a parade on the public streets may find its opponents as well as its advocates, there can be no question as to the propriety of Irishmen displaying, during at least one day in the year, the attachment they have for the land of their fathers. It would, we think, be a ridiculously needless display of foolish and sycophantic criticism which could blame them for indulging in such a demonstration of patriotism. Properly speaking, of course, St. Patrick's Day is simply a religious festival, and is devoid of political significance of any kind; but custom so powerful that it cannot be overruled has made it a national anniversary, acknowledged by all creed and classes. Even the British Government recognises it as such, and on every 17th March a great review is held in Dublin Castle. There is more of less of a military parade, bands play in the Castle yard, and the Lord Lieutenant, however Tory or anti-Irish he may be in his views, makes his appearance on a balcony and spouts an enormous bosh of shamrocks either in his hat or on his breast. The people, however, are not deluded by this piece of sham. It does not make them love foreign usurpation anything the better, and frequently they treat the high preliminary functionary to an exhibition of their sentiments in a way that necessitates his speedy disappearance. At all events, the day is there celebrated as a national festival more than a religious festival, and so we suppose it will be until Ireland can boast of such an anniversary as the Fourth of July.

Let the future, however, bring forth what it may, our concern is with the present. There is no national festival that we are aware of celebrated so cordially and so universally. Of course every little hamlet in Ireland will have its celebration. There is scarcely a town of note in either England or Scotland in which a sufficient number of Irishmen cannot be got together to honor St. Patrick, and the same thing may be said of the British dependencies in Africa, India and Australia. In the republics of South America, especially in Buenos Ayres, strong and prosperous colonies of Irish are to be found and they never fail to celebrate the glorious day. Of these United States it is hardly necessary to speak, for every one knows that the national anniversary is celebrated all over the republic with unexampled enthusiasm. In Paris, St. Patrick's Day is always honored with a grand banquet. Around the festive board gather not only ones of Irish birth, but representatives of the historic families which are in their origin, though French by birthright through two centuries, and even more. O'NEILLS, O'DONNELLS, O'BRIENS, MACMAHONS, DILLONS, BOURKES, NUGENTS, TUITES, ROCHES, who never saw the land of their ancestors, yet are proud of their blood and race, pay cheerful homage to Ireland. Even in Vienna there are enough representatives of old Irish families—the Austrian service was at one time so much a favorite with the Irish as the French was—to occasionally make up a distinguished party for the day. In Rome, as a matter of course, Ireland is always well represented, and the religious services on St. Patrick's Day are more than usually brilliant and imposing. It is a great satisfaction to know that as of San Francisco have not been behind hand, but have done all in their power to do fitting honor to the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint.

St. DOMINIC'S CONVENT, STOCKTON.—On yesterday (Friday) his Grace the Archbishop dedicated the new convent for the Sisters of St. Dominic at Stockton. The building is a very fine one and an ornament to the city. The people of Stockton deserve to be congratulated upon their public spirit, and their high appreciation of the administrations of the pious and gentle Sisters.

APPRENTICESHIP.

We devote to day a couple of columns in our inside pages to part of a very interesting article on "Apprenticeship," written by Hon. JOHNAY CRAMER, and in the *Catholic Record*, and we shall complete its republication in our next issue. The great and pressing importance of the subject discussed will be our best excuse for sacrificing so much of our space to it and obliging it so closely under the attention of our readers. Indeed, we make no doubt that all men of reflecting minds will acknowledge this matter of apprenticeship to be more intimately related to the future welfare of our country than nine tenths of the things about which partisan journalists and politicians are fond of wrangling. It is, we insist, of far more moment to society at large, and to heads of families in particular, than any of the questions about which we are unluckily called to hear so much during the forthcoming Presidential campaign. And the fact that it is not more impressively debated, only shows how prone men are to lose sight of solid and substantial interests and give their attention to matters which are purely speculative if not entirely visionary. It is conceded that to the towns and cities of America the influx of foreigners is hardly necessary to speak, for every one knows that the national anniversary is celebrated all over the republic with unexampled enthusiasm. In Paris, St. Patrick's Day is always honored with a grand banquet. Around the festive board gather not only ones of Irish birth, but representatives of the historic families which are in their origin, though French by birthright through two centuries, and even more. O'NEILLS, O'DONNELLS, O'BRIENS, MACMAHONS, DILLONS, BOURKES, NUGENTS, TUITES, ROCHES, who never saw the land of their ancestors, yet are proud of their blood and race, pay cheerful homage to Ireland. Even in Vienna there are enough representatives of old Irish families—the Austrian service was at one time so much a favorite with the Irish as the French was—to occasionally make up a distinguished party for the day. In Rome, as a matter of course, Ireland is always well represented, and the religious services on St. Patrick's Day are more than usually brilliant and imposing. It is a great satisfaction to know that as of San Francisco have not been behind hand, but have done all in their power to do fitting honor to the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint.

EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONDON.

We are glad to notice that our suggestion with reference to the advisability of holding a meeting of Irish citizens in protest against the continued imprisonment of EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONDON, has already been taken up and acted upon. The assemblage in Irish-American Hall, Tuesday evening, was a fair representation of the mass of our countrymen in San Francisco, and the speeches delivered were, as a whole, correct in tone and sentiment. CONDON'S case stands upon a different footing from those of the other Fenian prisoners, and the reasons for his liberation are even more just and forcible. There is a very strong impression, amounting to positive belief in the minds of many, that he was totally innocent of the "crime" with which he was charged, and for which he is suffering. We should think nothing the worse of O'MEAGHER CONDON if he were "guilty." On the contrary, our good opinion of him would be considerably heightened if we knew he formed one of the party who planned and achieved the gallant rescue at Manchester. We have never considered that famous deed as a crime, although we concede the perfect right of England to punish the men who perpetrated it, as any other country would under similar circumstances. Nor have we ever attached importance to the consideration as to whether Police Sergeant BRETT was killed accidentally or intentionally. The men who rescued KELLY and DEASY, once they decided upon going at all, should have gone to do the work determined and well prepared to overcome resistance even by the taking of life. And if, instead of a solitary constable, a whole regiment of her Most Gracious Majesty's troops had been mustered on the occasion, our regret would not have been very poignant, and our admiration for the bravery and devotion of ALLEN, LARKIN, O'BRIEN and their companions would not have been sensibly diminished. Indeed, if we thought for a moment that they set out to stop the police-van with the intention of abandoning the attempt in the event of armed resistance, or of pausing before sacrificing one policeman, or a thousand, for the success of their enterprise, we should never place their names in our list of patriotic heroes or martyrs.

However, we do not imagine that our opinions on this subject would be indorsed by her Majesty's ministers, and we do not bring them forward as arguments to be addressed to the British Government. We place CONDON'S claim on the strong probability that he was not in Manchester at all at the time, and had no hand whatever in the rescue. There was some terribly strong swearing upon the trial by the Government witnesses, and it may be remembered, that the most pointed evidence was given by a depraved woman who had passed more than half her miserable existence in prison for drunkenness and other offences against the law. The man MCCURRA was sworn as emphatically and directly against as poor CONDON, and yet his complexion becomes as afterwards contended by his prosecutors, and he was released from prison. Taking all these things into account, it cannot be denied by any reasoning man, whatever his political sentiments, that it would be grossly unjust to allow CONDON to suffer any civilized nation should be ashamed, to keep O'MEAGHER CONDON longer in confinement. There is a great deal of honest sympathy felt for him in the United States, the recent action in the California Legislature, and, still more, the action of Mr. THURMAN in Washington, are remarkable proofs of this, and we trust they will not be without their effect. Indeed, it was reported a few days ago, by a New York *Herald* telegram, that the British Government had received to release all the political prisoners, but we have seen no confirmation of it, and we are inclined to regard the story as simply a sensational rumor. However, it may be true, and we sincerely hope it is. After all, the release against which the Catholic heroes had from the fact that the alarm and jealousy she formerly felt towards France have been transferred to Germany since the late war, so it is not likely that the Duke of NORFOLK will suffer fine or imprisonment for assisting German "brethren," or for encouraging ecclesiastics in "opposition to the laws of their sovereign." If he had the will he would have a powerful Prussian subject it would go hard with him without doubt; but Queen VICTORIA, with all her German proclivities, will scarcely play the constable for Kaiser WILLIAM.

THE NEW IDRIA MINES.

In the beginning of this week a telegraphic dispatch was received from San Francisco stating that the protracted and hard-fought suit between Mr. WILLIAM MCGARAHAN and the New Idria Mining Company had been brought to an amicable conclusion. The report said that the mines had been surrendered by their present possessors to Mr. MCGARAHAN on condition of the latter's paying them the sum of one million dollars—four hundred thousand dollars to be handed over at once, and the remaining six hundred thousand dollars to be provided for out of the first proceeds of the mines. All things being taken into consideration, the proposed settlement was not by any means an extravagant one for either side, and was, moreover, to probable that it found many believers in San Francisco. There has not been since any telegraphic confirmation of the report. The persons connected here with the mines strenously deny that any such arrangement has been come to; but their declaration simply amounts to an assertion that they have as yet received no information about it. Come quietly, they are not in a position to authoritatively contradict the statement, and the public need place no confidence in what they say. But when they go farther then mere denial, and declare that no such settlement as that indicated has ever been in contemplation, they exceed their brief in the case, and what is in open contradiction to known facts. It is no secret that for a long time the idea of buying out the New Idria Mines in favor of MCGARAHAN has been entertained by certain parties in the East, and that overtures have been made to that direction. So there is, at all events, some likelihood that the telegraphic dispatches were correct in the chief particulars. We trust they were, for we should regard it as a happy termination of a most distressful and wearying struggle against injustice and fraud.

BISMARCKIAN INSOLENCE.

Prince BISMARCK evidently wants to play the role of supreme dictator in Europe. He meddles in the affairs of every nation in a most insolent manner, especially whenever he fancies himself or his anti-Catholic policy is in any way attacked. And, strange to say, he finds aiders and abettors in every place, who are willing to forfeit self-respect, honor and patriotism for the sake of toadying the great champion of "modern liberalism." BISMARCK'S contempt for America is perfectly notorious, for he takes no pains to conceal it; and yet there are journalists and public men in this country who never tire of speaking about him in terms of the most fulsome adulation. They forget his despotism, his disregard of all national rights, his hostility to republican freedom, because he abuses the Pope and is a deadly enemy to the Catholic Church. Possibly they never analysed their ideas in this manner, but if they had the moral courage to do so, they would find out just what we say at the foundation of them. The latest example of his high-handed intermeddling comes from England. Of course the great Prussian Chancellor would not for the world be openly in the business; there is no need of that, since he can always find creatures mean and bigoted enough to do his dirty work for him. Although he has not succeeded, but there can be no mistaking his influence in the affair, and his presence is plainly visible. Our readers are aware that large numbers of priests have been of late years imprisoned in England for the crime of opposition to the FALCK laws, and many of them, being without means of their own, have been reduced to actual destitution. In England, Catholic sympathies, in spite of Norfolk, having made careful inquiry into the matter, was so horrified at the facts he discovered, that he appealed to his countrymen for funds to relieve the distress prevailing among the plundered ecclesiastics, and he succeeded in directing public attention to their sad case. Money came pouring in from all quarters, and subscription list of every kind was freely promised. The being purely and simply a work of charity, it is difficult to understand how any man with a human heart in his bosom could find fault with it, much less oppose it. But the pliant creatures of Prince BISMARCK are capable of any baseness, and they make an outcry at once against the Duke of Norfolk. If the great Chancellor, the stern man of "blood and iron," wanted to starve a few hundred priests, who, indeed, dared say him nay? Who dared stand between him and his intended victims? It is stated that the attention of Parliament will be called to the movement set on foot by the Duke, and we trust that Gracious Majesty will be called upon to stop it.

Evidently some weak-headed and bigoted fools in England are afraid that Prince BISMARCK will be offended, and they want to show him that they will have nothing to do with relieving the priests whose attachment to their Church has put them under the ban of his anger. It seems to us that these timid individuals will have all their trouble for nothing. Prussia is not popular in England at the present day, and Prince BISMARCK is more foes than friends there. This does not arise from England's having any compassion for the persecuted priests, or any sympathy with the Catholic Church in itself, but from the fact that the alarm and jealousy she formerly felt towards France have been transferred to Germany since the late war, so it is not likely that the Duke of NORFOLK will suffer fine or imprisonment for assisting German "brethren," or for encouraging ecclesiastics in "opposition to the laws of their sovereign." If he had the will he would have a powerful Prussian subject it would go hard with him without doubt; but Queen VICTORIA, with all her German proclivities, will scarcely play the constable for Kaiser WILLIAM.

Baldwin's Academy of Music.

The complete success of Mr. Barry Sullivan's engagement can no longer be doubted. Immense audiences greet his entrance with hearty applause each repetitive evening. The press, without exception, acknowledges that his rendition of the four characters in which he has already appeared, have never been surpassed for scholarly study and artistic finish on this coast, and possibly not elsewhere. We have spoken of his "Richard" and we shall only mention his "Hamlet" and "Richelieu." In the impersonation of "the melancholy prince," Mr. Sullivan displayed much originality of conception and made much new play, giving the stamp of his own mind to the entire role, and although he diverged in many points from long-established usage, and, as it were, challenged his audience to criticism, he was warmly encouraged and the rendering cordially accepted. "Richelieu," in our judgment, however, is the best character he has sustained as yet. If Mr. Sullivan can claim any special merit, it is a careful avoidance of rant or exaggeration, and an honest endeavor to act and speak with the freedom and grace of nature. This expose him to at least one disadvantage, for it is only those who follow him closely and intelligently that can get a proper idea of his genius. There is nothing showy or meretricious about his acting; he does not, so to speak, introduce himself upon the audience, but prefers to work his way into their good opinion by quiet, yet thoroughly polished and artistic, renditions of character, in strict accordance with his idea of his author's scope and intent.

The curative effect of Dr. Hall's Bronchitis on the throat, chest and lungs, is truly marvelous. 7:7 h.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

(Continued from the first Page.)

reference to those workers and sufferers in the old country, and to the duty of sympathizing with them in the hour of their need. The next toast, "Ireland's Future," was responded to in a most excellent manner by Mr. MCCARTHY, who spoke in a hopeful tone of the future of Ireland, and of the duty of Irishmen to do all in their power to assist her in the struggle for her rights. The next toast, "Ireland's Exiled Children," was responded to

ONE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

A paragraph some days ago in THE MONITOR announced the death of John Fitzpatrick, one of the Light Brigade, who died of starvation in England. He had received a pension of sixpence a day, which, however, was withdrawn several years ago, and he endeavored to eke out a miserable existence by riding in spring pageants. Old age and disease reduced him for this or any other work; the only refuge for the disabled soldier was the poorhouse, from which he shrank in horror. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was: "Died of starvation, and the case a disgrace to the War Office."

Spread the news! Spread the news!
Spread the news around!
Of the six hundred
One who has just died
Will to the Light Brigade,
When through the vale of death
Rode the six hundred.

Dead to the right of him,
Dead to the left of him,
Dead all around, for
The veteran knew not fear,
And when the word was said
"Charge!" and when the word was "Charge,"
Shrank not one hundred.

-Of in the workhouse, yes!"
Here is shame by fame,
Poverty by virtue knew
When cannon thundered,
His not to mind, or ask,
His but to carve and die,
And so to answer duty's call
Rich with a host of wealth
That through the years of death
Rode the six hundred.

Hooper his name by day,
Sunday and working day,
Where'er he was called and made,
Name to the nation!
Hooper with sticks and mats,
Sank by disease and pain,
At in Workhouse bed.
Dead of starvation!
Hooper with pride
Thin of the wasting ride
Of the six hundred.
Wife, you are waiting still,
Wife, by the laborers hope,
Where no one has laundered,
Let us with bated breath
Tell how our married in death
Of the six hundred.

What can that horrible hiss?
Of the dread death be?
Well may men wonder,
One of the Light Brigade
Can't be that terrible bird made
Most of short beaks!

Alexandre Dumas' New Play, "L'Etrangere."

Monsieur Morineau is a rich tradesman who formerly kept a shop in the Rue St. Denis under the sign of "The Three Sultanas," for signs over shop doors are still rather the rule than the exception in France. Monsieur Morineau, having retired from business with a fortune of about twenty million francs, more or less, resolves to marry his only daughter to a nobleman. He is first introduced to the audience as a blatant, objectionable old fellow, far too full of health and wine; and he explains the reasons which induce him to invest in a titled son-in-law, just as he would explain the motives which had decided him to buy into a particular stock in the money market. Mademoiselle Morineau asks M. Morineau how he contrived to find a marriageable nobleman for sale, inasmuch as he, Morineau, was not of an age or character to find one's self next to high society. Morineau replies that he purchased the nobleman in question from Count Clarkson, a stranger lady, who resides in Paris, and who negotiates all such bargains and pockets her bounty and her wit. Morineau observes that although he really paid 210,000 for the nobleman, in the shape of a necklace ("de chez Mortimer") which he bestowed upon Mrs. Clarkson, that article of jewelry could not be regarded as the price of his nobleman, but must be rather considered as the grateful acknowledgment of his social obligations to Mrs. Clarkson—L'Etrangère.

The nobleman thus bought and paid for in compliance with the usual mode of making matrimonial alliances in France is the Duc Maxime, and M. Alexandre Dumas has elected rather great pains in the delineation of the character which he (quite new to the stage. The young man is a very curious study, and perfectly true to life, makers it. Pas precisely, yet with a certain sort of naughtiness and chivalry about him; and if his conduct is bad his manners are excellent. He is a nobleman of the most ancient and proud of the higher aspects of French nobility side by side with its scandalous.

The business of the play opens by Mrs. Clarkson (L'Etrangère) sending a letter to the Duchess Maxime, who is patroness of a charity, offering 25,000 francs for permission to drink a cup of tea in her Grace's drawing-room. The Duchess writes in answer that if Mrs. Clarkson can find any gentleman among the friends or relatives of the lamnity to introduce her she will be welcome, not otherwise. The letter is not sealed before the latter read is perused aloud, and then the Duke rises and says, not without a little gallantry, that either nobody else will volunteer for so honorable a service, he himself will offer his arm to the unwilling lady, and lead her in the presence of his wife. The Duchess, thus constrained to receive the adventuress, bends her a cup of tea, and after a brief passage of womanly arms dismisses rather than takes leave of her. When she is gone the enraged wife crushes the cup from which her unwelcome visitor has drank upon the floor, and smashes it to atoms. Then she cries: "Fling wide the house doors to purify the air! all the world may know that the mortals has been on the fire floor, the part of the angry Duchess being played by Mlle. Croisette, the reigning Duchess of the French stage, and that of L'Etrangère being powerfully rendered by Sarah Bernhardt.

Mrs. Clarkson, who had her own reasons for seeking the Duchess, now insists on a return visit; and their second interview is by far the great sensation scene of the play. The Duchess, to whom her husband has been both odious and contemptible, feels her affection revive for Gerard, the son of a former governess, by whom she had felt a girlish attachment before her marriage; and it happens that Mrs. Clarkson, who has saved the life of the young man in Italy, has also fallen in love with him. The adventuress, therefore, warns the Duchess to leave Paris at once with her husband, or to dread her vengeance in case she dares to dispute the love of Gerard with her. In order to show the terrible sort of revenge she could take if aroused to hostilities, she explains that she is the daughter of a slave who has been publicly sold by her father and master, whose property she was, and that she has passed her existence in aiding and abetting a series of murders and atrocities in hatred of mankind at large, considering that she has no affinity with the human family and is a born alien. Gerard she declares is the only human being she ever loved her with love, and she will never consent to give him up to a rival. The Duchess, having calmly heard this fearful account of Mrs. Clarkson's antecedents, defies her, and she was between the two women begins in earnest.

Mrs. Clarkson puts the Duke on his guard against Gerard, and he is thus enabled to intercept a letter in which the Duchess avows her love for her former playmate. This brings about another sensation scene between the Duke and his wife. The Duke offers to forgive and forget the letter if the wife will promise him that some day by repentance and atonement he may induce her to write such words to him. His acknowledges that he has not hitherto appreciated her, because he never knew how beautiful and good she was till now that his eyes and heart were o opened. But it is too late, and, after heaping insults and scorn upon him, she flings him away forever in a hurricane of passion. This scene is the gem of the piece. The Duke, now reduced to despair, determines to challenge his wife's lover; and sends to Mr. Clarkson (husband of L'Etrangère), an American speculator of fabulous wealth, who is passing a few days in Paris, to act as his second. M. Morineau having in vain tried to dissuade him from that wrong will become a public scandal, compromise his daughter and deprive her of her dearly-bought title, determines to checkmate the Duke's move by acting as second to Gerard, thus publicly asserting his confidence in his daughter's innocence. The duel is arranged to take place next day, but meanwhile a quarrel occurs between the Duke and Gerard, which ends outside all risking gallantry, that when Mr. Clarkson arrives to act as second to the latter he finds that the Duke has already been killed by Gerard in a duel. Mr. Clarkson, who is a gentleman of honor, but a savage at heart, then declares that he will himself fight the survivor, and he and Gerard are about to engage when the latter reels and falls in a swoon. Mr. Clarkson, who had her own reasons for seeking the Duchess, now insists on a return visit; and their second interview is by far the great sensation scene of the play. The Duchess, to whom her husband has been both odious and contemptible, feels her affection revive for Gerard, the son of a former governess, by whom she had felt a girlish attachment before her marriage; and it happens that Mrs. Clarkson, who has saved the life of the young man in Italy, has also fallen in love with him. The adventuress, therefore, warns the Duchess to leave Paris at once with her husband, or to dread her vengeance in case she dares to dispute the love of Gerard with her. In order to show the terrible sort of revenge she could take if aroused to hostilities, she explains that she is the daughter of a slave who has been publicly sold by her father and master, whose property she was, and that she has passed her existence in aiding and abetting a series of murders and atrocities in hatred of mankind at large, considering that she has no affinity with the human family and is a born alien. Gerard she declares is the only human being she ever loved her with love, and

The Road to a Father's Heart.

Jacob Bilteens is a young man who lives in Allegheny. He was desperately in love with Amelia S——, and Amelia was cold to fully reciprocate the youth's attachments. Jacob thought it was time to broach the subject to Amelia's father, who was unaware that Bilteens' uncle had died two weeks before, leaving Jake a handsome legacy. The young man, with Amelia on his arm, came into the awful presence of the father.

"Good evening, Mr. S——," said Bilteens, beatiatingly, while Amelia grew scarlet.

"Eh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, screwed to lay before the fatisfied impertinence of Christian mortification, and also the grievous obligation of compelling with the Rural Code; which will be fulfilled from the 8th Sunday in Lent, to the Thursday next succeeding Trinity Sunday, inclusive, both the assembling of the people, before all other things, and the reading of their souls, and they will exhort them to amendment of their lives. Moreover, the only thing that can excuse to the Curate the absence of the young ladies is that they will hold religious exercises in their churches at that time a week, according to what Bull prescribe may deem expedient.

JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

San Francisco, February 2, 1876.

Church Services During Lent.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—During Lent, on week-days, Mass at 5, 6, 7 and 8 o'clock every morning; rosary and spiritual reading every evening at 7 o'clock; sermon at 8 o'clock every evening; Wednesday evening: way of the cross and benediction every Friday evening.

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH.—The Lenten services at St. Francis' church, Vallejo street, will be as follows: Wednesday evenings, rosary, sermon and benediction. Saturday evenings, instruction and benediction. Catechetical instruction will be given in this church on the afternoon of each Saturday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 4½ o'clock.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—Rosary and benediction on Wednesdays; on Fridays, stations of the cross and benediction; Mass on week days at 6, 7½ and 8 a. m.

Spencer Decker, twelve years old, is held in five thousand dollars' bail in Boston, charged with causing the death of Charles H. Prouty, a playmate, nine years old.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN 1876.
For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the WEEK days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday, the 1st of March, till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of light refreshment at night.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed to the diocese during Lent, except on the following days, to wit: the Wednesdays and Fridays, the Ember-days, and the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week; on which days flesh meat is not to be used, except by dispensation from the respective pastors, which they are hereby authorized to grant in cases of necessity to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of fasting.

3. Young persons under the age of 21 and sick persons must be considered as absent during confessions, nor for Nonfulfilment.

4. Every person who shall be guilty of any breach of the above regulations, without a dispensation, shall be considered as having incurred the penalty of mortal sin.

5. Least being a penitential time, the pastors are required to lay before the faithful the importance of Christian mortification, and also the grievous obligation of complying with the Rural Code; which will be fulfilled from the 8th Sunday in Lent, to the Thursday next succeeding Trinity Sunday, inclusive, both the assembling of the people, before all other things, and the reading of their souls, and they will exhort them to amendment of their lives. Moreover, the only thing that can excuse to the Curate the absence of the young ladies is that they will hold religious exercises in their churches at that time a week, according to what Bull prescribe may deem expedient.

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ALL ACCIDENTS, EMERGENCIES, AND POISONS, AND CARE OF THE SICK. By a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Be not at a loss a moment when you can obtain an overruling Providence."

6. It establishes a monopoly of business in the individual employer and the immediate control of parents.

7. The principles on which it is justified will last fly with great force the claim of the Communist to labor and bread.

THERE is a fine distinction between poverty and pauperism, and Cardinal Manning, when recently making an appeal for the Little Sisters of the Poor, pointed it out in the following forcible and beautiful terms:

"Poverty," he said, "was a holy state, which pauperism was hateful. Poverty and innocence were two things that must go together. Poverty was the property of virtue and sin, of crime, drunkenness, of disease, and of the intellectual and moral, which are transmitted from parents to children, from generation to generation. And this pauperism existed under the light of the greatest splendor that the world had ever seen. Pauperism was a plague, an ulcer, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head of England. He was not going to speak of that pauperism, but he was going to speak and call their sins for honest poverty."

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Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
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Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August, 1875. BRO. R. JUSTIN, President.

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No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, or the Spanish language.

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Primary, per month.....$2 00
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Use of piano, extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, or the Spanish language.
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FOR YOUNG LADIES.
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education pursued in this Academy is that of the best institutions for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination are received. The terms are made known on application, and are required to be present at the regular religious exercises.

The scholastic year, comprising two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August and on the middle of June. No deduction will be made for pupils entering after the middle of the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance.

TERMS.

For session (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Washing.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Vocation spent in the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month in Extras.

Select Day Scholars, Primary, first and second grammar Classes.....$1 00
Third Grammar Classes.....1 50
Preparatory and Primary.....2 00
Use of Piano.....1 00
Tuition charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....1 00
For further particulars apply to the Superioress. ja8-tf

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1861 was incorporated, with the usual powers of a literary institution. It has now five departments—the Classic and Scientific, the Commercial, the Law, the Medical and the Academic, while extensive play grounds, with the various gymnastic apparatus, afford ample facilities for healthful exercise.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library of 8,000 volumes and upwards. It has also, practical models of Telegraphing, Photography and Assaying; the latter even is taught in a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions, commences on the first Monday in August and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS.

(Payable semi-monthly, in advance):

Matriculation Fee (paid but once).....$15 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Use of Library.....$30 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Graduation Fee.....$10 00
and the like, no advance made by the Institution for further particulars apply to
REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF TH INSTITUTION will open on the 1st of August, 1875, and will continue on the first Monday of each month.

The object of the institution is to give a good English education, with Classical and Commercial Education, at the lowest possible cost, and thereby bring it within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$5 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of about ten months.....$200 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Graduation Fee.....$10 00
Patients will pay for medical attendance, and supply their clothes, &c.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of anything articles, all such must be deposited.

For additional particulars apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, O. S. F.
1f19

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above-named property, has spared no pains or expenditure throughout the State that the Cameron House should be a comfortable home for Visitors to Santa Clara county, and particularly the students of Santa Clara University. Omnibus to and from the House.
Rates reasonable. ja24-3m

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Dolores street, opposite the Mission Church.

Besides being located in one of the most healthy parts of the city, the Academy has the advantage of a fine yard in which to breathe the purest air, and the social advantages of the young ladies attending this Academy, are such as to enable them to acquire all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies at the present day.

The second year of the Tenth Annual Session will commence January 3, 1876.

TERMS.

For quarter commencing from date of admission:
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$60 00
Half Boarders.....15 00
Vocal Music.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month in Extras.

Primary Classes.....$2 00
Elementary Classes.....2 50
Senior Classes.....3 00
Use of Piano.....1 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the Academy).....10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges.
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

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MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer collegiate honors, will commence the Twenty-sixth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 9, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....$ 00
Washing, per quarter.....$ 00
Physician's Fee, if required.....$ 00
Payments will be required to be made in gold or silver coin, or its equivalent, and in advance, and will be expected at the opening of the session. No deduction will be made for pupils entering after the middle of the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance.

TERMS.

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For additional particulars apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, O. S. F.
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CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
—FOR THE—
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing, bedding, per annum.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....$00
Tuition on piano, per annum.....$00
Use of piano.....$00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, or the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....$ 00
Music, per month.....$ 00
Use of piano, extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, or the Spanish language.
Payments are required to be made in gold or silver coin, or its equivalent, and in advance, and will be expected at the opening of the session. No deduction will be made for pupils entering after the middle of the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance.

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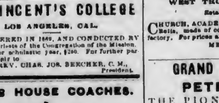
ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $180. For further particulars apply to
REV. CHAS. JOS. BERCHER, C. M., President.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES.



Nos. 27, 46, 48, 97 and 109.

McNALLY & SLATTERY.....Proprietors.

Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable. ap15

TO IRELAND.

My country, wounded in the heart,
Thou'lt find thy death day through thy land
Electric power is rive apart
The thunder-recedes that round thee roll,
And by my burning words spirit!
Thy life from out death-dealing hand,
Till the full splendors of our age
Shame round thee for thy heritage—
As Miriam's by the Red Sea strand,
Clashing proud of psalm, so my hand
Would strike thy harp,
Loved Ireland!

Who flung her triumphs to the stars,
To gladden the dark hearts of serfs and slaves!
While over Pharaoh's gilded cars
The fierce, death bearing waves rolled on:
I can but look in God's great face,
And pray Him for our fated race,
To come in final thunders down,
And, with His mystic radiance, crown
Some Prophet leader, with command
To lead the children of Egypt's band,
And be our hire,
Loved Ireland!

New sources, from higher source,
Men mean the mighty thoughts that flow,
As Alpine glaciers to their course
Stir the deep currents 'neath the snow.
The woman's voice dies in the surfs
Of liberty's everlasting strife,
And the born heart is dead,
The brain that can guide as soon,
And settle with its speed, stronger hand,
Though towering up the path withstand,
Thy golden day,
Loved Ireland!

For I see breathe no trumpet call,
To gather the wandering sons of their;
I only lift the funeral pall,
And bid us God's high height look thine eyes,
Seeing the silver prayer-bell clear,
To the cloister, and the cross on her!
Yet, if in death my heart has erred,
Even with sacrilegious word,
Let me not die,
Loved Ireland!

St. Patrick and the Druid.

After St. Patrick, with the youth Benignus and eight companions, under cover of a garment of invisibility, had safely passed through the ambuscade set for his destruction, he addressed himself to the task of evangelizing Ireland, before King Laeghaire and the princes and chiefs who were there gathered banqueting and drinking, celebrating the great annual festival of the Feis of Tara. Luchat Mael was one of the king's chief Druids or Magi, and he proposed to try his powers of wonder with the Christian missionaries. Those Magi were skilled enchanters, and exercised great control over kings and people. The circumstances and occasion would not permit Patrick to refuse the challenge. When setting out he had said: "I will go forth, my readiness may be manifested before the men of Erin. I shall not make a candle under a bushel of myself, I will see who will believe in me, and who will not believe." So as he led out out with the resolution to manifest himself to the people, he could not risk the success of his mission by thinking that the boasting of the Druid. At the very outset of the display of power, Luchat Mael sought to poison Patrick and thus obtain an easy victory by effectually stopping the mouth. Giving Patrick a drink, Mael dropped poison into the goblet. Divinely warned of his danger, Patrick made the sign of the cross over the goblet, and, holding it upside-down, the ale shared in it, with the poison which he threw out on the ground. Replacing the goblet in its proper position, he again blessed it, and the ale retook its liquid form.

Then Luchat Mael proposed that the assembled company should go forth from the banqueting hall to a pitched battle out, and look up their station outside of Tara. "Let us work miracles," said Luchat, "before the eyes of the men of Erin and the men of China and Japan, it crosses the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and the millions of Europe. From the peaks of the Rocky Mountains to the slopes of New York, through the large cities of the Union, and the millions of Irish people, there is but one grand irresistible sentiment, and that is in favor of Ireland.

But this aspiration for freedom has filled with its maligned victims many an early tomb; it has consigned many an Irish field with the noblest blood of her children; it has filled many a home with sadness, and filled many a felon's cell in England prisons with the sigh of blasted hopes. Too strongly to reach a man's grade; and at last we wondered drowsily.

"Now," Patrick said, "was see this; send it away, if you can." To which the Druid answered: "That thing I cannot do; but by this time to-morrow will I fly my chariot," said the angry Druid, "and sell in my power, and not to good." And then turning to the people, he blessed the plain, and the snow immediately disappeared, without rain, without sun, without wind, at a word.

The Druid, next, by his incantations caused a thick darkness to cross over the face of the earth, which raised the cries of the whole multitude. "Infantile tenebrosi"—"expel the darkness," said Patrick, and immediately that Mael was unable to control the power. So he was raised; but Patrick raised his prayers in the Lord and blessed the sun, and the darkness fled away, and the sun came forth in its splendor.

Then they were for a long time contended for before the king, who then proposed a trial by a certain kind of ordeal. He and both the Christian and the Druid should be thrown into a fire of wood; adding the declaration, that he would adopt the faith whose books should come out sound and uninjured. The Druid objected, saying that he would not go to the judgment of water like him, as he had water for a God," in allusion to the use of water in the rite of baptism. The king then proposed a test by the Irish goddess Tailtiu, and a mutual fortune smiled in triumph on their cause.

Oh how I recall the bitter tale
My heart has been full
Of Roman's deeds of shame and wrong,
Then dark and deep
Have with quivering voice heard tell
Of Irish's fall!
Before their will stagnated might
The Irish people fell,
Till from its bearing steel
Their hearts and lives were dashing eye,
The deadness of that moment
Was the deepest misery high.

But the smoking ruins of Irish homes, the piles of scattered mounds of Irish dead, are the simple records of failure; for Ireland's destiny was still in the hands of Him who ever rules both her and her tyrant.

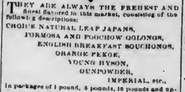
Thus in 1593 comes the tragicfate of Hobart Gordon, a youth of fine bleeding fun and refinement, and this noble youth urged even another struggle on his hapless countrymen. Banished from the halls of Trinity College for his love of Ireland, he, too, found room for his fate cause in the very councils of the French metropolis. Napoleon, then First Consul of the Empire, gave him fleeting promises but no assistance, and when he had doomed the patriot to the gallows; he was hung in the streets of Dublin, the noblest and most honored victim of our nation's desire for freedom.

With the exception of a few faint signs of eruption in the volcano of Irish liberties '48 and '98, these quarters of a century rolled on in undisturbed plunder of Irish resources, in insult to Irish faith and exile of the people; a period when the Irish had an event of happy misery—the Emancipation of O'Connell. A great deal was then achieved, but not all. The aspirations for freedom, the longings of the national heart still throbbed, as it does to day for complete emancipation.

It is not core to pause over the propriety or prudence of the expression given to the cause of freedom by the patriots of '48, when even those of our own time we know that every failure lightens the cross of thraldom; but we also know had the patriots of those desperate efforts succeeded, their names would have been emblazoned in immortal honor on the tablets of our country's history, and a grateful posterity would celebrate their victory with centennial honors, such as now garland the memories of American independence.—*Montreal True Witness.*

Be Sure to Get
Haskell's Teas.
TRADE G S H MARK.
THEY ARE ALWAYS THE FRESHEST AND finest flavored in this market, consisting of the following choice varieties:
CHOICE NATURAL LEAF JAPANS,
JUBILEE AND PONCHOW OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONGS,
ORANGE PEKOE,
YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
IMPERIAL, etc.,
In packages of 1 pound, 5 pounds, 10 pounds and upwards. In store a choice assortment of
GROCERIES.
HASKELL & Co
605 Market Street,
Under the Grand Hotel. SAN FRANCISCO.
Agents for the BOSTON HOP YEAST CAKES. mr4

The Harvest of 1876.
FARMING MACHINERY,
At Cost of Importation.



TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco,
ARE PREPARED FOR THE COMING HARvest with the largest stock of Improved Machinery ever offered to the farmers of California. Also, a full assortment of Vineyard and Orchard Implements, and most just being received from the factory. The best Agricultural Warehouse in the State.

XENIA MOWERS.
Price, $150. Extra Knives and Sections always kept on hand. Weight about 1,000 lbs. Cuts 4 feet, 4½ feet or 5 feet. Has Double-acted Spring to raise, and is the best machine ever used in California.

XENIA AND KIRBY REAPERS.
At from $150 to $200. We have a large stock on hand, and are determined to sell them, regardless of cost.

TREADWELL'S PATENT SINGLE-GEAR HEADERS.
Made by J. I. Case & Co. The best ever sold in California. Ask any man who has used one. We will be thirty of them.

HOADLEY ENGINES.
The new style Hoadley Steam Thresher is the finest threshing engine in the world. Price, $1,700. The standard 15 horse power; Hoadley, $1,650; 12 horse power, $1,350; 10 horse power, $1,100. All with heavy governor gear, and all improvements.

THE WHITEWATER THRESHER.

Written for THE MONITOR.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Hark! high and proud along the crowded streets
I hear the sounds of martial music swelling—
I hear the chime of joy-bells tolling sweet,
And every note they breathe a gladsome tale seems telling;
And sainted saints of auncld men come on,
With prancing steeds and chargers brightly gleaming,
And high o'er men and horse and flashing steel
Old Ireland's Standard shines, Old Ireland's green is seen-ning.

How grand, yet tall, ring out the old-time lays,
Their magic chords a flood of memories waking
Of days gone by—of boyhood's glorious days.
When for an Ireland's sake we watched the day-dawn breaking!

We watched, and searched through tangled brake and glen
To find the chamrock clustering lowly there;
Though well we knew 'twere treason dark to love,
And darker still for him who dared to wear.

But hush! what voice is that? or was it Fancy's dream
That made me think I heard a piercing wail—
A sobbing cry, a shriek it almost seemed,
Wafted from far away upon the whispering gale;
High as the bronze throats here form their strains—
High as the cymbals clang and trumpets call—
That voice rings higher still above the din,
Above the crowd's wild shout, the city's hum and all,

Ah! 'tis no dream nor work of Fancy's power!
'Tis Ireland's voice that utters through the air;
'Tis Ireland sobbing on her exiled sons!
'Tis Ireland's breaking heart that speaks in dirge despair.

For, far away beyond the sea she stands—
Her sons of saints dares echo there to-day!
Her head is bowed, and fettered, chained her hands,
She wails beneath the hated despot's sway.

No martial pomp, no flash of steel is there,
Though few or why did not dare, as oft in days of yore;
No long mustache through her feeble plains,
Nor waft of sword or requiem of the wars that wash her shore.

In chief, hapless land, where freedom reigns no more,
No sons peal forth and pomp is he'r name,
While she can but watch on with hoarsest woe,
Crushed by the tyrant grasp that glories in her shame.

Ireland! my country and my heart's first love;
Ireland! the name of her heart's every throne;
The idol of proud manhood's highest hope—
O! would to God soon there'd be her Freedom atone!

Watch on, and o'er Atlantic's heaving wave
A light shall shine, whose hope will never set
Until the power and land has held them slave
Is blasted through the land whose blood her hands will wet.

Your fame or valor have she forgot, but well
Into a deathless and a curse blow!
And when the hour of vengeance comes at last,
Should strife or will or mood taint our mother's foe!
We'll bring the chains from off thy tortured hands—
We'll heal thy bleeding wounds, tho' deep they be;
We'll plant the green flag on the mountain peak,
And, spite of hatred's worst, we'll say Old Ireland's free!

KATE DOWLING.

Edward O'Meagher Condon.

A mass meeting of citizens was held Tuesday evening, at Irish-American Hall, for the purpose of taking action in the matter of the release of Edward O'Meagher Condon, an American citizen, at present confined by the English authorities, for an offence alleged to have been committed by him in connection with the Manchester Fenian outbreak. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Judge Cooney was unanimously elected Chairman, and M. F. Cummings, Secretary. Judge Cooney, in opening the proceedings, stated briefly the importance of the matter which they were about to deliberate. It involved in principle's not only the rights of one American citizen, but the rights of every citizen who has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. He then called attention to the action taken by the Legislature of California in regard to the matter. After he had concluded, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the California State Legislature for their action. On motion of Captain Rockrohde, the Chairman appointed a Committee of three to prepare a series of resolutions. The Chair thereupon appointed Captain Rockrohde, Francis Tobin and John F. Congreve as said Committee. After a recess of fifteen minutes the Committee returned and reported, through Mr. Congreve, that they had appointed the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Edward O'Meagher Condon, an American citizen, has been confined in Chester Castle since November, 1867, for alleged complicity in the rescue of Colonel Kelly and Deasy from the authorities of the town of Manchester, England; and

Whereas, The most searching proofs exist that the said Condon was, and is, innocent of the charge on which he was convicted; and

Whereas, The Government of Great Britain has refused to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Condon, although the writ has been issued in the case of Legation of the Chief Justice of Ireland, who was perfectly innocent, as the whole case of Condon, declared to General Grant, by the Chief Justice of England himself, the crime of which he was convicted; therefore,

Resolved, His conviction was obtained by the verdict of a jury composed entirely of Englishmen, contrary to law and precedent, which entitled him to a representation of American citizens on the jury; and

Whereas, At the time of his conviction, the English mind was greatly excited against the people of American citizens, which made an impartial trial of one of their countrymen impossible; and

Whereas, The British Government, virtually on the eve of a general election, in the testimony on which he was convicted, and upon which alone his conviction was obtained, by corrupting Edmund Power, a prisoner in the British custody, named Maguire, convicted by the same jury that convicted Condon, and by the basest perjury, at the same time and place. Be it therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, That the Government of the United States has failed to do its duty in one of the most glorious cases ever presented to the world for the majesty of the Union—by failing to protect a citizen of the United States who has given evidence of which he was convicted, the belonging American citizenship under the Constitution; and

Resolved, That in view of the facts above set forth, and considering the long and, as we believe, unjust imprisonment of Condon, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to request his immediate release.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be earnestly requested to urge this matter on the Government, to the end that the gallant citizen and soldier of the United States may be set at liberty, and thus even tardily vindicate the rights of American citizens abroad.

On motion of Mr. Congreve, the Chair appointed a Committee to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, and request him to call a mass meeting of the citizens of an early date, for the purpose of taking further action in the matter. The Chair appointed Captain Rockrohde, Francis Tobin and John F. Congreve. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

It was resolved that copies of the proceedings be forwarded through the members of Congress from California to Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

So prevalent and so fatal has consumption become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet to their marvellous power all pulmonary complaints may be readily removed and restored to health and prosperity by Dr. Sigmund's pure and scientific preparation of Hoarhound—a remedy specially adapted, by its combination, and power to control inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for asthma, and for coughs and colds. Cross & Brigham, San Francisco, wholesale agents.

BENEFITS OF DENTISTRY.

Preservation, Restoration and Replacing of the Teeth Accomplished at a Moderate Expense.

One of the leading requirements of the period, quite as important as the provision of staple articles of food, clothing or other prime necessities of life, is a dental practice that will place within the reach of all classes in the goals of affluence the benefits of the most skillful appliances and perfect arts. It unfortunately occurs that no class of humanity is exempt from a most inconvenient irregularity in nature's provisions, the premature decay of the teeth; but the rapid progress which dental science has made in the past few years, with constantly succeeding improvements in its various arts, has encouraged an extravagant scale of charges, more particularly in the large cities, until the repairing of teeth is to some extent a luxury only enjoyed by the wealthy and the inserting of a partial or full set of artificial teeth, a provision which a large portion of the people in need of such appliances are disposed to defer, either on financial or theological grounds, together and more perfect life. Drs. Richmond and Cochrane, who have recently fitted up elegant apartments at No. 850 Market street, corner of Stockton, are endeavoring to assist in reducing dentistry to a common patronage, by reasonable charges, while at the same time supplying the utmost skill of the advanced principles that is one of the prime requisites to perfect success. Their system of operations, and especially their method of inserting artificial teeth, is on a plan that enables them to place their reputation on each and every operation with entire confidence. These gentlemen are graduates of the most reputable institutions of dental science in the United States, while their diplomas are accredited with the commendations of scores of prominent citizens of San Francisco, who have used the profession of their art and efficacy of their skill.

Drs. Richmond and Cochrane have determined upon the establishment of a great popular business in dentistry, by placing the charges for all orders on a moderate scale, and their business is increasing at a rapid ratio as the test becomes known in connection with the exceptional excellence of their work. All orders for artificial teeth are executed either personally or under the constant supervision of one of the firm, and no work is permitted to leave their rooms not fully guaranteed for superiority. During the practice of these accomplished dentists in San Francisco they have accomplished positive results in the regulation of children's teeth, reducing many cases of painful deformity to perfect symmetry. In the restoration of decayed teeth they have been equally successful, and to numerous individuals they have restored to their countenance a long lease of ease and comfort, so far as effective powers of mastication and comely appearance were concerned, after other practitioners of dentistry had declined the responsibility of the task. Drs. Richmond and Cochrane are among the few dentists who undertake the manufacture of artificial teeth on any description of plate and the system known to the arts, and they are thus enabled to execute orders for work ranging from the lowest scale upward, and to guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Their skill in the filling and preservation of teeth has received unbounded praise, and they are enabled to fill in from a mere toy a perfect tooth capable of fulfilling the functions of the original molar for an indefinite period of time. In short, it is confidently asserted that Drs. Richmond and Cochrane are employing all the advantages which the spirit of the times and scientific skill known to the profession, and offer those advantages to the people of San Francisco at the most moderate scale of charges established in any city in the United States.

The Water Question.

Assemblyman Sullivan's Water bill came up for consideration in the Assembly on Wednesday, and was debated on at great length. Following is the author's speech in advocacy of the measure:

Mr. Speaker—The importance of securing the passage of a bill to give the City of San Francisco a right to secure a supply of water to meet the wants of the present and future population, has induced the Legislature and the Board of Supervisors for a number of years past to appoint committees to report on the best and the cheapest source of supply, and to report on the employment of engineers to report on the best practicable method of bringing the water supply of water and at reasonable rates. At the last session of the Legislature the Democratic State Convention declared in favor of the passage of a bill to give the people the power to vote upon the question of the issuance of the bonds for the purpose of procuring a supply of water. Both the Democratic and Republican State Platforms

THE LEGEND OF GRIMAN HILL.*

The mangled form of moor and stream, red blooms the purple heather's pride;
Here stains the ashes from Ardmen's brow or drops from Idra's side;
They linger, like a child's curse, around the hoary Sorcise;
That only marks the stronghold now where Niall hewed Tyrone.

A princess of the ancient line was she who moved in the circle
And none the Hebert's haughtiest clans lay honor with more pride;
Far northward up the winding Foyle, and westward to the shore
Of that clear lake where shadows fleet and change for evermore;

But none so proud, and none so fair, and none so cold as she.
From either twilight to the Pople that sought the Atlantic sea;
She wore no wealth from her stately manor that the sun had not won from the sea;
But its gray walls crumbled long ago—none knew of her youth it grew.

There sleeps a troop of well-armed horse in the heart of Grimon Hill,
That hark but waited for hostler's call nor the blast of bugle shrill;
By the harvested steeds their warriors wait, all mailed in proof array—
A thousand warriors—till the note of charge be heard at day.

They say that once in the dark era's month a man that knew not came,
And one of the sleepers woke! His sword was like the lightning flame;
For his helm he said; but the feint beat fled, as though from cold steel knew,
And the sleepers woke and the warriors rose, and all stemb-ering to fall down.

O bewitching hour! whose deep, dark curse do scorn with a rage sublime—
With a spell-bound night of love and joy that can not wait its time!
It is by these that the tale of life thins lasting pity.
When the meanest breaks thy darkening spell and plays free for strife.

O soul! whose mystery is the charge thy powers thy passion sees,
Behind the standard of their war, the banner of the cross.
Then with them no the valleys rolt with a strange and solemn flood,
But they charge bold to rescue life that once was bought with blood!

Oppose! O soul! yet thou must call, for love is spell!
And they who know these not—they who know these not—they
Are for away, though near.
Till the world shall be the theme for Erinnon's harp, shall fall thy buried stones
And love shall live, and death shall die, o'er all thine emerald plains.

* County Donegal. † Lough Swilley.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Its Importance Individually and in General—Its Relations to Public and Private Prosperity.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the able and most instructive report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, it is stated that the whole number of convicts admitted to that institution in the year 1874 was 278; and the following statement shows

THE EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS OF THESE PERSONS:

Illiterate, that is, unable to read or write, 62, being 22 30 per cent.; read and write, 216, being 77 70 per cent. Of these 278 there were 74 persons 26.61 per cent. that never attended school, and 195, 70.15 per cent. who attended public schools, and 9, 3.24 per cent. who attended private schools.

Learning, then, did not keep these prisoners out of the penitentiary. Not even the highest degree of education attained in this country is sufficient to prevent the commission of crime. Now let us see what the penitentiary report for 1874 shows relative to apprenticeship as an element in the argument in which we are engaged. Of the 278 persons there were unapprenticed, 230, or 82.16 per cent.; apprenticed and left, 7, or 2 53 per cent.; apprenticed and served until 21 years of age, 12, or 4.63 per cent.

Such an exhibit is really deserving especial notice; we are, however, compelled to pass on to the further consideration of the general question, adding only our conviction that this simple statement illustrates and represents the presence in favor of regular apprenticeship as a means of individual, social and public good.

The youth, that fails to obtain an apprenticeship on account of the combination of workmen in the trade in which he aspires to membership, is therefore deprived of what should be considered a natural, and what ought to be a legal right, to the violation of which he may have no redress, but for which he has just cause of complaint; and society is now wronged in the same sense, because it is made to suffer from the wickedness of a neighbor unjustly shifted labor of the man, and suffers still more by the social disturbance which ensues upon such a procedure. Society should, therefore, seek by whatever means are lawful, to put down some means of warfare that are not yet sanctioned by legislative provisions, to prevent to individuals and to itself collectively the evils consequent on the prohibitory action of the combination of journeymen mechanics.

But the evil is not limited to the domestic and the social circle disturbed by vices induced by enforced idleness, or the example which to labor where skill is not a requisite, and where natural ingenuity has no stimulus. The results of diminishing the number of apprentices is deplorably extensive. It touches the individual, who suffers from a want of permission to acquire an art of which he is capable, and the community suffers of which would insure to him ownership if established by industry and economy; and especially would it lessen, in time, a kind and amount of responsibility which is not often acquired by the unskilled laborer. From the individual it becomes on society (beyond what we have said of the evils of view) by withholding from the state that occasion of just pride which successful art labor invariably creates. The wrong is national in its deteriorating effects, and calls for national prevention.

Before the late civil war in the country, our nation stood only second, and very little behind the first, in her mercantile marine fleet; and wherever the flag of her Union flowed, the number of our ships was best seen the wonder of mercantile men; then were their models and construction and finish the admiration of

MECHANICS WHO PRACTICED SHIP ARCHITECTURE.

Twenty years ago many of our ships of war that arrived at a foreign port were visited with a curiosity, by naval seamen and ship-builders, that showed how worthy of admiration the ingenuity and the mechanical labor of our countrymen had made.

Those ships were planned, their shapes modelled, the timber hewn, and their planks laid by men who had served long apprenticeships under master carpenters, who understood how the work should be done, and knew how to teach others to do that work. Masters and journeymen, all were capable of appreciating the beauty of good work, and in turn each class showed itself capable of preserving that adaptation, but strength, finish and beauty of work which deserves the accomplished mechanic.

Americans who have resided in foreign seaports have not unfrequently all classed, from the king to the mechanic, have sought to obtain an invitation (or at least how willingly they have accepted it) to visit the United States ships of war that entered the harbor, and each American will confess to some national pride when they heard the commendation of people of judgment upon the model, the ship and the mechanical skill exhibited in the completion of every spar.

One instance is recalled at this moment. During the revolution in Italy, in 1860, the United States ship Wabash, commanded by Admiral Lavalette, visited Naples; the harbor was crowded with the largest and best ships of war of foreign nations, and the Wabash was admired by every officer of the different fleets. And the admiral commanding the British squadron seemed to admit that his own ship of one hundred and thirty guns would stand a poor chance against the Wabash of SIXY Dahlgren guns. There was beauty and strength in the Wabash, and adaptation of length and height above water to give her great advantage. And the Dahlgren guns were splendid and dangerous instruments, and they discovered with the game of the other ships in frequent salutes, in a tone that enforced attention. The ship was visited every day by the serious and the understand ng.

But here is another argument. At the present time the city of Philadelphia has stirred up the country to a grand Centennial celebration of the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—

The birthday of the nation. And other nations are invited to share in the great jubilee. How much is the mode adopted by which a proper celebration is to be had? It is of all modes the most patriotic, and of course the most appropriate. It is as attempt to show what advances the nation has made in the brilliant pairs of her independent existence; what she has done to encourage making individual life more valuable by multiplying its comforts, and making national existence more honorable by commanding the respect of nations, and by maintaining a consequence among countemporary peoples.

And here are other nations seeking to show their importance and their means of rivality, or their success as a means of national distinction, greatly—if not entirely very greatly—by an exhibition of the evidence of their success in the mechanic arts. The beauty of the structures erected and being erected for all the cities of the Union; of those indeed in which the grand exhibition of the Centennial is to be held, are offered to the criticisms of foreign visitors as the result of the mason, the bricklayer, and bookmaker will be in the sample of mechanic skill and ingenuity. All American; all following apprenticeships; all showing the result of education and well-directed native talent; all illustrating the importance and benefit of instruction in the acquirement of an art—a trade.

Our visitors, of course, cannot present specimens of their success in architecture, but they will lay before the [requesters of the exhibition specimens of the results of the labor of their mechanics and artists. Diamonds polished and cut by skilled labor, that was perfected only by long apprenticeship. The product of the loom at which the "accuracy to the one thread" before he was recognized as a master. Chronometers that defy the test of regularity and movement and correctness as indicators of time. Watches and clocks that owe the wonderful perfection of their work to the skill of the master, disciplined by seven years apprenticeship.

In superiority in American production of the like kind (if any it here) to more recent, more skilled labor, we have not to be called for its great success to the careful instruction by distinguished masters and the docile disposition of the faithful, ingenious apprentice. There will be

CERTAIN AND MATTER TALENT,

Cred t for superiority of material, credit for special and extraordinary application, but the credit, the unquestionable credit, will be due to the cultivation of talent, the improvement of skill, the severe direction of time and attention, and the reward of honor given when the disciplines of the shop was the natural sure result of such instruction, and the natural, the sure and cause of such powers.

The success of that part of the Centennial Exhibition which comprehends the superiority in workmanship will be due to early discipline, to improvement of time, and to the judicious care of their powers by the apprenticeship.

We must not forget that the Centennial Exhibition is to become a species of international competition, for prizes and medals are to be awarded to the most deserving, and due to genius than to disciplined industry; less to the operation of mind than to the skill of the hand of the artisan has become important to appear where it was not before. There should, therefore, seek by whatever means are lawful, to put down some means of warfare that are not yet sanctioned by legislative provisions, to prevent to individuals and to itself collectively the evils consequent on the prohibitory action of the combination of journeymen mechanics.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1876.

IN GOLD HILL, NEVADA.

Gold Hill, March 18, 1876.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this town was a grand success. The original intention was to have a joint celebration with Virginia City, but the lateness of the season placed the streets in too poor a condition, and the idea was abandoned. The Ancient Order of Hibernians (No. 2) of this place sent the Shefield Guard conducted to have a grand celebration in Gold Hill, and carried out their intention to the letter. Division No. 1 of Virginia City were invited to participate, and voted to do so, turning out some two hundred members, and as fine a body of men as could be seen anywhere.

The procession marched from Misers' Union Hall to St. Patrick's church, where High Mass was sung by Rev. L. Haupts, after which a beautiful panegyric on the occasion was delivered by Father Coleman of Virginia City. To say that it was an eloquent sermon would be doing but simple justice to the Rev. Father. From the church the procession marched back to the hall, where the literary exercises of the day took place. They consisted of an address by the President of the Day, P. H. Keating, Esq., which was full of that spirit of true patriotism which on occasions can so stir up the feelings of an Irish audience. At the conclusion of the President's address, Master John C. McCarthy delivered a "Union Oome Again," in a very interesting manner, after which Master Patrick O'Leary rendered "Self-Reliance," and he, like the previous speaker, drew from the audience hearty applause.

The next in the order of exercises was the recitation of Thomas Davis' celebrated "Fontency" by Miss Julia A. Keenaly. Her rendering of the poem was such as to call forth the wildest applause, and, though but a young lady of sixteen, her rendering of this poem was equal to the efforts of many a professional lady. The poem of the day was next delivered in a very creditable manner by Master A. J. Hyde, and he won for himself much applause. The Oration was delivered by Wm. P. Doyle, and was listened to with wrapt attention.

Oration.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We are assembled this day, the anniversary of Ireland's deliverance from the bondage of the Egyptian monarch, to celebrate the birth day, the name and baptismal of Ireland's patron saint. In every section of this great country are assembled on this day, the sons and daughters of Erin, their hearts beating more glad by the shortened aire of their native land, and their eyes beamed by the reflected purling of Erin's pride, the flag of green, borne by loyal hearts through the arrears of this great and free country, as the signet mark of the Irish race. In the monstrous shops, here we assembled with pride to the memories of our patron saint, welcome to our ears, and welcome to our hearts, as the voice of darling and cousins is welcome to the exile.

On this day it is expected that every faithful son and daughter of Erin will meet to do honor to the memories of the day. Every sober day should be a day of thanksgiving to the Most High for the gift of the great section of the world you are found, but not the less should we remember the land of our birth, and watch for its coming, and that [illegible] prayer that every true Irishman can exercise, for we can confer it upon the land of our birth. Ireland's present condition from its name to its remotest part, is not to inspire us to do honor to Ireland. In the great struggle in which the Irish people are engaged, they are not left to struggle alone. Millions of hearts throughout the world are with them in their struggle, and it was on such of daring and courage in the past that Ireland's hope of to-day is founded. The courage of the Irish soldier has never been questioned in the history of the world, and his name and deeds in the face of an enemy historical proofs of his valor. The Irish soldier is a soldier of peace, and he who has seen can easy either by the land, I am proud to say that I am one of the number who has had the honor of being a parishioner of

THE REV. FATHER O'BRIEN.

Which they can call five and independent—it is the only parish in the city of Philadelphia that is blessed in one grand harmonious body, and roams through the world as one family, and friend resembles of struggling looks very singular in a man who has been a parishioner of another church, and natives as brothers, to friend as strangers and as to the parish of Father O'Brien, and to say for myself that I am proud of the name of being a parishioner. There are aching, through their depressed and sorrowful hearts, that the day will come when we will get it back again. I am satisfied that we should all very much. I am somewhat astonished with the Irish people, that they have not long ago had an inaugurated with the spirit of the people of Ireland, and that they have not long ago become a second nature. How rooted the schemes of the Irish people have become impertinent to appear where it was not before. There should be a

RACKED IN BY THE SPIRIT

England can not do it. Her people are suffering hunger. At one time her soldiers are coming infants on the streets, and her people are starving. Her people are bleeding prisoners from the famous month; and this is the land of which we are to look for help, and this is the land from Home Rule to Ireland. Is it possible, that we are to look for help from the land of the dead? I can't defend its hands with the blood of innocent victims, and its heart with the spirit of tyranny and oppression, and expecting to find any true friendship for Ireland, practice the strength of its oppressed distributed in the British Parliament? I am afraid that those who are expecting help from England will be disappointed. Ireland must help herself. She was also an appraiser in connection with Irish Parliament, and when she was robbed of her liberties, Tom Steuart was called to in take goods to pay. Ireland is to be disappointed if she expects England to come to her aid. She must be her only help—good, and prayers to God. Ireland has been a nation for centuries, and has been a nation for centuries, and has been a nation for centuries, and has been a nation for centuries over other nations of the world, a great deal longer than the United States has been a nation, and she has stood and survived all

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.
March
25—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Lent
27—Monday—Feria. 28—Tuesday—Feria.
29—Wednesday—Feria. 30—Thursday—Feria.
31—Friday—Most precious Blood of our Lord.
April.
1—Saturday—Feria

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 25, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been failing off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. All a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be best appreciable and fruitful.

ADDRESS BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

We lay before our readers to-day a verbatim report of the address delivered by his Grace, the Archbishop, on the occasion of the dedication of St. Agnes' Convent, Stockton. Like all the public utterances of his Grace, it is dignified and unimpassioned in argument, and replete with precious words of wisdom. Every sentence shows how thoroughly the Archbishop appreciates the importance of Christian education, and how firmly he believes it to be the best and truest safeguard of civil society. The authorities he quotes, embracing as they do the greatest minds produced by pagan and Christian civilization, must have considerable influence on the judgment of all who really think and are not mere creatures of prejudice. Purely secular education is not a modern idea, or a newly made invention, for it has been tried and found wanting centuries ago. And so indeed, it is with most, if not all, of the theories and speculations and projects which are now depended upon to regenerate society and introduce the millenium. It would seem as if the progress we are making, and of which we boast so much, even confined to discoveries in arts and mechanics—is, to say, purely material. In everything else we are only swinging round a vicious circle that is bringing us back to the absurdities from which our forefathers escaped two, three, four years ago. Our "science" has departed from the true science its path, where alone certitude was to be reached, and is wandering about in a maze of audacious guesswork. Our "philosophy" has flung reason aside, ignores logic, and is now guided by atheistic prejudices. And all this is done in a vain endeavor to justify the rejection of Christian revelation! It is plain we must retrace our steps, or else we shall bring about social convulsions such as formerly destroyed the civilization of Rome, Greece and the more ancient nations. In Christianity—and in Christianity alone, we repeat—are those principles and those influences which can preserve States and peoples from decay and degeneration, and direct all in the path of genuine progress. Therefore the men who oppose secularism and advocate Christian education are combatting the forces of ruin and disaster, and defending the maxims of patriotism. They are fighting the cause of our country, endeavoring to save our institutions, though the blindness and fanaticism of the present generation will not give them credit for it. It should be the proudest boast of an Catholics that our prisons and priests are to a man on the right side, and that their voices are ever raised in defence of the principles of true liberty and real progress.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.—We have received from the publishers of the *Irish Citizen*, 39 Warren street, New York, a finely executed photograph of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. It is from the gallery of Gurney, and that is testimonial to stamping it as a first-class work of art. The likeness, of course, cannot be called in question. The picture is presented to the readers of the *Irish Citizen* and must prove a most acceptable gift. It is, we believe, the intention of the publishers to shortly issue the photograph of Charles O'Conor. The *Irish Citizen* is a high class paper, and has our warmest wishes for its success. Under the new management it has become a journal that might be welcomed in every household.

The secret of the unpopularity of the trade dollar is found to lie in the fact that it chose turned out at the Carson mint were two and two-and-a-half cents under the standard prescribed by law. The indignation at this discovery can easily be imagined. The Superintendent of that institution explains the "mistake" by saying that his employés were inexperienced! A lame excuse certainly. In consequence there is a proposition now before Congress to abolish that mint, and reduce it to the rank of a mere assay office. It is said that the Chinese were the first to detect the fraud.

The Senate has agreed to the House bill reducing the President's salary to the old standard of $25,000 per annum, after the expiration of the present incumbent's term.

OUR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Catholics of San Francisco, lay and clerical, may point with legitimate pride to the many religious, benevolent and educational institutions which adorn and benefit our city, and which we may regard as so many monuments of the piety, generosity and public spirit of our people. In proportion to their means and resources and opportunities, they may safely challenge comparison with the Catholics of any other city in the Union as to the results achieved and the progress effected during the last twenty or five-and-twenty years. Laying aside for the present the consideration of many things connected therewith that might be discussed with profit, we will today confine ourselves to a few remarks on a subject which has become one of the public questions of the time—the subject of Catholic education.

The position and attitude of Catholics on the vital question as to how their children shall be educated are quite clear and intelligible to themselves, though, unhappily, anything but clear or intelligible to a number of others. In the first place, they cherish no feeling of hostility or unkindness towards the public school or State University, though the contrary is often asserted in ignorance or malice. They prize the knowledge and acquirements which such institutions afford, and are determined to send forth their children to fight the battle of life with at least equal knowledge and acquirements.

They set as high a value on secular instruction as any non-Catholic can; but are convinced that every education embraces something much more valuable than the best fruits that mere secular instruction can mature. They hold that the affections of the heart as well as the faculties of the brain should be disciplined; that youthful training should be moral as well as physical and intellectual; and, in short, that religious teaching is a necessary and essential part of a Christian education, and should therefore never be wholly divorced from it. They believe that it is their duty to provide for their children a safer and better education than that which may be procured in any school or college where their religion is condemned or ignored. Acting on this belief, they have made and are still making many individual sacrifices. Some of the fruits of these sacrifices are manifest in the numerous schools, convents and colleges which have arisen under the directing hand of his Grace the Archbishop, and in the educational advantages which our children and youths now enjoy—advantages so decided, even from a worldly point of view, that many non-Catholics are found to pay considerable sums for the education of their children in these institutions. If no other evidence of superior teaching were at hand, this of itself is

claimed here. The collegiate department, divided into six classes, would be creditable to any educational establishment in the country. The recent examination of the students in classics, natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics pure and applied, English literature and the other branches of a sound English education, gives hopeful promise that many of the young gentlemen who distinguished themselves shall be heard of hereafter. The attention paid to English composition and to elocution is shown by the extensive merit of the essays written, and the effective manner in which many of them were delivered. Sacred Heart College is, in short, a fact. Archbishop Alemany promised it should be, a credit to the city and the State.

We have entered into these particulars to show that the sacrifices of our co-religionists have not been fruitless. Apart from the inestimable benefit of religious training, the students in our schools and colleges, when brought to the rigid test of impartial public examination as to their rapid progress and real acquirements in secular knowledge, are found to be superior to most others, and not inferior to any.

THE NEW IDRIA MINES.

Exactly what we said last week has turned out to be the case with respect to the New Idria mines. They have been sold for the small sum alleged to be paid in installments after the manner most common. It is to the purchasing party we now refer. MR. WILLIAM GARNAHAN, but it is safe to assert the purchase was made in his interest and for his advantage. General B. F. BUTLER and MONTGOMERY BLAIR are the individuals for whom the valuable property has been sold for the comparatively low figure of one million dollars, and both of them have been closely identified as the promoters of Mr. GARNAHAN'S claim. They have been always on his side, and have invariably acted in a friendly manner towards him. If now appears a company has been formed by the work and develop the mines, and MCGARNAHAN'S title has been acknowledged by the voluntary going to him of a large interest in the property. All this has been done in accordance with an agreement made by the respective individuals more than six months ago. Such being the fact, what becomes of the assertion of the 12th claim in the mines of this city that no sale was contemplated, and no compromise even thought of. Why, it was simply a gratuitous assertion, or else a confession of complete ignorance, and in either event it was a deception of the public. We have given this prominence to what might be regarded as merely a transfer of valuable property, interesting alone to those immediately concerned, because THE MONITOR was nearly the only paper on the coast that defended MCGARNAHAN'S claim when it was assailed in sticks and shifts by which the New Idria Company kept possession. We regarded the matter as a gallant struggle against high-handed usurpation, and we knew the strength of a powerful and unprincipled clique of wealthy men. Its almost unprecedented length was a proof of how difficult a matter it is for one, single, weak, ill-supplied with money, to obtain justice by legal means from capitalists who are banded together for their own aggrandizement. If ever the history of the New Idria Company comes to be written by any one who knows the facts and can get the documents, it will furnish some of the most astounding chapters upon fraud, bribery, theft, forgery and general chicanery that ever came under the notice of an intelligent people. But we do not suppose it will be written, for there are too many persons who would prefer to have the whole affair pass out of observation, and, probably, the new owners of the mines will be contented to let by-gones be by-gones.

THANKS.—We have to thank our contemporary the *Alta* for an article on the Irish race, which appeared a few days ago in its columns. Merely as a piece of composition, it was of the highest merit, and showed that the writer was a man of culture and polish. But the kindly and generous sentiment it evinced, so different from what Irishmen usually expect to see in American journals now-a-days, the hearty appreciation of the virtues and patriotism of our people manifested all through it, are matters that call for our grateful acknowledgment.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The *Chronicle* of Thursday, charging the *Call* with pilfering from its columns, says that one of the things it does was an account of the expulsion of "Mr. Bishop of Rotterdam" from Holland. Some future day, we trust, our contemporary will complain of the absence of interesting intelligence about "Mr. Archbishop of Canterbury!"

A very large amount of our space is unavoidably occupied to-day by the Patriot's Day proceedings in the interior, to the exclusion of other interesting matter. We will devote some space to Marysville and Petaluma next week, if our correspondents will only favor us with reports.

J. J. Babcox, late Colzer of the United States Mint in this city, is charged with the embezzlement of between twenty-five and fifty thousand dollars; and it is rumored that his official superiors have so far succeeded in screening him. The political atmosphere is reeking with corruption.

The testimony of C. K. Peck of the firm of Durfee & Peck, extensive post traders, implicates the President and his brother Orville in the sale of fifteen privileges. Many more witnesses are yet to be examined.

Eastern papers laugh at the appointment of Judge Taft to the position of Secretary of War. It seems that his chief claim upon the regard of the President was the delivery, a short time ago, of a violent anti-Catholic speech.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

THE NEW CHURCH AT SAN JOSE.

On last Sunday, St. Joseph's Day, Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany laid the corner stone of the imposing building destined to take the place of the wooden church at San José, which was burned down about a year ago. The ceremony was the occasion of a genuine celebration by the Catholic population, who saw with undisguised pleasure the progress which, in spite of the very unfavorable weather, has already been made on their new church. Long before the hour appointed for commencing the ceremonies, the spires inclosed by the walls of the church, which are already several feet above the floor, was filled with people; and Market street in front was thronged with carriages and wagons, bringing in the residents of the country to the ceremony.

THE PROCESSION.

At 3 o'clock the procession was formed in the schoolhouse, which temporarily serves as a place of Divine worship for the Catholics of St. Joseph's parish. The St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of the parish led the way with four handsome banners, and were followed by the Building Committee and the architects of the Church. The Archbishop in cope and mitre followed, attended by the following clergymen: Fathers Congiato, S. J., Brito, S. J., and Coeta, S. J., of the parish; Fathers Mastiala, S. J., and Accolli, S. J., of San Francisco; and Fathers Varni, S. J., Verzi, S. J., Pinasco, S. J., Legalo, S. J., and Young, S. J., with several scholastics, from Santa Clara College. The building, in which a temporary floor had been laid, was filled to its utmost capacity. It seemed literally that a way was made for the procession, but the utmost order prevailed, and a dejutation of the members of St. Joseph's No. 1 Building Association, with the arrangements and succeeded in keeping back the crowd. There necessary. The psalms and prayers of the Church Ritual. Solemn Vespers chanted at the altar-end of the church, the Archbishop ascended to lay the corner stone, a solid block of freestone, in which a metal casket had been enclosed. The casket contained statuettes of the virgin of Notre Dame, San José, St. Ignatius and Santa Clara, and of the San Francisco Monitor, photograph of the Holiness Pius IX., some coin dated, and a following Latin inscription on parchment:

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Anno Domini MDCCCLXXVI Pontificatus Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Pii Papæ IX. Anno XXX. Regnante in Republica Americana Ulysse S. Grant. Archiepiscopo Sancti Francisci Joseph Sadoc Alemany. Ad laudem et honorem Sancti Joseph Hanc primum lapidem Ecclesiæ Sancti Joseph Benedixit Archiepiscopus Sancti Francisci Joseph Sadoc Alemany.

Petrus Becks, Scotlatte Jose Victorius Modernis. Architectis.
Procuratore Sacræ Expeditionis Californiensis
Antonio Guetti, S. J. Josepho Rubio, S. J.
Francisco Bianchi, S. J. Antonio Varni, S. J.
Rectore Collegii Sanctæ Clarensis
Antonio Maraschi, S. J. Josepho Caballeria, S. J.
Ministris Ecclesiæ Archiepiscopalis
Anno Religionis Restauratæ sexto decimo.

Guglielmo Irwin, Præside Californiæ
Bernardo Murphy, Magistro Societatis Hibernicæ
C. Mecredino, Præside Italorum Archiepiscopi Sancti Francisci
Joseph Sadoc Alemany
Dni. Brydage, Anno Sancti Patricii Præside
Mich. Kenny, Dan. Leddy, Fabrica Moderatis

Which may be thus translated:

In the nineteenth of March, 1876.
Pontificate of the most holy Father Pius IX.
Thirtieth year.
Reigning in the American Republic
Ulysses S. Grant.
Archbishop of San Francisco
Joseph Sadoc Alemany.
For the greatest Church of St. Joseph
This first stone was blessed
By the Archbishop of San Francisco
Joseph Sadoc Alemany.

Peter Becks, Scotlatte Jose Victorius Modernis, Architects.
Procurator of the Sacred Expedition of California
Antonio Guetti, S. J. Joseph Rubio, S. J.
Francisco Bianchi, S. J. Antonio Varni, S. J.
Rectors of the College of Santa Clara
Nicholas Congiato, S. J., Pastor of the church
Antonio Maraschi, S. J. Joseph Caballeria, S. J.
Ministers of the Archiepiscopal Church
P. J. and Bernard Murphy, Masters of the Irish Societies
Guglielmo Irwin, President of the American Republic
Bernard Murphy, Master of Irish Societies
C. Mecredino, President of the Italians
Murphy, C. McMahon, William Abel, J. M. Chabot, Archbishop of San Francisco
Joseph Sadoc Alemany
Brydage and August Sahl, Presidents of the Hibernian Societies
Michael Kenny and John Leddy the Master Masons.

A very handsome silver trowel, of San Francisco manufacture, was then handed to the Archbishop by one of the architects in the name of the builders of the work. The stone having been lowered into its place, the procession proceeded again round the church, chanting the Litanies prescribed in the Ritual. The ceremonies being concluded, the Archbishop addressed the congregation and warmly congratulated them upon the zeal they had shown in commencing so noble a temple to the worship of the Most High. The ceremonies and addition occupied nearly two hours; but, notwithstanding the length of the time, the attention of the vast congregation remained to the end of the Archbishop's address. The contribution of between four and five hundred dollars was made during the progress of the ceremonies.

THE NEW BUILDING

Stands on the ground formerly occupied by the wooden building which was from the Market instead of San Fernando street, and will be, when finished in the most solid manner, by Messrs. Keasey & Lodge after Mr. Lodge's plans. It will be 80 feet front by 120 feet deep, and will have in its centre a tower, which in shape is that of a cross with three equal sides, the fourth having one bay longer and flanked at the end by two towers, each about twenty-two feet square, and a buttressed and strengthened by the highest point. Between and projecting sixteen feet in front of the tower will be a portico of the Corinthian order, supported by four columns and as many pilasters. This portico, however, will not be erected for the present from motives of economy, nor will any third story be built on the towers, but both towers will, it is trusted, be made at no very distant day.

EXTERNAL FINISH.

The walls are built externally by pilasters into arched bays; the corners being plastered in brick, the whole surmounted with a solid moulding in cement, and supported by ills, and having a projection of nearly four feet. The intersection of the arms will be covered with a dome, the upper part of which, however, like the portico, will be omitted for the present, the owner of the building being covered with an octagonal roof.

The interior will be a spacious one of the usual Catholic form of a nave and aisles, which, like the exterior, will be only partially finished four years hence. The nave is 80 feet in length by 40 feet wide, and will contain when the still future completion of the building is effected, 2,000 persons. There are to be no galleries, and the whole will be on the ground floor. The aisles are 12

A STUDY OF FREEMASONRY.

Translated from the French of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

THIRD PART.

[CONCLUSION.]

II.

What are we to Conclude for our Practice.

These, then, are the facts. I have simply pointed out what is said, and what is done in Freemasonry. Do I mean thereby to assert that all Freemason things are anti-Christian, and that all Freemasons are impious? I here make the necessary reserves and distinctions. Yes; there are Freemasons who do not even know that the Church has condemned Freemasonry; among whom, through ignorance," as Pope Pius IX. expresses it, "the false idea has sprung up that Freemasonry is inoffensive, and has no other object but benevolence," philanthropy and morality; and who, not being initiated into the inner science of the Masonic Society, have not the smallest conception, under the grand phrases which are always sounding through the lodges, of the impiety, the war declared against Christianity, the support given to all social and political revolutions, which are the real essence of the Order.

Well, I will address myself to these Freemasons who are still deceived by the high-sounding pretensions of the Society. If it be philanthropy which attracts you, why do you want to become Masons? Be Christians, and that is enough. Does not every species of benevolence exist in Christianity? Is it not Christianity which has taught the world the meaning of the word charity, (1) charity — that fertile virtue, which gives man independence and self-devotion, such as pure philanthropy never equalled? Yes, divine charity carries philanthropy to heights where of itself it never could have climbed, whence new and unlimited horizons are discovered; in a word, Christian charity ennobles the poor human heart to the utmost depths of self-devotion, such as pure philanthropy never knew. Go, divine charity carries philanthropy to heights where of itself it never could have climbed, whence new and unlimited horizons are discovered; in a word, Christian charity ennobles the poor human heart to the utmost depths of self-devotion, such as pure philanthropy never equalled? Yes, divine charity carries philanthropy to heights where of itself it never could have climbed, whence new and unlimited horizons are discovered; in a word, Christian charity ennobles the poor human heart to the utmost depths of self-devotion, such as pure philanthropy never knew. Go, then to the heart of God, and without seeking aside any of the purely human motives to love one another, she gives it the love of man as ideal as pure, as fertile, as infinite, as the love of God Himself or humanity.

And especially! To make men more virtuous! Certainly, if this pretension be a genuine one. Christianity could not but approve of it; for it is what she seeks herself, long before and long after the Freemasonry. But let us be a little more explicit. How is morality understood by them? I do not mean by such or such a degree among the Freemasons, who has never been initiated into the different degrees of the Order, and never will be; but by real Freemasonry, and by its chiefs whose words I have quoted. It is a morality which dispenses with every kind of religion; a morality without God or any form of worship; in other words, Freemasonry wishes to live without prayer, without altars, without God, and without Christ on this earth.

Well, what is this doctrine, it is be no practical Atheism? Do not, therefore, let us hear of any more pretexts.

You have to choose between one of two things. Either you know what Freemasonry really is, or, kept down in its lower grades, you will never know. Therefore, either you labor effectually in the work of Freemasonry, or you do not. In the first case, you act directly against your conscience and your Christian faith; in the second, what business have you there? It really needs an era of philosophical despondency like the present to forgive such glaring contradictions, or understand such extraordinary inconsistencies.

If you are a Christian, then do not ever set foot in those lodges under any pretence whatsoever; or even, if you happen to be a man of a serious turn, and consequently an enemy to these ridiculous phantasmagoria and magnificos in printers, keep away from them; or if, seduced by their watchword and your good intentions, you have been induced to join them, withdraw yourself as quickly as you can. In spite of you, a work is carried on in these lodges which is radically anti-Christian, lamentable for the welfare of souls, and the interests of all order and morality. How many times have we not the sorrow of seeing, alone at hand, its fatal results!

How, in a general way, do people gain into these lodges? A young man of a warm heart, pierced, ardent, generous, has some friends a little older than himself who have already been received by the Masonic propagandas.

"Why shouldn't you come with us?" they exclaim. The young man hesitates at first. "What do you do there?" he inquires. They describe their gatherings in glowing colors; they boast of the object of the society, the friends, the good cheer that you meet with. They talk to him of philantropy and progress; little by little they draw him on by fine words. He yields at last, and consents to go to with them once to see what it is like. There he is caught, and the first step taken, the initiation has received, the links of the chain tighten around him, and if he should ever wish to leave with some religious principles left, very soon the spirit which sustains the lodge will infuse itself into his mind, all faith will depart from his soul, and all religious observance from his life.

And, in fact, in the daily practice of life, what do we see? That, among the immense majority of the members, Freemasonry takes the place of all religion; that the men who frequent the lodges are never to be found in Christian temples. The lodge takes the place of the church. It is all at an end with more faith, no more prayers, no more Gospel, no more sacraments. For them religion has ceased to exist.

These vague aspirations, this morality without God, these vain ceremonies, these empty symbols, suffice them, and very soon they are content to have no other religion and no other worship. Should they be initiated into some Masonic function by charge, and decorated with some insignia, it is a thousand times worse; the bonds are more drawn tighter and tighter, the estrangement from every description of religion increases, the lodge absorbs them forever; and when the hour of death comes, when the family, who have not ceased to interest themselves in the safety of their souls, too often, alas! their entreaties are in vain.

I have seen the most inexplicable instances of this obstinacy in men, who were, nevertheless, touched by the zeal and affection of a good priest, inclined by him to return to Christianity, and to whom nothing was wanting but that last step, that one act of faith, that necessary adoration of Jesus Christ; but no, the secret sense of their resistance was always the same — it was there, and nowhere else. Freemasonry had made them its prey; its heavy yoke was on their souls, and they dared not, even on their death-beds, throw it off, and be once more free. How many Christian families know that I am saying now what is but too strictly true, and owe to Freemasonry alone this supreme sorrow!

For us, pastors of the flock, it is certainly no small sorrow to see in this century so many souls, so fit to become good Christians, and so disposed to be, yet estranged altogether; from us, and seeking, in vain and simply falsehoods, the light, the virtues, the progress of which the Saviour of the world is the fertile source, and the only real and powerful Inspirer.

What misery, said what a subject of bitterness is it to see so many among those we love waste their strength and lose their lives in the vain struggle to build without God and to fight against Him!

I here conclude this study of Freemasonry. I have done it without bitterness against individuals, but not without a profound sadness at seeing the deplorable descent of so many of my countrymen into that religion in the bosom of which they were born, and the powerful Organization which exists in the world to promote either unbelief or religious indifferentism. What causes me also much inconsolable sorrow is to see, in consequence, so many generous natures and such noble efforts thrown away; men of sincere good will deceived in their object; the progress of the world going the wrong way, in direct contradiction to its true interest; the increased division, in fact, instead of the union of humanity. Ah! this temple of unity, this fraternity that you wish to build, my poor deceived brethren, it exists; but it is a building raised by the hand of God, and not by the hand of men. Its foundations are not laid on ruinous essences, but on the rock, on faith which is as firm as it is fertile. It is the great Catholic Church, Master than all, you will find your place marked there. The temple of God invites all men to take shelter in its walls. Jesus Christ has closed for you as well as for us. He is the Saviour, the illuminator of all the human race. Come then to Him. Work for Him with us; for to partake in building without God and against God, is rage. It — is the Divine Word itself — is a labor which will be in vain, barren, and is an attempt as vain as it is culpable:

"Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam."

(1) It is impossible to repeat too often that Freemasons have declared here to reason or to be one of the least essential characters of Freemasonry; it practically nothing can be so little charitable as Freemasonry. A very fine Pastoral, recently addressed by Mgr. Amat (the Father), to the clergy of his diocese, on the subject of Freemasonry, in the name of "Grand Orient de France," Freemasonry, according to the last Article of the Constitutions, has philanthropy as one of its main objects. But with the exception of our "House of Refuge" (of which the Pastoral says, with reason, that I wonder that they should be mentioned at all in a Masonic Feast), I see nothing whatever which attests the manner in which Freemasonry exercises any form of benevolence." See the Univers & Monde Réview, t. ii., p. 183.

Some "Capital" Questions.

Every now and again, by official fits and starts, we hear mysterious allusions to the investment of English capital in the United States. Why there were there. That is all that is required; we are told — only that and nothing more. It is possible that the people who promise such things are innocently led to believe in their own fables, as we have sometimes known to be without much reflection. If they reflected with a zeal according to knowledge they would appreciate the popular incredulity, and share it. There was peace in Ireland from the enthronement of William to the declaration of Irish Parliamentary independence. Did British capital flow in? British capitalists petitioned the British monarchy to destroy the Irish capital that was growing, and to restore factories flourish, so that they best the English. And the British Monarch solemnly assented the British petitioners, and at the end of all he like power to destroy the manufactures were of Irish people. Accordingly the English king and capitalists did destroy them. That is the advantage Ireland obtained from the investment of English capital in peace!

When Parliamentary Independence was declared, of course British capital could not think of flowing in. "Who will stop that enormous, [illegible] Burke and the British capitalists shook their heads at the "more judicious" distribution of business now indeed to join them, withdrew yourself as quickly as you can. In spite of you, a work is carried on in these lodges which is radically anti-Christian, lamentable for the welfare of souls, and the interests of all order and morality. How many times have we not the sorrow of seeing, alone at hand, its fatal results!

How, in a general way, do people gain into these lodges? A young man of a warm heart, pierced, ardent, generous, has some friends a little older than himself who have already been received by the Masonic propagandas.

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POST-TRADERSHIPS.

What a Veteran Army Officer Knows About the Traffic in Them.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 4.)

In probing for news at military headquarters yesterday a *Globe-Democrat* representative met with General McCook, the most genial and accommodating of General Sherman's staff. General McCook (General by brevet) is an old army officer, "grown gray in the service," who has seen, perhaps, a score of years of active military life, a large share of which has been devoted to teaching Lo the efficacy of powder and ball, and the beauties of civilization, at one end the same time. He has traversed the territory from the headwaters of the Missouri to the Rio Grande, time and again, and having been so long engaged in frontier service is generally regarded as sound authority upon all matters relating thereto.

"Your long service on the frontier may have given you insight into these post-trading transactions that will prove of interest to the public, if you should see fit to make any statement pertaining thereto."

"I confidently expected the exposures, and knew that it must come sooner or later."

"Do you mean to say that the frauds alleged were known to you?"

"Yes, to me and to every officer who has held garrison duty to perform in the West, for several years past. It is not a matter of secret among the people, nor could it well be to them, that the widespread corruption should have been exposed."

"But in your opinion does the corruption extend beyond the post-tradership at Fort Sill, which is alleged to have been purchased away?"

"There are 193 posts yet to bear from, and none secured the reserve have not begun to come in yet. Dropping the question of fact, you can plainly see that Fort Sill is in this game of barter and trade that has been going on? Does any one presume that this fact affords the only corrupt exception, and that a rule of honest management as to tradership prevailed elsewhere? Why should Fort Sill have been alone chosen for a transaction of the character alleged, when other posts may do as readily manipulated by those at the head of the War Department?"

"These are all grave questions, no doubt; but, General, let me understand. Do you believe that the public sentiment demands that to have been engaged in by the Secretary of War stand to other posts other than Fort Sill?"

"Do I believe so? Yes, I do. Nay, I think I might with propriety say that I know so. Now that this investigation has been commenced by Congress, it there is really a desire to oth matters to the very bottom, let them send for the post-traders in all quarters, and there will come to light dozens of corruptions as will dwarf the case already revealed into nothingness. Take up but the entering wedge, which, if given the force uncensure, will rend the entire system of post-tradership to its very foundation."

"The matter of appointing post-traders, then, lies with the Secretary of War?"

"Entirely. Formerly, the Council of Administration at a post — this Council was made up of the three officers next in rank below the commanding officer — chose a man for the position of post-sutler. Their selection was a mere matter of form, as they had a reputation for honesty that be valued; one who was their equal, and with whom they could associate on terms of equality. This selection was approved by the commanding officer, and the matter was then promptly referred to the War Department, the appointment was made."

"What is the process now?"

"In the year 1869 Mr. Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, a most reputable gentleman, recommended a man to me for the post-sutlership at Fort Laramie. The candidate had a foundation of good words spoken for him; his case was considered by the Council of Administration, was approved by the commanding officer, and was duly sent to be appointed. He came to St. Louis, and, procuring a stock of goods, and a wife to keep the Fort, but, before he could become settled in the new position, along comes a Mogul gentleman and buys the post-sutler in his pocket, upon which the value was scarcely any."

"Was this a representative from the War Department?"

"Precisely. But the officers, with one accord, maintained that they had some rights in the premises that should be respected, and took steps to uphold the man whom they had recommended. The case was laid before General Sherman, with the customary promptness, issued an order upholding the first appointee, and leaving the latter to prosecute a recourse save through the War Department."

"And did that terminate the matter?"

"By no means. Tole may be properly said to have been the commencement of the trouble between Generals Sherman and Belknap, which is due, as much as to anything, the present location of army headquarters in St. Louis. The issue of this simple case for the post-tradership of Fort Laramie involved the principle that the world is to be told that, because there is a scrimmage in some country corner, British capital whose has flourished — whose has been and on them — which has gone to Turkey, Egypt, anywhere but to this poverty-stricken country — has no word of those Irish millions in the Irish banks.

"Now, gentlemen of the press and gentlemen, what do we want with British capital when we have Irish capital enough, and to spare, and is not forced in industrial enterprises? True, it is laid up in hoards in banks, which carry off Irish capital to London, to be paid into the security of Irish legislation, and this wealth remains in the hands of Irishmen, rivaling those of England, and often surpassing them. Then came the Union, and Irish capital no longer had Irish security — it had the security of the English Parliament — and it had been taught to know that that amounted to when its factories were destroyed and its exports blockaded? Where, then, was the use of Irish capital, as regards capital? Not British capital — for Ireland has plenty, and to spare. What then? Simply the solid security of an Irish Parliament. — *Dublin Irishman.*

The head of the Scottish house of Murray, generally known as the Duke of Atholl, a young man of thirty-six, holds one dukedom, two marquisates, five earldoms, three titles as viscount and twelve as baron, twenty-three titles in all; six more than any other nobleman in the United Kingdom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Parties having work done at his store may rely upon it being done correctly.

Shop open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mrh-1m

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

UNRIVALED IN QUALITY AND PACKAGES known to weigh.

Dupont's superior Mining (or saltpetre), in kegs of 25 lbs. each.

Dupont's superior Sporting, Rifle and Mills brand, in kegs of 25 lbs. each.

Dupont's Canister, grain, FF, FFF grain.

Dupont's Musket, F, FF, FFF grain, of superior brand.

Dupont's celebrated Diamond grain, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

(Continued from First Page)

turnout was very large and respectable, and the En mel Guard, Capt. Dan Williams, made a fine display, not only in numbers, but in their manly and dignified bearing as they marched in couples through the streets, after the banners of the different societies, to the Shaslog Rink, where the oration was delivered. The procession formed in front of the Catholic church, and marched around the square in the following manner:

Grand Marshal—Wm. Mahoney.
Asst. Ls. Lynch and John Doherty.
Irish Union Cornet Band, 18 members.
Hibernia Engine Co. No. 3—Capt. Wilbers, 30 in uniform.
Rank—Chief Usher, Nicholas Sweeney, Marshal, 16 small boys with banners.
Carriage containing President, T. Leonard and Orator of the Day, R. T. Orr, Fresch. 6
Carriage containing clergy. 2
Carriage containing "Maid of Erin," bearing representatives of the noblest Marys of Ireland, and four young ladies representing the four Provinces. 5
Carriage containing 4 young misses, representing the four Provinces of Ireland. 4
Rank—Catholic Benevolent Association—47 members in regalia, trimmed with gold lace; Michael Marcell, Marshal.
Ancient Order of Hibernians—40 members, with green regalia, trimmed with silver lace, P. Curran, Marshal.
Citizens wearing badge of St. Patrick; M. O'Boyle, Marshal.

The exercises at the Pavilion consisted of an Address by the President, T. Leonard; Oration by H. T. O'Connor, President, of San Francisco, and a Poem by Miss Mary Sullivan, of Oakland.

Singing by the pupils of the School of the Holy Cross was well executed.

The address by Mr. O'Connell Fresch was logical and well delivered.

IN BODEGA.

At an early hour on the evening of March 17th, the hall in Bodega Corners was filled with a large and appreciative audience, anxiously awaiting the commencement of the literary exercises, given by the Bodega Dramatic Society, in honor of Ireland's patron saint. The following programme was well presented, and rendered by the orchestra; Comedy, "A gentlemen from Ireland;" Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen;" poem: music by the orchestra; oration, The brother, by Master B. Quinlan, was a model of Irish patriotism and eloquence. We have heard competent judges say that it was the ablest prod uction ever produced in the town of Bodega. Mr. Quinlan's delivery did not detract from the merits of his composition; for every word was distinctly heard in all parts of the house, and the ovation he received as he closed was a most flattering one. We feel proud that such a small town as Bodega can justly boast of so much talent as much larger places.

IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated by our Irish fellow-citizens with a parade and flags and banners to-day. The Ancient Order of Hibernians turned out in full war regalia, and made a creditable appearance.

IN THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St Patrick's Day in the morning" was dark and dreary, but after a heavy shower the sun shone on these time honored Shrines and flags and banners to-day. The Ancient Order of Hibernians turned out in full war regalia, and made a creditable appearance.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was duly observed at the same time as the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British, one hundred years ago. In Washington and other places South and North there was the old time commemoration of Ireland's patron saint.

Conversion to the True Church.

The Galveston (Texas) Catholic of March 5 says: Our conversions to the true Church from the Millerite shape of the Protestant Protestants are manifested to Old Episcopacy. In Texas may justly claim a prominent place in that line, to clearly demonstrated by the return to the fold of many wandering sheep and prodigal sons. The celebrated missionary priest, the Rev. Father Manucy, after a laborious and fruitful mission in Rev. J. A. Forrest's district, Galveston county, after preaching eight days at Lamar, went to Bernardsville, and two days at Yellow-stone, where he was most successfully laid the foundation of distributing the Bread of Life to 120 communicants; to a number of whom had for years professed their religious desires. On the same occasion thirty-eight adults were baptized and received into the Church. Thirty-eight converts in a single mission, and in a sparsely settled country! This is certainly a sign of the times worthy of notice. We call to it the attention of those who are always ready to ring the death-knell of the Catholic Church. Further we consider that Father Westinger's success at Lavernia is by no means unimportant, but is only seems so though the Church, in Texas is slow here, we do certainly live a little longer. It is mentioned some months since that the congregation of St. Mary's in this city, numbered at that time two hundred converts from the various Protestant sects. Since then about a dozen more have been added to the fold, and others are preparing to imitate them.

Mrs. Belknap's Wretched Plea.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: Mrs. Belknap said a day or two ago to a friend, who relates her conversation, that she did not consider her self a criminal or that she had done any thing partic ularly wrong; at least she did not feel that she was committing a great sin when she used her friends' positions, as "But," said she, "if I have sinned, others have doubly sinned; if I am guilty of crimes, others are guilty of double crimes."

She went on to say that she had done only what others had been doing for years, who were not near many people in her place would have done far worse than she, and need their influence to the fullest extent. The conviction is of Mrs. Belknap says that Mrs. Belknap and her friends make no secret in their private conversations of these things. According to their admission the practice is one of long standing.

Mrs. Belknap says that her case is of little importance compared with the situation of the others. The names of prominent men are threatened as having secured offices for their friends through the influence of their presents and their money. Mrs. Belknap says that astounding facts will be brought to light if the Committee are at ious for them, and that she is for them deserving the deep condemnation that has been heaped upon her by the public.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

— The Italian Ministry have resigned, and their opponents have been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

— The Pennsylvania Delegation to the Democratic National Convention is instructed to vote for Hon. J. S. Black for President.

— Advices from Panama to March 18th say: The new Bishop of Panama was inaugurated last Sunday with ecclesiastical pomp, as is usual on such occasions.

— A heavy snowstorm occurred in Rome last Monday. Advices from San Sebastian repeat announce that a fearful hurricane occurred in the Province of France and along the coast of the Mediterranean.

— Augustus De Young, of San Francisco, arrived at Berlin a rrived on Wednesday from Toronto, and claimed possession of his police, saying that he was pursued by a secret combination of gamblers and thieves. He was locked up as insane.

— Caleb P. Marsh, the gentleman who gave the testimony that implicated Belknap in the fraudulent transactions at the Fort Sill Indian Agency, has consented to return if guaranteed a free person, which has been agreed to.

— The President has nominated ex-Congressman Stephen J. Field, of California to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, the nomination of Associate Justice Wilkins Carter, and the All Appointees of Utah by the previous Administration in Congress reconfirmed Coghlan's appointment.

— Congressman Piper, by authority of the Committee on Commerce, has reported for favorable bill to relinquish the Marine Hospital property now in Washington for the use of a better home, and to sell the private residence of the House.

— The Commissioner of the General Land Office has rejected the survey of the Pueblo lands of California, and directs a new survey, in conformity with a decree of the District Court of California. The survey of the new survey will be made and the additional acres of land secured.

— It was announced in the House of Lords on Monday that the negotiations with France and Turkey in regard to the affairs of Egypt were at an end. The French Government did six to ceding full control of the Suez canal, which England considers indispensable.

— The arrangement for the sale of the New Idria Quicksilver mine to Montgomery Blair contemplates the formation of a new company by the latter, in which McClatchan will have a large interest, and in his control private parties will be made to buy McClatchan by the New Idria officers six months hence.

— King Alfonso entered Madrid on Monday morning. He was received at the gates by the municipal authorities. The King entered at the head of 10,000 troops. The Queen was seated in the Gala-coach and the triumphal cross was presented to Her Majesty. In the afternoon a salute was given in the Artillery Park. Addresses, congratulations, bull fights and a theatrical performance closed the day. Many were and three were killed in the bull fights.

— Piper has introduced in Congress a bill making it mandatory upon Collectors of Customs to appraise the invoices of a new company by the latter, when McClatchan will have a large interest, and in his control private parties will be made to buy McClatchan by the New Idria officers six months hence.

— On the afternoon of the 22d inst about four o'clock, *Pilot Jr.* powder, blowed to it a mill of the Iron Powder Manufacturing Company, at Hastings, about 20 miles in the northern section of Marin county, with great violence. Four men were killed outright, and their bodies were blown to pieces and the buildings in the immediate vicinity were completely shattered. Nearly every one of the remains of victims could be collected or white to identify them. Coroner Doherty and others went to the ground for inquest around. The explosion is thought to have been caused from too great friction in running a powder mill and not compensation.

"O wad some power the gift to gi'e us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eyes, lackadaisical look, as she walks along the street nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along the street with a slow and measured step. The pink and white cheeks and the cherry lips gone. The once sparkling eye dimmed and sunken. The luxuriant tresses of the once warm, crimped locks are now thin and scanty. The form once full, round and graceful, is now angular and lean. What is that which is hurrying the fair one to premature decay? Is it not the consuming fire and unquenchable thirst for alcohol, and also slower but how she may ward off many maladies to which she is exposed by a residence in California. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and be assured of speedy relief. Price of Advice, $1 (in gold coin) in any address.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra $4 @4 12½ ₰ bbl. Superfine at $3@3 50.

WHEAT.—Average shipping, 1,600 ctls, was quoted to Liverpool at 8s 11d, 9s @ ctl. Yesterday the receipts were 1m. 1d. 9s @ ctl. Yesterday the receipts were 1m. 1d. 9s @ ctl. Yesterday the receipts were 1m. 1d.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

"With the skies of the cross on my forehead, as I kneel on this cold dungeon floor,
As I kneel as poor Nell, reverse-d father, with no one to hear my last prayer,
With my hands bound behind me, my head bent, my hope or thought of release
From the death that at daybreak to morrow is stare me straight in the face.
I have come to you the Battle of my boyhood—the fields here as' one of my youth—
As' one of this crime of my manhood I'll speak with the same open truth.

You can read in the war our people's for ninety good years, as' their toil
What fruit was to have but of mountain fragrant toil good wheat-bearing soil;
'Twas their hands raised in the walls of the cabin, where our children' we born as' bred,
Where our wordin's as' cheerin's as' merry, where we raised and hovered over our dead;
We were honest as' fair in the landlord—he paid him his rint in the day—
As' it wasn't our fault if our hard sweat he squandered, cheated, as' stole away.
In the Parliament, as' the rest, of course, as' others in corpse, Government,
That no tongue could raise without bringin' a token in an honest man's face;
But the day came at last that they worked for, when the occasion, the manshion, the hand
They should hould but in thrust for the people, in their manes passed away from their hands.
As' our place, sir, is, that is nacion—for many the years
Of our history that parsecuted, when
Under on the good soil he hoped for—
The cold fists' our parsecutors—black tool for it—where
throttle or arms can't position
Sent the hot lov'ing eyes lingering on the form
—What was I to do?
Am I thought, I'll go spake to the new man—I'll tell him of me as' of mine!
The tyrant, The' poor old Home his money, and maybe
hould for a time—
But the accumulated that bought the thief's pen—
Sure appeal to his pity for paper that meld.
I chased him in homes as' in offices, wherever I thought he'd be met,
I offered him aid, he'd put on a—but on, 'twas the land he must not get!
I prey'd on man only to God pray—my prayer was ignored and derided,
As' what mattered how ever in my poor right was, when the law was on his side?

I was young, as' but few years was married to me with a time that I did—
When she sang the sold songs of our country, every
Her voice strongly suggested
'Twas often with pride that I watched her, her soft
Pure Irish beauty, as' her
As' I thought to myself in her red lip, as'
I wondered the song of her joy.

What, father, have patience a while, let me wipe
The sharp drops from my brow—
What, father, I'm not to see him; but I tell
For I have words to say to him!
Master myself? Yes, I know it; but the story is
Of the years of need,
Father, your only son home is—see to the
Of the years of need, as' of
What, his threatened—he cannot see—he cannot
Tried to afford in the peace
That his father—yes, for more than 'twas his, sir; I
hold him so up to his face!
Let the bitter—I'm entitled from me in manly the
fight for my own.

As' a beggar, with three helpless children, out on the
wide world thrown,
As' I have would soon have another—another that
could not be spared,
Than that I should be as' slave—but no, I'll not
until they do agree dared!
For my wife is in her grave before me lay dead, as' he
Still they war'kit!
As' as I'm kneelin' before you, to owe no or
share of the guilt,
I laughed hell in Kildare by force, I didn't mind much
What I said,
Like a corpse in the barn, on a bundle of straw
with a head
Wrapped in my veins boiled to madness—do
they'll see that a man is dead?
I thrashed him once more—'twas the last time—as'
I gave that night like a log.

Yes, I did it; I shot him; but, father, let him who
make bare for the lord
Look in it, with they come to judgment, for the
hand that fired on my breast
Did I choose it? Not they pricked it, that left
him unprotected world on the sod.
Let him who has children, as' sisters, I appeal
to the bad they love
For the justice I never got from him, for the right
to their being a dog to me—sors.'' He did die, his mother witnessing his dying agony-
sion, and sweetest, herself don't know he was fair!

WHAT CRIED MRS. MARSH.

Fashionable Life in New York and in Washington.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel]

Ex-Parkies passed through the city yesterday en route to Kokomo. Knowing that he had spent much time at Saratoga as correspondent of this paper, the undersigned applied him for an interview on the subject of the late Secretary of War and his successor, and the women who had brought about the crisis and the change. In an informal interview the following facts and fancies were gleaned from the genial little gentlemen:

"Did you know Mrs. Marsh?" asked our reporter.

"Yes, very well, sir. She lives in a most beautiful brown stone house on Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue and Central Park. For years Marsh and I had the finest suite of rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Her carriage and footmen are the most stylish in the Park."

"And the lady herself?"

"Beautiful, sir—one of the most stylish ladies in New York. She is petite in stature, and has a head of silver hair that Mother or Washington would have envied. All the ladies in New York go to the wild oats Marsh's gray hair. She wears it pompadour, and displays it with pearls and diamond dust on all ball occasions, and, goodness! when she rides in the Park or promenades at the theatre! but don't tell those people sirree!"

"The Marshes are rich, then, Mr. Perkins?"

"Yes, Caleb Marsh is a rich man. They don't live on less than $50,000 a year, but never have wells in New York. To be sure, Mrs. Marsh never cared for high society. She went in a respectable but in a second-rate set—a set of moneyed aristocracy, and was happy. The husband of Mrs. Marsh and live in opera boxes and at the big public balls in winter—and when they can be the focus of fashionable excitement and the center of wonder. Poor Mrs. Marsh never enjoyed that. Mrs. Marsh, she seldom went with her husband. Caleb must always occupy a box and stand around the outside of a ball room, while Mrs. Marsh generally appeared in society's brightest circle, and was always found in the richest of Worth's dresses, but hanging on the arm of some dashing county beau. She liked to be admired by gentlemen. She had no lady friends—didn't want them; but when it came to young beaux, why, Mrs. Marsh just took them right away from the young ladies."

"Perhaps that was the trouble between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap?" suggested our reporter.

"Yes, that was just it. Mrs. Marsh was stylish, but personally cold and selfish. Mrs. Belknap was not so stylish, but she was full of sentiment. Her figure was well rounded; she always wore low dresses, and with her personal charms she could and did win gentlemen away from Mrs. Marsh, who only had the use of her stylish ways and beautiful and costly toilettes. Mrs. Belknap was a widow. Everybody said, 'old Baker is dead—how his wife will grieve!' And she did shine. She mourned two months and went to Europe. She laid siege to every man she met, and came back somsant was ever cuff on bonnet than she was. Belknap hadn't seen much good society, and he fell a victim at the first fire. And she brought his ruin."

The Conversion of Dr. Ratisbon.

In 1842, on the 6th of January, a certain Alphonsus Tobias Ratisbon came to Rome. He was the son of a wealthy Jew in Strasburg. Having terminated his studies in his native city, he went to Paris to study philosophy and law in the Central University, and concluded his course by taking his degree as Doctor of Laws. There he made the acquaintance of a young Roman, who, no doubt, induced him to pay a visit to the Eternal City before he settled in the world. On his arrival he renewed his friendship with his former friend, and was introduced to his brother. This brother was a good Catholic—a fervent, practical Catholic. At first sight he conceived a strong friendship for Ratisbon. There was in the Jew a frank, generous, gay, witty disposition which rendered his society entertaining and pleasing. His new Roman friend recognized this and appreciated it, and he consequently felt a desire to convert him to the only true Roman religion. His conversation constantly turned upon the subject, but the only answer he received was that the impregnable Jew was, that it was impossible. Numerous friends joined in the assault. A Jesuit Father took his turn, but to no purpose. Numerous friends joined in the fray. A secret Father was also brought to bear upon him, but he remained unconverted. He would not listen to reason. He would not hear of it. He would not be persuaded. He would not be convinced. He would not be converted. He would not be anything but a Jew. He would not be a Christian. He would not be a Catholic. He would not be a Roman. He would not be anything but a Ratisbon.

Mr. Justice B——— was scarcely less exasperated than the rest. He was determined to be obstinate, and on one occasion compelled the owner of a corn-mill in the vicinity of the Cork Court house to stop the working of his mill, as the noise disturbed him. The mill-owner obeyed the order, and, as the judge omitted to give him permission to resume his work as the commission of the Assizes, he kept his machinery idle for several months, and then brought an action against his landlord for the loss he had sustained in consequence of his order. The excellent but irritable judge was the only wearer of the judicial ermine to have been thoroughly frightened, and his terror was occasioned by the following circumstance: There is, or was, some ten years ago, in the town of Navan, a half-crazy blacksmith, named Mick Cahill—as history a disciple of Vulcan as ever wielded hammer. Mick was in the habit of periodically absenting himself from his native town and in a numberless of his cure spots, a long lagged visage, who was popularly known by the sobriquet of "Big Biddy;" and on his return after each disappearance, he was wont to narrate his "bravels and adventures" to every one who was generous enough to give him a drink at the price of his story. A perfect Munchausen in his way, Mick's stories were often highly entertaining, and indeed, he was a good-humored fellow enough, except when his "fighting fit," as he termed it, came upon him, when he was perfectly ungovernable, and a dangerous opponent, even for the muscularly built Mick. On his return from one of his mysterious journeys he announced that he had spent the previous night in the house of the Lord Chief Justice, as a guest, breakfasted with him in the early morning, and, in the midst of which the voice of the judge could be occasionally heard, transmitting his orders to the cook in the larder of the court before him. But this was no story to be told to ordinary ears. It was a true, fine stalwart fellow; but Mick Cahill was a giant in strength, and before he was overpowered by numbers he had laid two of his opponents to measure their lengths on the stern pavement of the floor. He was finally carried by the legs and arms on to the west-table, kicking and cursing as vigorously as a true Irishman could curse and kick. The judge commanded the policemen to leave Mick alone to his fate, in order that he might bear his sentence—a command which they very reluctantly obeyed, for they knew the terror with which the judge inspired Mick, and sooner did he find himself erect then, with another shout of victory, he sprang upon them and error from the table, tumbling them over the barristers and attorneys who were seated around it. Then he began to demolish the benches as best they could, and with prodigious and energetic power he laid open into the outer seats. The clerks vacated their seats, the reporters abandoned their desks, and the judge, pale and trembling with fear, escaped to the door behind the bench, where he breathlessly held, while the victorious blacksmith danced a wild dance on the now empty table, and volunteered a fight all the prize fares of the world for a pint of whisky. The terrified judge, with unemployed Mick's next overnight guest, he was upon himself, rallied out the police to "let the madman git!" and ties on their heels (by the way, being police fees), but Mick refused to go until his valuable chapeau was restored to him, when, having received it at the respectful hands of the bewildered judge, he placed it jauntily on his head, and, with a flourish of his cudgel, and a whistling "The Fox-hunter's Jig," and disappeared from Cavan for another month. The judge was a magistrate, among the many other offices he held there, and he could not help thinking that Mick's visit to the kingdom of Rhin, he met and repeatedly conversed with Ratisbon, and was, with a coterie of pervious, Too case created considerable amusement in the Roman Court, for Mick volunteered to repeat his statements upon oath, and there was now person in the assembly who did not wish to hear them, but when it came to young beaux, why, Mrs. Marsh just took them right away from the young ladies."

"Perhaps that was the trouble between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap?" suggested our reporter.

"Yes, that was just it. Mrs. Marsh was stylish, but personally cold and selfish. Mrs. Belknap was not so stylish, but she was full of sentiment. Her figure was well rounded; she always wore low dresses, and with her personal charms she could and did win gentlemen away from Mrs. Marsh, who only had the use of her stylish ways and beautiful and costly toilettes. Mrs. Belknap was a widow. Everybody said, 'old Baker is dead—how his wife will grieve!' And she did shine. She mourned two months and went to Europe. She laid siege to every man she met, and came back somsant was ever $300,000. Mrs. Marsh says Mrs. Belknap caused scandal in Europe and disgraced herself. But Mrs. Bower was too smart to be caught in any scandal if she was engaged in it. No widow in a play ever flourished like her as soon as the grass grew on Colonel Bower's grave. But failing to marry a fortune she came home and made up her mind to scoop in a Cabinet Minister and make a fortune. Any smart rebel woman can carry off an honest man—if she sets about it. Belknap hadn't seen much good society, and he fell a victim at the first fire. And she brought his ruin."

A Wild Irishman.

For the sake of its interest we take a passage from "Random Recollections of an Irish Reporter," by Thomas P. MacCathie:

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The Alleged "Intrigue" with Rome.

In a letter to the London *Times*, Dr. Pusey says: "The late lamented Bishop Forbes and myself had framed statements on the true relations between the Anglican and the Roman and the English Church. Our statements represented the theology which the Anglican communion had received from the Fathers. Could they have been approved by the Roman authorities, they would have enabled us anyhow not belonging to the faith; the large popular system which it has issued with its own hands, and the unquestionable hints of the policemen to re-arrests its head gear—a desperately dilapidated old beaver hat, which had once been very white in its crown, and was on extraordinary large brim, which, in the laugh a policeman gently removed it with his baton, and no sooner had he done so, than Mick, with a wild war-whoop, knocked it down over his eyes, and whole fisticuffs commenced, and Mick took to his heels once more, and was not heard of for a few days longer. In a long conversation, that evening, with a coterie of pervious enthusiasts, whose zeal for his conversion knew no bounds, he solemnly laid bare the real state of his mind and heart on the subject. There were three strong reasons why he did them, he said, which, though she spoke not a word to me, seemed so full of compassion, and softness and love, that my heart was penetrated and filled with anguish for my sins, and so ardent desire to be reconciled with my God."

Thus was he discovered by his companion, who, yielding to his entreaties, took him to a Jesuit Father. Nothing was wanting to the conversion of that whilom, obstinate Jew. He was now by one grace, of which Mary had been the agent and the bearer, a fervent, docile, humble, valiant soldier of the holy Catholic Church. He was soon ordained and did with gentlemen away from Mrs. Marsh, who only had the use of her stylish ways and beautiful and costly toilettes. Mrs. Marsh was a widow. Everybody said, 'old Baker is dead—how his wife will grieve!' And she did shine. She mourned two months and went to Europe. She laid siege to every man she met, and came back somsant was ever $300,000. Mrs. Marsh says Mrs. Belknap caused scandal in Europe and disgraced herself. But Mrs. Bower was too smart to be caught in any scandal if she was engaged in it. No widow in a play ever flourished like her as soon as the grass grew on Colonel Bower's grave. But failing to marry a fortune she came home and made up her mind to scoop in a Cabinet Minister and make a fortune. Any smart rebel woman can carry off an honest man—if she sets about it. Belknap hadn't seen much good society, and he fell a victim at the first fire. And she brought his ruin."

The Conversion of Dr. Ratisbon.

In 1842, on the 6th of January, a certain Alphonsus Tobias Ratisbon came to Rome. He was the son of a wealthy Jew in Strasburg. Having terminated his studies in his native city, he went to Paris to study philosophy and law in the Central University, and concluded his course by taking his degree as Doctor of Laws. There he made the acquaintance of a young Roman, who, no doubt, induced him to pay a visit to the Eternal City before he settled in the world. On his arrival he renewed his friendship with his former friend, and was introduced to his brother. This brother was a good Catholic—a fervent, practical Catholic. At first sight he conceived a strong friendship for Ratisbon. There was in the Jew a frank, generous, gay, witty disposition which rendered his society entertaining and pleasing. His new Roman friend recognized this and appreciated it, and he consequently felt a desire to convert him to the only true Roman religion. His conversation constantly turned upon the subject, but the only answer he received was that the impregnable Jew was, that it was impossible. Numerous friends joined in the assault. A Jesuit Father took his turn, but to no purpose. Numerous friends joined in the fray. A secret Father was also brought to bear upon him, but he remained unconverted. He would not listen to reason. He would not hear of it. He would not be persuaded. He would not be convinced. He would not be converted. He would not be anything but a Jew. He would not be a Christian. He would not be a Catholic. He would not be a Roman. He would not be anything but a Ratisbon.

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But the murderous weapons were baffled after all. During the delay created by their refined tortures they were surprised by a troop of Lord Douglas' horse hastening to the scene. (The corps of gentlemen at arms strongly suspected of treachery, and was often with pride that I watched her, her soft Pure Irish beauty, as' her
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MRS. EUGENE KELLY.

Mrs Eugene Kelly.—We are pleased to notice the arrival in the city of Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York. Mr. Kelly is the head of the firm of the same name, and on his boy bearing his name (in erecting which he showed his confidence in the future of the Republic) and he has interests in this and other properties in Savannah ever six hundred thousand dollars. He is a representative self-made man, who by industry and integrity has made for himself a fortune and a name.—*Savannah News.*

The Parisi Relief.

The devotion, self-sacrifice and sublime heroism exhibited by the women of Ireland, in every struggle which their native land maintained against the detested foreigner, are matters of history. The heroines who rushed with their husbands and brothers into the red breach at Limerick, found worthy successors in the devoted maids and matrons, who, a century later, braved the red-headed ruffians of black-hearted George," as they swept in their career of murder and rapine over the doomed land.

Nor in the annals of mankind either ancient or modern wanting in our own day, for never may be said of her sons, Ireland never yet produced a race of braver, purer or more devoted daughters than the proud-spirited women of the west, who, in the face of foreign tyrant and native traitor, by word and deed, nourish that sacred fire of liberty which all the powers of darkness leagued with England have for centuries failed to put out yet.

Well may our Mother lead be proud of her daughters! Well may her true sons cherish them in their heart of hearts!

We shall speak to-day of one well-authenticated occurrence which took place in Ireland during the dark and troubled days of '98. We give the facts of the story as they were related to us by a valued friend of ours by a deeply-interested eye-witness of the tragedy—Rev. Father John Halpin, the P. P. of Robbes, in county Wexford, where the shocking event transpired. Father John was, at that time, a divinity student and also a captain of the United Irish-men. He was the first priest ordained in Ireland since the passage of the "Penal Laws." The hero of the story, Charles Halpin, was his cousin and a fellow-parishioner, under another relative, the celebrated Michael Boylan, afterward executed at the Thatch, Dundalk, and whose gallantry of death was a sore disaster to the best men of Wexford, across which, under Holt, made that wonderful forced march from Wicklow to the Boyne.

The heroine and mother was a near relative of Lord Gormanstown. She was a most refined and accomplished lady, and devotedly attached to our country. She had become captivated by the sterling worth and manly attributes of a true-hearted lover of Irish liberty—Charles Halpin, of Nobber—and married him. Their son Charles, or, as he was affectionately called in Irish, "*Chaleter ban Oi Halpin*," was in all respects worthy a descent from such a noble sprung. Six feet in height; strikingly fair, as his name implied, he was the best wrestler, hurler and pike-driller, as well as pikemaker, in the country.

The Halpins were celebrated antiquarians in true; and the beautiful wrought-iron gates of Whitehead, Rebood and Rebaldron, are still pointed out as monuments of their artistic skill. Fair Charles Halpin had long been what in those days to denominated a "sweetheart," and one morning in spring of 1798, his house was surrounded by a troop of Colonel Frail's Black Horse Cavalry, and himself arrested by the brutal commandant, who swore that "if he found anything in the shape of a pitchfork on his premises, he would hang him from the old tree before his door." The undaunted young man replied to this threat of the Orange bully: "I defy you, sir." The search was immediately instituted, the Colonel himself throwing his arm to the golden epaulette in a heap of coals in his eager search for pike heads. At length a trooper struck the butt of his carbine forcibly on a broad flag covered over which ran through the forge, and the hollow, metallic sound led to the discovery of the pikeheads of pikeheads which were stored therein. "*Chaleter Ban*" was instantly dragged to the nearest tree. His mother, the noblest of women would melt the heart of a savage, pleaded for the life of her noble boy. He is dragged, she hastened her darling son to close his eyes to such a horror. And when she saw his loving eyes lingering on the form of his distracted betrothed, and a thought that he hesitated entered her brain, she actually helped to adjust the rope round his fair neck, and kneeling before him, pointed to the ladder at the tree's root. Kissing and with her two blessing hands, pushed him appeal to his glorious fate. Then the lower tempter was not to be thus baffled. With an ingenuity worthy of a fiend incarnate, he turned his weapons against the very chains which were intended to be used for the defense of Christendom. Such time the villainous proposal was received, and such time rejoiced with scorn.

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THE FOX-HUNT.

stand together, sportsmen all!
Hunt together, hunt together!
Unite the hound's whooping ring
Peals cheerily through Croker's glen;
And hark! what a burst they sing!
Hunt all together, hunt together,
Now together, sportsmen all!
Ride together, hunt together—
Hunt all together, Riddell fair!
All together, sport together
Hunt all together, sportsmen all!
Let stout or powder our dogs
Straight he's made for Baltinglas,
Off together, sportsmen all!
John Sportsman, sportsmen all!
Ride together, hunt together—
United stand divided fall—
All together and Ride together!
See that bitter from out the covert,
Hauler, Pinder, are all there!
No close one shout, the parish would corner,
Ride together, hunt together—
Forward, forward, sportsmen all!
Ride together, hunt together—
Hunt together, sportsmen all!
Up together, all together!
Echoing hunt from rocks and caves
See the bounds like shadows fly—
Hear that cheering, sportsmen all!
From all together, joined together!
And a general success together!
All together and Ride together!
Oh! another fall, another!
Hunt together, hunt together—
Hie to Dunrosa. See how they war;
Your wings and spurs never more spare,
For each he strives for all Daisy's owner.
That Huntsman all together!
Hark to the cry and Ringing shout!
Look, how the hounds in a body yonder glow—
"Mount Ida-ara!" is the sweetest "note"—
Hunt together, sportsmen all!
All hark! Who has to the ground—
No! Doncella has lost—noble hound!
Hunt together, hunt together!
New leased together, all on together!
Hunt Daisy's death! Look yonder!
For Aeneas's bed his course he steers;
Oh, make for the Ocean Mackey,
As Clubhouse gives pilots and hooks he avers.
Now, sportsmen, all together!
Flout on the spot, quick from each lash,
Hunt together, hunt together!
Hunt all together, sportsmen all!
Hunt together, hunt together!
Hunt together, sportsmen all!

—Sir Samuel Ferguson, Q.C.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— The Hon. Mrs. John Rose, of Rhadenberg, daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Ashbrooke and Parnell has been received into the Church.

— It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death on the 19th February of Mother Mary Clare O'Brien of the Convent of Mercy, Nenagh.

— The Holy Father has ordered the preparation of an apartment in the Canonica, or Canon's Palace, contiguous to the Vatican, for the use of Cardinal Jodokowski.

— His Holiness the Pope gave an audience a few days since to a number of new and not seen; but, Michael, with all my desire to serve you, I cannot do it. Your name in Westminster are coming in freely. It is proposed to place a special box in every Catholic church in your town, for the purpose of receiving the contributions of those who may choose to subscribe to the fund. It is expected that the foundation stone of the Cathedral will soon be laid.

— Tuesday last, members, or novices of the Order of St. Francis Assisium, were recently admitted to the cloisters in the chapel of the Novitiate, Merrion Square, Dublin. Eleven Sisters are destined chiefly for hospitals of the Franciscan Order in New York and New Jersey. The poor sick are the special objects of their care. Like these, they are of the Franciscan Sisterhood, but especially Germans and Irish.

— The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty has made the following changes in the clergy:—Rev. Philip King to the curacy of Mullagh, Rev. Patrick Dunne, Dunsandle, to Crossetough; Rev. F. Conaty, C. C., Kilconnell, to Ballinamore, vice Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, to Kilnegray; Rev. Jas. Cunnane, C. C., Ballaghaderreen, to room of the Rev. P. Conaty, to be Professor of Rhetoric, Philosophy, students from St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

— Sister Mary Joseph, of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the world, Miss Mary Sullivan), departed her life on the evening of the 23rd, February, at the family residence, Lee county, Ga. Sister Mary Joseph was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America when the community of St. Joseph.

— On the 21st February, Miss Isabella Jolly (in religion Sister Mary Michael) daughter of William Jolly, Esq., of Churchward and Ballyhegan, made her religious profession at the Convent of Mercy, Tralee. Dr. Moriarty, Most Rev. Dr. Durrien, Bishop of the diocese, performed the ceremony.

— Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, on the occasion of the golden anniversary of his birth on Saturday, February 26 h. He was called upon and warmly congratulated by many distinguished guests. He remains in excellent health, and in May next will celebrate the golden anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

— The Rev. P. V. Skelly, O. P., died at the convent of the Order in Rome on the 11th ult., after a protracted illness. Father Skelly was a native of Ireland, having his mission at the Black Abbey, Kilkenny. He was greatly esteemed, and his exertions in the restoration of the Dominican Church and monastic structure were worthy of all praise.

— The following changes have been made by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy:—Rev. William Downes, Castlemahon, to Rock Hill; Rev. T. Kelly, Rock Hill, to Castlemahon, and Rev. Jas. Hayes, Castlemahon, to Creagh. Rev. D. O'Keeffe was ordained on the 20th ult., and has been appointed Catholic Curate of Fedamore.

— On Wednesday, March 8th, Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D.D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., conferred the Holy Orders of pri

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.
April.
2—Sunday—Passion Sunday.
3—Monday—St. Francis of Paula, Confessor (April 2).
4—Tuesday—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
5—Wednesday—St. Vincent Ferrier, Confessor.
6—Thursday—Feria.
7—Friday—Seven Dolores of the B. V. M.
8—Saturday—Feria.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
TWO ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 1, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for neglecting or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. Thus we would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

The anti-Chinese movement continues to develop itself. It is now engaging the attention of all our California newspapers, irrespective of politics, and of all classes of citizens without regard to creed or race. In short, the movement is a genuine and spontaneous outburst of feeling on the part of the Caucasians settled on this coast recognising the imminent danger in our State which lies hidden beneath the steady and insidious encroachments of the coolie tribe.

We are to have a mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, on Wednesday evening next, at which the Governor will preside, and the interior towns will hold similar demonstrations as soon as may be convenient. The upshot, we suppose, will be that a number of strongly-worded resolutions will be forwarded to Washington, and that some sort of a deputation will be got up in Congress about the matter. But what will come next? What will follow this oratorical display? Nothing whatever so long as the Radical faction remain in power; and the sooner and more thoroughly the people of California, at once put this fact the better it will be for themselves.

The "party of great moral ideas" have taken up the "universal brotherhood of man" as a distinctive principle of national policy, and they are bound, for consistency's sake, to act up to it. According to their at present and repeated declarations, a Chinaman has just as much right to come to this country and earn a living here as a German, Frenchman, Englishman, Italian or Irishman, and they will not discriminate against him in legislation any more than they will against either of the others. They make no account of a common origin, a common civilization, a common religion, or of the facility with which all Caucasian races blend and fuse into each other, so as to form but one people, in a few generations. They will not listen to arguments about the intolerance of the Chinese, their unwillingness to adopt American manners, their obstinacy in clinging to their own customs and traditions. Nor will they pay heed to remonstrances about the Chinaman's filthy habits, immoral and debasing practices, and total absence of living, disregard for all sanitary regulations and contempt for all our institutions. "One man, especially a foreigner is as good as another," is a maxim which they have elevated to the rank of a religious tenet, and they regard it as a complete answer to all protestations.

The radical organs in this city have belligerently claimed that we have no redress to appeal from Congress, and they do not tell us whence we are to procure it. There is not the least use in our Legislature, much less in our Board of Supervisors, enacting small regulations for the purpose of obstructing the Chinese in their financial pursuits, or compelling them to do business after the fashion of those who surround them. The, though laudable in intent, has unfortunately the air of persecution, and will by no means advance our cause here or in Washington. The BULLETIN was truly to the true source of our annoyance, and from its derogatory or queendment alone have we any remedy to expect. That must be the main object of our attack, and let us not flatter ourselves that we shall have easy work in overthrowing it. The Eastern capitalists and merchants are half crazy about the "Oriental trade." They imagine that China is a veritable mine of gold, which can be worked with immense profit by American commerce. For its advantages, real or suppositious, as they may be, we are afraid they are quite willing to sacrifice the happiness and prosperity of the whole Pacific Slope. Besides, they really have no adequate idea of the mischiefs inflicted upon us by the influx of the Chinese, and they imagine our complaints are founded upon nothing better or more accessible than mere prejudices, or, at the very best, an aversion to competition with cheap labor.

The Democratic party have undoubtedly smarter opinions on this matter and other things of a kindred nature. They do not believe in the "universal brotherhood of man," but in the superiority of the Caucasian over all others on this globe. They maintain now, as they always have done, that this is a white man's country and a white man's government, and that there is no illiberality in keeping out any uncongenial race that threatens to come hither in sufficient numbers to imperil our society and civilization. The Chinese undoubtedly do threaten both in California at the present time, and there is no telling how far they may not extend the plague of their presence. If we could secure the appointment of a Committee to come out here and honestly investigate the Chinese question, it seems to us there would be good prospect of obtaining some revision of the obnoxious treaty. It should be well understood in Washington that the people of the Pacific Coast have not the remotest idea of permitting themselves to be martyrized and their civilization to be blotted out by a horde of Mongolians for the sake of upholding the maxims of the "purity of great moral ideas."

HUNTING A BISHOP.

Prince BISMARCK is out after the game o which he is most fond. He has hunted a bishop near half of Europe, and at length forced him to take refuge in England. He has run other bishops and a very large number of priests into the welcome prisons of the German Empire, of which Kaiser WILHELM is head jailer. He has deprived a yet larger number of ecclesiastics of every degree of the means of living, and is trying the experiment of reducing them to starvation by the slow process of starvation. After all, he is tormented by the fear that he will not succeed, that when there is not a Bishop or priest in the world, and the very name is forgotten, the Catholic Church will be as strong, as respected and as unbending as ever. His fears are manifested in his abhorrence of the sending opposition from any quarter, in the coarseness and brutality of his utterances on of the Catholic party and all belonging to it, in the tenacity with which he clings to office and power, in the severe punishment which he gives to fanaticism and infidelity because they are opposed to Catholicity. Of course we know he will not succeed in his wicked designs. He may suppress, he may persecute, he may create schisms, but he will never expel the Church from Germany, nor even loosen its hold upon the hearts of the people. The Bishop of Paderborn, the latest victim of BISMARCK'S fury, is a prelate beloved by his own flock and respected by all classes. His piety, his charity, his apostolic gentleness, are everywhere in Prussia even as household words. Rumor said and his Imperial master say he must be Bishop of Paderborn no longer because he is too Ultramontane to suit their ideas. They have deposed him, and are resolved to punish as treason any attempt on his part to govern his diocese except after the spiritual interests of his flock. His answer is, in substance and effect, that he holds his ecclesiastical office through the grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, not by the pleasure or good-will of either the Chancellor or the Emperor, and that their deposition is altogether null and void. He will continue to rule his diocese, and to instruct his priests and comfort his faithful flock just as if there were no such persons as BISMARCK and Kaiser WILLIAM in existence at all.

This, according to Prussian law, is treason and contumacy, and a prison awaits the Bishop of Paderborn if he can be caught. Some short time ago he passed out of Prussia and settled in Holland. There he thought he was near enough to his people to transact his business. But BISMARCK complained, and demanded that he either be delivered up to the police or be driven out of the country, and, as Holland had not the spirit to resent this tyrannical pressure, the hunted prelate was ordered to quit within fourteen days. He obeyed, because it would have been vain to make resistance, and sought refuge in England, where he remains at present, fully resolved to fulfill he duties as far as lies in his power. Beyond doubt he will be protected. His letters will be opened in the Prussian postoffices. All persons suspected of holding communication with him will be narrowly watched. None of his addresses to his people will be permitted to be read in the churches. BISMARCK will elect another bishop—that is to say, he will select some poor, wretched, apostacised ecclesiastic, and send over to him the ecclesiastical buildings and revenues of Paderborn. The Catholics, however, do not believe in Prince BISMARCK'S appointing power; they do not believe he ever received a commission from the Almighty to ordain prelates of the Church; they will never recognize the intended "bishop," but will hold him to the utmost abhorrence. So, in the end, the despotic Chancellor will gain nothing by his bishop-hunting. The Church will triumph, no matter how long or bitter the struggle may be. If BISMARCK read history aright he would know this well enough, and to would think it errant folly to engage in the work of prosecution.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Although only a sample of the many gratifying tokens of esteem we are constantly receiving of the course pursued by THE MONITOR, we select the following for publication, because it was written by a lady whom we have never seen and who resides in a far-off State—Mrs. Isabella S. Crough, of 169 Porter street, Detroit, Michigan. The letter from which the extract is taken was written to her nephew, Charles H. McCurrie, of the firm of McCurrie, Weber & Co., 113 Post street:

"I was afraid you would not continue to send it [THE MONITOR], but I have received it so far. I should miss it very much. I love to it like an old friend who comes to me once weekly."

LADIES, if you want to purchase millinery goods of the latest style and of the best material, go to M. A. Reiche's, 38 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House.

AN HONORABLE ACQUITTAL

Some months ago the ecclesiastical difficulties which have made the Church in town of Callao in Ireland unhappily notorious, were the cause of a disturbance which newspaper accounts magnified into a sanguinary riot. It cannot be necessary for us at this date to recapitulate the details of the struggle between Father O'KEEFFE and his bishop for control of the parish church, because it is only fair to presume that our readers know enough about the matter already. But we may say that the contest was one of rebellion and contumacy, nearly amounting to heresy on the part of the misguided priest, and one of most gentle and forbearing exercise of authority on the side of the bishop. There has been no case tried in open court for many years that gave the public such an insight into Catholic ecclesiastical discipline, or whereby Church vindicated the wisdom, clemency and justice which animate all the relations between the Church and her erring children. Jurists and judges, the reverse of friendly to Catholicism, were forced to confess that Dr. MORAN'S position had given him no unfair advantage over Father O'KEEFFE, and that the matter at issue between the two had been discussed and decided as freely, legally and honestly as it could have been before any lay tribunal in the world. If such the case, and we hope, it could be only be found in the excess of forbearance shown by the Church authorities.

In a down at least of law suits the foolish old man who set his ecclesiastical superiors at defiance, endeavored to create schism in a pious community, and caused grave scandal to the whole Catholic world, was ignominiously defeated, although he was supported by the money and influence of prominent individuals in Ireland and England, who would lose no opportunity of inflicting a blow upon the Church. Perhaps the most signal trumps of justice has been the last. The disturbance to which we alluded in the beginning of this article was brought about chiefly by the quarrel some pertinacity of the misguided priest himself, and therefore he should have been held accountable for it and for its results. The good people of Callao, who, with the exception of a exceedingly small minority, had all along remained true to their Bishop and the cause of order, had, after an immense amount of trouble and vexation, obtained possession of the church, and duly installed therein a clergyman appointed by Dr. MORAN. But it happened, unluckily for peace, that the rope attached to the bell in the steeple descended through a portion of the house in which Father O'KEEFFE resided, and as a mere piece of spitefulness, for it could be called nothing else, he had the rope pulled up so that the people could not get at it, nor ring the bell. The extenuated the patience of the parishioners, and the police forced an entry among them gathered together, burst into the house and replaced the rope in its old position.

It will be seen that the quarrel at this stage was a very small one, scarcely worth mentioning in a newspaper, and yet it was made the groundwork for a hundred serious denunciations of the "tyranny" and "brutality" of "Irish papists," and for a hundred doleful lamentations over the "persecutions" suffered by poor Father O'KEEFFE. About thirty persons were arrested for participation in the forcible entry, and their trial is reported in the last Irish papers to hand. They were charged with "wrecking" the priest's house. The defence was that the house did not belong to Father O'KEEFFE, and that he had no right to be in it at all. It was the people's property, set apart by them for the use of the parish priest of Callao, and as Father O'KEEFFE was certainly not the parish priest, having been removed by his bishop for lawful cause, he could claim no damages. The legal battle was fought almost entirely on this side, a most imposing array of counsel being engaged; but the summing up of the judge—who, by the way, has the reputation in Ireland of being the most learned Catholic Church—was clearly in favor of the defendants, and they were unhesitatingly acquitted by the jury. From the evidence adduced, both oral and documentary, there is much reason for believing that Father O'KEEFFE is really not in his right mind. Indeed, it may be assumed that few sane men would be guilty of the singular behavior to which he confessed. It is a charitable supposition to think him mad, for that is better than believing him to be a willful creator of schism and dissension, which he must be if he has any intelligent idea of what he has been doing for the last year.

"T. H.," San Francisco.—You are correct. In your surmise. It is the same gentleman, and what prompted his silence we do not know. We find no fault on the score of religion—an Irishman is an Irishman, no matter what his creed. Yet a person having some sympathy with the cause of Ireland might surely have been chosen, and could deliver as good an oration.

MR. M. GRAY, 105 Kearny street, has just published three musical morsels by Alois F. Lejeal. "Chanson aux Paroles," "Gavotte," and "A Scherzo Impromptu." They are very pretty and harmonious. From the same house we have also received No. 1 of Franz Schubert's songs, "The Echo," with original English words by David Nasfield.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of March 25th the name of the gentleman who was elected consulting physician to the French Hospital was given as Doctor Holden. It should have been Doctor W. Holder of 310 Montgomery Avenue.

HON. S. D. Murphy has been unanimously recommended for the third term by the citizens of San José for the position of Mayor, and James Y. Tisdall for Chief of Police.

OUR JAPAN MISSION.

The appeal for our Japan mission, coming through Father Pellier, is one having special claims upon the Church in America. For more than twenty years past quite a large number of Catholics under our flag have resided all the advantages of Church privileges at the open ports. Many of the sailors of our fleet stationed in Japanese waters have not only received the consolations of our holy faith on Sundays and holy days, but numerous converts have been made—in prosperous circumstances, some stranded there in misfortune—have been received with that kindly attention which Catholic missionaries everywhere display towards their co-religionists, and even towards those unhappily separated from us in belief and practice. The Catholic Church, true to her original instructor, and being the world Church, knows neither race nor nativity, nor any nor riches, but welcomes all to her portals—week day or Sunday, night or day. In Japan hundreds of our citizens have been converted and strengthened at the hour of death—their bodies, once temples of the Holy One, laid away to rest amidst the redeemed—the sacraments administered, and the holy unction of preparation which the Church throws around her weak and erring children in the sacred tribunal of the penitents, have all indeed been without money and without price. For our citizens in the country. Not one dollar has been asked over received on account of their services, nor has a dollar been asked. If, then, assistance is asked of American Catholics for the purpose of sending out to Japan a priest who is really one of the faithful missionaries who, braving every peril, thought it but gain to give up home, country and life, if need be, that they might be a blessing to others.

Father Pellier, who has been laboring with his whole heart in the midst of the Japanese for ten years, is now in this city, and will be glad to receive any contributions that may be made for the purpose of sending out to Japan a priest who is really one of the faithful missionaries who, braving every peril, thought it but gain to give up home, country and life, if need be, that they might be a blessing to others.

THE BALDWIN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The past week at Baldwin's Academy of Music has been one of more than usual interest to play goers. Mr. Barry Sullivan still more firmly established his reputation as a tragedian of the very highest order by his renditions of King Lear, the Gamester and Othello. King Lear, although abounding in passages of rare beauty and pathos, and consequently giving the actor a wide field of the grandest histrionic talent, will never be a favorite with the public. It is too sad to be even tragical. Mr. Sullivan played King Lear admirably, as we consider in part well suited to his abilities. In the "recess scene," which may be taken as the critical test of the entire play, he was simply magnificent. In the scene with Edgar during the feigned insanity of the latter, he was almost equal to Edwin Forrest in the "Moor of Venice" was fully up to the standard of his merit. The support, by no means all that could be desired, is unmistakably improving; and in some of the minor parts, and those of the female portion of the company, there is a degree of excellence that will soon place them in the front rank of our dramatic corps, but the evidence he brings to bear is as strong as his charges are grave. There are other articles well worthy of attention.

THE CATHOLIC RECAP, March number, comes to us laden with good things, and claiming its portion of our reading hours. Among the articles in the present issue are "Irish Catholic Colonization in the United States and the Centennial," "The Martyred President of Ecuador," a story, "Every Medal has its Reverse," a sketch of Cardinal Barnabo, and "O'CONNOR'S Case." The Apparition of Monsieur Bodry," "Stuff and Stream," and the usual editorial notes and criticisms.

The Late Mrs. O'Connor.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem was offered up at St. Peter's church on Thursday for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, late of Lismore, county Kerry, Ireland. Mrs. O'CONNOR is the mother of Rev. Father O'Connor, Secretary of the Archbishop. She attained a good old age; God spared her to her loving family to their joy and consolation, and she had the happiness to realize the highest ambition of every true Irish mother—to see her son, the anointed of the Lord, officiating at the altar of God, and to hear the solemn ministry of reconciliation for the salvation of man. How beautiful, how refreshing, how consoling must be the remembrance to the of the true Irish Catholic mother; that faith, her piety, her pure, her love of God's holy name and worship she transfused to them, all about that she has chosen for her own portion the better part, the Virgin Mother. One of the best supporters through the good Catholic mother is the profound veneration she has for the Church, from which she hesitated not to receive, and which she hesitated not to receive, and which she hesitated not to receive, and

Donovan Kosta's
Doctrine of Devils

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of March 4.

ARMAGH.

Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, lectured on Wednesday night week in the opening of the new Catholic Hall, St. Mary's, Belfast. The "Right Use of Reason" was the theme of his Lordship's lecture, and he treated the subject in a most delightful, learned and instructive address.

The death is announced of Mrs. Dorrian, of Lisnaree, at the age of 105 years. More than four years ago her native village, Kirkeeble, congratulated her on the anniversary of her birthday, and offered her twenty-five ounces, wishing her as many happy years.

ARMAGH.

The Church Commissioners have recently bought twenty acres of land, being forever, on note about half a mile from Armagh, forming part of the farm belonging to Mr. Field Trimble, proprietor of the Charlemont Arms Hotel, for the large sum of £1,000.

CORK.

A meeting was held at Youghal on Saturday last, under the auspices of the new total in the case of the Duke of Devonshire. The Rev. Thomas Magrath, P.P., was called to the chair. Governor Hall, Mr. Thomas Keating, Mr. Sidney Wrixon, and Mr. Thomas Hall, Esq., were among those present. The Governor, on rising to move the first resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said he had a large party of the York and Limerick Railroad went down the river by steamer a step to see how far the tide goes in the lower waters, which they consider are injurious to their interests. Besides the landed proprietors, invited, Mr. Hall, M., and Alderman Power, for trial at the assizes.

WESTMEATH.

The man John Coughlan, who was recently injured by a mass of rock falling in the house and property destroyed at Garryduff, still lies in a very precarious state in the county hospital. So terrible was the stroke that two car wheels which were lying within a few feet of the injured man were burned to a cinder. The damage to the poor fellow's property is estimated at over £100. Last week a collection was made in the district to assist in rebuilding the house and purchasing some cattle.

At the last meeting of the Enniscorthy Guardians the case of a pauper who recently changed his religion from the workhouse authorities to the Protestant religion, or, in his absence, his estate, of the admission to the workhouse of any Protestant patient."

The resolution was, after a long discussion, put and lost, 20 voting against 1 and 17 for.

How the Creeds Wrought Ruin to a House-hold.

It is seldom that a separation of a man and wife occurs under such strange circumstances and in the manner given hereafter. This was an actual occurrence a few days since, however, the parties being well known, not only in the county where they resided, but in this city as well, and we might give names, but withhold them for prudential reasons. This much we will say: They lived on the edge of Plymouth county, and, we believe, in Lincoln township. The particulars are related to us very substantially as follows:

The parties referred to were united in marriage perhaps a couple of years since, and in order to consummate this end the young man was compelled to renounce Protestantism and avow allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, the young woman whom he desired to marry being a staunch Catholic. This step he took. In due time after marriage a child was born to the prosperity happy couple in more than one of their hearts it bore for some time. The little event did not have a tendency to weld the cord. Soon after the birth of their child one the wife expressed a desire to have baptised in the Church and in the faith she had espoused. To this the husband sternly objected, saying he would as soon see the criminal records as compared with what he had seen on the occasion of previous visits. There were only four cases on the calendar and none of them of a serious character.

LOUTH.

At the petty sessions held in Dundalk on Friday week, before Captain Keogh, R. M., and J. Murphy, Esq., David Minhear Henderson, as present engaged in a house-to-house canvass in this town in favor of the Sunday Closing Bill, summoned Mr. Patrick Rooney, publican, Port street, for destroying the peace under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff called on defendant on Tuesday week, and asked him to sign the petition, which he took from him, apparently for the purpose of doing so, and went behind his counter, when, instead of writing his name, he wrote the words "Some Drank," and in the act of taking down his spectacles and handing the paper to the plaintiff he spilled the contents of the ink bottle over the paper, thus destroying it. The defendant fined defendant 20s and 6d costs.

On Thursday week, says the Drogheda correspondence of the Freeman, the interesting ceremony was witnessed in St. Mary's Catholic church, Drogheda, when for the third time in the short space of seventy-five years, the gallant Fusilier Long, marshal of the Drogheda Corporation, and leader of Hymen a blushing bride—a young maiden of only nineteen summers, named John Ledlow—and girl of his affections. The marriage ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Edward Allen, Adm., Mr. J. Monaghan, T. C., being one of the witnesses. A large crowd was collected outside to welcome the happy couple. Many years to the bashful bridegroom, and many and long were the condolences of the ladies of Sans Doubt. The gallant old marshal is one unknown to fame, as in 1848, on the Hill of Tara, and at the O'Connell meetings, his well-known figure was seen marshaling the bands, and, later on, at the assembly meetings and Young Ireland meetings in Dublin on the 5th of August, his figure was rather conspicuous as in the van of the Drogheda tradesmen marched, carrying in his hand the marshal's baton, and wearing a gaudy sash tied with a piece of feathers, and on his breast a cost decorated with medals.

At the local meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians, says the Freeman, the clerk read the copy of a letter from Rev. James Fowler, P.P., of Ballyer Head, to the Local Government Board, requesting that body to direct the Guardians to order the removal of the monument erected in Mayne churchyard to Paddy Ward. In the course of a discussion which followed Mr. Gerrard observed that if such indulgence were a crime, then "God help us all." In this view of the question the Board approved of Mr. Collier observing that the matter was likely to turn up in the Queen's Bench.

KILDARE.

On Saturday Mr. John Mears, auctioneer, College Hill, Templemore, sold by public auction, at Hayes Hotel, Naas, the interest in a farm of land containing 64 statute acres, held under a lease for 42 years of which are unexpired, as the annual rent of £62, the property of Charles Tenglly, Esq., Calva Castle, Tuarles. After a spirited competition, it was knocked down to David L. Cambie, Esq., Tuarles, for the sum of £620.

KILKENNY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn (nee McGuire), a widow, died on the 17th ult., at the age of 101 years. The venerable woman left behind an offspring of 129 souls surviving. These comprise ten children—five sons and five daughters—all of whom are married; eighty four grandchildren and thirty-four great-grandchildren.

KING'S COUNTY.

A man named Michael Hackett, says a Waterford paper, who recently held a farm at Queen's Cross, in the county Waterford, was arrested last week on a charge of having posted threatening notices on the premises of Mr. Henry Ridgeway and Mr. Peter Reid, J. P. The notice was to the effect that any one holding anything with his farm might order their coffin. Hackett held a farm at a rent of £66 from the Ridgeways, and it is said he had not paid any rent since 1870, and had in consequence been served with an ejectment. A quantity of forty policemen had to accompany the Sheriff in his possession of the farm. Hackett was brought before Captain Mahon, R. M., and Alderman Power, for trial at the assizes.

WESTMEATH.

The man John Coughlan, who was recently injured by a mass of rock falling in the house and property destroyed at Garryduff, still lies in a very precarious state in the county hospital. So terrible was the stroke that two car wheels which were lying within a few feet of the injured man were burned to a cinder. The damage to the poor fellow's property is estimated at over £100. Last week a collection was made in the district to assist in rebuilding the house and purchasing some cattle.

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Spring Style Just Received.

P.S.—I make a specialty of ribbing all to price and style. mrt

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS,

1876--'77.

All Persons, Companies, Associations or Firms in the City and County of San Francisco are requested, either in person or by their proper representative, to deliver at the Assessor's Office, No. 27 City Hall, in said City and County, before the SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1876, a statement, under oath, of all property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by him or them, or which he, she or they possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—[See Political Code, Sections 3633-3648.

All persons owning Real Estate whose property was assessed in the wrong name, or by a wrong description, in last year's Real Estate Assessment Roll, or who have purchased real estate within the last year, will call at this office with their deeds and have the proper corrections made immediately, and the same assessed to their own names on the Assessment Roll for the fiscal year 1876-77.

POLL TAX, $2, NOW DUE AT THIS OFFICE, or to a Deputy. Will be $3 when delinquent, and constitute a lien upon other property.

ALEXANDER BADLAM,
City and County Assessor.

mr25

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that the Field Deputies of this office will commence assessing property Monday, March 6, 1876. The duties assigned to those Deputies are too well known to the community to require explanation, and while I have been careful in making my selections to fill the positions by men favorably known in this community for their competency and integrity, and am confident that the duties will be discharged by them to the satisfaction of all concerned, I urgently request tax-payers to report to this office any dereliction of duty by any of my Deputies, and assure them that any complaints will receive intended its attention.

ALEXANDER BADLAM,
City and County Assessor.

March 1, 1876. mr25

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Donovan Rossa's Doctrine of Devils

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of March 4.

ERRIS.

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The death is announced of Mrs. Dorrian, of Lisnaro, at the age of 102 years. More than four years ago her native village, Kirkcubbin, congratulated her on the occasion of her birthday, and offered her (wisely) five crowns, wishing her as many happy years.

ARRAGH.

The Church Commissioners have leased, nearly bought twenty acres of land, lately forever, on the above half-mile from Armagh, being part of one of the farms belonging to Mr. John Hughes, proprietor of the Charlemont Arms Hotel, for the large sum of £1,400.

CORK.

A meeting was held at Youghal on Saturday to raise funds for an application for a new trial in the case of the Duke of Devonshire against the Municipal Council. Mr. Thomas Morgan presided. It was decided to memorialize Government.

On Wednesday night week, says the Cork *Herald*, a large party of the Cork and Bandon Fox Harriers went down the Lough, and were rowed up to the one or two drift nets in the lower waters, which they reason has information in their interests. Some time last night fishing between Monkstown and Ballyloo was seized, their nets and all the fish on board. Information of the apprehension of the persons engaged in the affair was sworn in at Queenstown.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of the Cork Union an application was received from Denis Hurtile for an increase of the salary allowed to the Catholic chaplains. The two clergymen who at present discharge the onerous functions of the office are paid only £100 each; and Dean Neville pointed out that for this salary two attendances were required to divine service, the whole of their time to the inmates.

DERRY.

The farm known as "Wellington," Artane, with the dwelling-house and offices thereon, comprising 31a., 1r. and 31p. and the residence, held under lease for a term of 21 years from September, 1854, subject to £142 10s. per annum, was sold on the premises on Monday last to Mr. John Wilson, of Belfast, for the sum of £1,125. The farm known as "Wood Lawn, Belfast, with the dwellinghouse and offices thereon, comprising 27a. 3r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 900 years, subject to £167 2s. 7d. per annum, was sold, after a spirited competition, to Thomas W. Ryan, Esq., in trust, for the sum of £4,100.

DOWN.

A circumstance which shows the great amount of good feeling which exists among the tenantry in the county Down is the fact that in the few days when upwards of eighty light, consisting of a few ball-cases only, and for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there was not a single prisoner awaiting trial in the county jail when the commission was opened. Mr. Justice Lawson noticed this remarkable fact in his address to the county Grand Jury, and congratulated them upon the marked improvement observable in the criminal records as compared with what he had seen on the occasion of previous visits. There were only four cases on the calendar, and none of these of a serious character.

LOUTH.

At the petty sessions held in Dundalk on Friday week, before Captain Keogh, R. M., and J. Murphy, Esq., David Mulholland, Esq., Clerk, Castle Bellingham, a tenant engaged in a house-to-house canvass in this town in favor of the Tenants' Compensation Bill was assaulted by Patrick Rooney, publican, Park street, for destroying the petition under the following circumstances. The plaintiff called on defendant on Tuesday week, and asked him to sign the petition, which he took from him, apparently for the purpose of doing so, and went behind his counter, when, instead of writing his name, he wrote the words "Home Rule," and in the act of taking down his spectacles, whether by accident or otherwise, he spilled the contents of the ink bottle over the paper, thus obliterating it. The magistrates fined defendant 20s. and 6d. costs.

On Thursday week, says the Drogheda *Conservative*, a most interesting and interesting ceremony was witnessed in St. Mary's Catholic church, Drogheda, when for the third time in the history of the Lee and Hancock fraternity went down the Lee, marshal of the Drogheda to the altar of Hymen a blushing bride—a young maiden of only nineteen summers, named John Lardner—the joy of his life's affections. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Thomas Lalor, Adm., M.J. Maguire, T.C., being one of the witnesses. A large crowd was collected outside the residence and when the happy pair left for the bonnie bridegroom, and many and loud were the congratulations and showers of June and December. The splendid marshal is not unknown in fame, as in 1848, on the Hill of Tara, and at the O'Connell meetings, his well-known figure was seen marshaling the people with such skill, and at the same time regulated the forces on the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Boyne.

WEXFORD.

At the last meeting of the Enniscorthy Guardians the case of a pauper who recently changed his religion in the workhouse came before the Board. Mr. Roberts, J. P., moved a resolution to the effect that no pauper be instructed in future to acquaint the Protestant chaplain, or, in his absence, his curate, of the admission to the workhouse of any Protestant patient." The resolution was, after a long discussion, put and lost, 20 voting against and 17 for.

How the Creeds Wrought Ruin in a House-hold.

It is seldom that a separation of a man and wife occurs under such strange circumstances and in the manner given hereafter. This was an actual occurrence a few days since, however, the parties being well known, even only in a county where they resided, but in this city as well, and we might give names, but withhold them for prudential reasons. This much we will say: They lived on the east of Plymouth county, and, we believe, in Lincoln township. The particulars as related to us are substantially as follows:

The parties referred to were united in marriage perhaps a couple of years since, and in order to consummate this and the young man was compelled to renounce Protestantism and avow allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, the young woman whom he desired to marry being a staunch Catholic. This step he took. In due time after marriage a child was born to the apparently happy couple to more firmly unite their hearts in love for most other. But this event did not have a tendency to wed that end. Soon after the birth of their babe one the wife expressed a desire to have it baptized in the Church and in the faith she had espoused. To this the husband sternly objected, saying he would as soon see the child dead. Therefore, as the wife could not prevail upon her husband to accede to her request in the matter of the baptism of the little babe, the subject for the time being was dropped.

A little later the babe sickened and died, and, in justice to the effect it does, we will presume that they took him as deep sorrow near the long as a father or mother could feel at the death of any child. They were very naturally demanded that a Catholic priest at the last end, which was denied by her husband strongly and very unreasonably. It appears to us, indeed, to very much thwart and assisted that a prominent and good neighbor, who oftentimes preached, which is a Presbyterian, should conduct the funeral ceremony. The parents of the young wife, we believe, also endeavored to get their son-in-law to comply with the wishes of his wife in this respect, but stubbornly refused to yield, and so the one was laid away to its last rest, we believe, without any formal Christian rite or ceremony.

Here, at the grave of the child, was the origin of the struggle, of the whole proceedings. In view of what had already occurred, the husband refused to do his duty of her now childless daughter to turn home to the parental roof. Separation followed, and the husband left the city, and there, over the fresh grave of their babe, the former husband and wife stamped hands and bade each other farewell. —*Sioux City Journal.*

AN ATTRACTIVE GEM!—Noting the returns of Sichrook, of Stewart and of Turk, the *New York Nation* observes: "When there are all in Washington, the Indians and the gravestone men, and the Indian agents, and the borrowers of the Freedmen's savings, the managers will be one of the choicest the world has ever seen, and we regret the Centennial Commission to try and get them lodged and exhibited in a separate building in the grounds. Only Colonel Forney and Babcock as superintendent and reporter. We venture to assert that no feature of the exhibition would draw as much or prove as profitable."

The Occidental OYSTER SALOON, —BY— J. S. BRADY, No. 530 Market Street, Opposite Second SAN FRANCISCO. Oysters, Wholesale and Retail. Families supplied on reasonable terms. Open all Night.

HATS. HATS. For a Stylish Hat, got up of the best materials, call at McGANN'S PRACTICAL HATTER, 42 & 50 THIRD STREET, 42 & 50 And have one made to order, or select one out of an immense variety of styles, including the very latest and fashionable, at reasonable prices.

Spring Style Just Received.

P. S.—I make a specialty of seeing all to please and style. mr4

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

1876--'77.

All Persons, Companies, Associations or Firms in the City and County of San Francisco are requested, either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver at the Assessor's Office, No. 22 City Hall, in said City and County, before the SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1876, a statement, under oath, of all property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by them, or which is in his or their possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—[See Political Code, Sections 3633-3645.

All persons owning Real Estate whose property was assessed in the wrong name, or by a wrong description, in the last year's Real Estate Assessment Roll, or who have purchased real estate within the last year, will call at this office with their deeds and have the proper correct one entered on the entry, and the same assessed in their name on the Assessment Roll for the fiscal year 1876-77.

POLL TAX, $2, NOW DUE AT THIS OFFICE, or to a Deputy. Will be $3 when delinquent, and constitute a lien upon other property.

ALEXANDER BADLAM, City and County Assessor.

mr25

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that the Field Deputies of this office will commence assessing property Monday, March 6, 1876. The duties assigned to those Deputies are too well known to the community to require explanation, and while I have been careful in making my selections to fill the positions by men favorably known in this community for their competency and integrity, and am confident that the duties will be discharged by them to the satisfaction of all concerned, I urgently request tax payers to report to this office any dereliction of duty by any of my Deputies, and assure them that any complaints will receive immediate attention.

ALEXANDER BADLAM, City and County Assessor.

March 1, 1876. mr25

BOOKS OF PIANO AND ORGAN MUSIC.

The Best Pieces in Existence For Piano—for Reed Organ. All of moderate difficulty. Bound in convenient form. Send at a low price.

Gems of Strauss. 250 pages.
Pianists Album. 220 pages.
Piano at Home. 200 pages.
Piano Duets.
Piano Forte Gems. 216 pages.
Home Circle. Vol. I. 216 pages.
Home Circle. Vol. II. 250 pages.
Organ at Home. 180 pages.
Musical Treasure. 200 pages
Vocal Music.

The above are all uniform in style, have paper full sheet music size, securely packed with the most valuable instrumental music, and cost per book, in boards, $1 50; cloth, $1. Sold everywhere.

Either Book sent, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, (Successors to Lee & Walker) Philadelphia.
New York.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY WHERE YOU CAN BUY FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH CLOTHING, Retail at Wholesale Prices, —AT— SCHAFER & CO., 708 and 710 Market Street, NEW YORK HOUSE—81 and 83 Warren street.

One Price Only. mr18-1m

Tempus Protectum Nonquam Revertitur.

"Time Past Never Returns,"

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR Watches keep good time, and cease giving you trouble, go to one who is better than all the undersigned. He repairs Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at very low prices and guarantees satisfaction. You will please bear in mind that he never too late in month; and afterwards he will charge you nothing or more different watchmakers, you will now nothing by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, 226 Third Street, near Howard.

He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Clocks cleaned, $1; Watches cleaned, $1; Clocks and Watches warranted for one year. You will save money and receive satisfaction. mr18

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

CONSTANTLY IN QUANTITY AND PACKAGES to suit purchasers, for sale by

HOOPER, PERRY & CO.,
Dupont's Powder, Blasting, Rifle and Mills Brands in brown iron kegs C.C.F. F.F.F.
Dupont's Powder, Blasting, Rifle and Mills Brands in copper kegs C.C.F. F.F.F.
Dupont's Powder, Blasting, Rifle and Mills Brands in canisters, 5 lbs. each.
Dupont's Powder, Blasting, Rifle, Eg. ac. FF, FFF grain, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, 5 lb. canisters, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Pheasant Brand—C.C., FFF grain in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Duck Brand—FFF grain in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Rifle Brand—FFF grain in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Eagle Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Rifle, Eg. ac. FF, FFF grain, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, 5 lb. canisters, and 1 lb. flasks.
Dupont's Powder, Sporting, Eagle Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, 5 lb. canisters, and 1 lb. flasks.
The best standard rifle powder in use. mr18

Manufactured by the Dupont Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, the oldest and most extensive powder manufacturers in America.

Prices as low and discounts as large as any other powder house in the United States.

The undersigned is a manufacturer of all the various brands of SAFETY FUSE—manufactured as good as any made in the world; offers the same at the lowest market price to the trade.

JOHN WISEMAN,
23 Battery street,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
DAY PUPILS.
mr18-1m

S. P. R. R. HO! EXCURSIONISTS.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. IS NOW prepared to make excursion rates for the transportation of excursion parties to the various Counties on the line of the road.

Application is to be made at Room 10 Railroad Building, Second and Townsend streets.

A. N. TOWNE, Superintendent.
A. A. HASKELL, Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agt.
mr18-1m

B. CURRAN, Merchant Tailor, No. 55 Third Street, (Next to Cosmo's Restaurant.

Keeps on hand a full assortment of the Season. All work First-class in Style and Workmanship, And Moderate Prices.

FIFTH AVENUE HAIR LUSTRAL

CONTAINS ALL THE CHEMICAL ingredients necessary to restore the hair to its natural color, change prematurely gray hair to its original color, change red hair to brown or black, and is unsurpassed for its wonderful effects in promoting a luxuriant growth of hair. Its few applications will restore the hair to a healthy condition, stop its falling out, and prevent baldness. It is not a dye, but a preparation ingredients contained in the Lustral are highly recommended by the most eminent physicians and chemists, and are used in their private practice. Ladies and gentlemen will find the Lustral the most delightful preparation for dressing the hair, as it contains no oil or grease, and will not soil the most delicate head dress. Sold by druggists, at 50 cents per bottle. Principal depot, 1,111 Fifth avenue, New York. Sold by Langley & Michaels, 12 and 14 Sansome street, San Francisco, and by all druggists. mr11

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Goadnoted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good education in as short a time as possible.

While practical knowledge is imparted to each student in his College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$350 00
Entrance Fee.....15 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....10 00
Vacation at College.....50 00
Day Pupils.....60 00
Modern languages, Music and Drawing form extra charges.

Pupils will be received on the 4th of August, 1871. BRO. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the locality is favorable for study.

TERMS (Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, use of Library.....$200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $4 50 ..... 45 00
Drawing, per month, $2 50.....25 00

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, &c.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 1st, and terminates the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to SISTERS OF CHARITY, Santa Barbara, Cal.

1p36

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will RECOMMENCE the 1st Monday, Annual Session on MONDAY, August 9, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....72 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred) per quarter.....2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Use of Instrument, per quarter.....5 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
Terms for Boarders (each in advance).
Select Day Scholars—Historic, first and second Class.....10 00
Third and fourth Grammar Class.....7 50
Third and fourth Class.....5 00
Particular Solution, per month, throughout the year.....1 00

No extra charge for Plain, Fancy and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress. 1p36

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNded in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated by the Legislature of California, with full collegiate powers. Situated in the Valley of Santa Clara, one of the most beautiful and healthy portions of California, with a commodious building, and extensive grounds, a swimming pool, and every requisite for the health and comfort of students, it offers peculiar advantages to parents who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, both literary and moral.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library for the use of students.

The Collegiate Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August or September, and ends in July.

TERMS:

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, Bed and Bedding, Use of Library, Medical Attendance and Medicine.....200 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket-money, and other personal expenses not mentioned, the parents or guardians will be called on from time to time, as occasion may require.

For further particulars apply to REV. J. B. ROMO, C. S. J. President.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE, SANTA CLARA, CAL.,

MARTIN CORCORAN,.....Proprietor.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above named Hotel, assures his friends and the public generally that the high reputation he enjoyed while proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, San Jose, for the excellence of the cooking for three successive years, will be maintained in the Cameron House. The Table is and will be provided with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render the House in every respect worthy of the liberal patronage it has received. The Rooms are neatly and pleasing to the eye.

The Bar connected with the Hotel is a fine one, Horses and carriages, which can be had at the Hotel, are of the best, and always available.

Terms reasonable. mr18-1m

L'HOMME COMMODE.—The late Commissary, who was buried from St. Patrick's church, New York, recently, had many respectable positions in his long and active naval career. Christian Union says of him: "During the war he was for a time stationed at the New Navy Yard, and when his services were closed, after a fabulous number of months, being seemingly inspired with the belief that they have a perfect right to own all they please, gone, in the absence of no being able to collect, are compelled to refuse payment, but honest to keep people out of their premises. Tore seems to be no longer any end to the kind of stinking fish we are supplied with. Need for proper credit. This is not as it should be. Can be had at less than one-half the price charged for Pacific fish, and is much superior in quality to any.—*Maritime Trade Review.*

No Salvation Necessary.

In a sermon on "How in got Saved," delivered at Harlem, the Rev. William T. Sabine said:

"I do understand every Catholic and Methodist church in the world, and hereby declare that there is no salvation in any of them. Salvation is not superstition. Belief in a purgatory is a superstition. He preaches orthodoxy with the modern improvements. Episcopalian and Congregationalist and Methodist and Lutheran sinners and divines have dropped hell out of their faith. Christ and Satan quarrel with each other when they speak of it. It is distinguished volcano, a tasteless blight, a fiery superstition. Belief in a place where the devil has gone its nauseating way, and is starving for the want of souls to feed on, is the abhorrence of science and civilization and humanity. The belief blasphemes God, and sees in Him its own character as an essential Christ as doctrine it makes Him a fiend. Christ is not in general people. It is an old form of superstition. It is more effective in credulous ages than in ours. It is not a belief that will save a man from hell, but from the real dangers and vilenesses and curses and sadness."

The sermon, it seems, is to have a dose pamphlet form, entitled "Easy Salvation," or "No Damnation or the like. But we do not notice that it is likely to be much in demand. It is merely what is draw the attention of the world to the superstitions of the extravagant self-admiration which is used to be, more than to mechanical or to the ordinary sense, a piece of work.

The unconscious self-assertion laughs at its presence, and goes forth boldly and gayly on the way of progress. Yet there are those who think preaching any use.

They were not as skillful chemists as they might be, and mechanics by no means up to the present time. They were certainly ignorant of the whole meaning of Scripture, centuries ago, than this boast of gentleman, Clark.—*Catholic Review.*

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The education embraces the various branches of instruction requisite to complete the intellectual training for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received. The strictest attention is paid to all as required to be present at the regular religious exercises of their church.

The Academy is pleasantly situated on the corner of First and Military streets, and commands a fine view of the Straits of Carquinez, Suisun Bay, and the surrounding country. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample room for exercise and recreation.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable quarterly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....10 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Use of Harp.....10 00
Modern Languages, Music and Drawing form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to SISTER SUPERIOR. 1p19

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Bohemville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable quarterly in advance).

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....50 00

Number limited.....25 00 00
Junior class.....20 00 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The year commences on the first Monday (respectively) of the 16th of August and the 16th of January.

For further information address REV. JOSEPH STRAUB, C. P. P. S. N. B.—Students will be received at any time during this year will spend on the 16th of September, 1875.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy Name and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per session.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10
Physician's fee, per session.....10
French.....10
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 00
Tuition on Piano.....7 00
Harp.....10 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The above establishment is also the accredited Depot for Prosperous and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA CHANADLER, Superioress.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865 AND CONDUCTED BY the Sisters of the Congregation of the Mother. Terms for scholastic year, $200. For further particulars apply to REV. CHAS. JOS. STEURER, C. M., President.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES.

Nos. 27, 40, 48, 97 and 109.

McNALLY & HLATTNER.....Proprietors.

Visitors left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable. apr8

MY LOVE AND I.

I find it sweet to think of her,
When solemn thinks, perchance, of me;
For many lovers part but fair,
And many rivers seek the sea.

I find it sweet to think of her,
For thoughts by day bring dreams by night,
As earth no sorrow comes to share
Or shadow my supreme delight.

I find it sweet to think of her
That of the words I found so sweet;
And, like a charm to lull my care,
My lips their music still repeat.

I find it sweet to think of her,
Whose gracious praises make me strong
To win the crown those praise wear,
Whose love and passion spoke in song.

I find it sweet to think of her,
And, through the azure autumn days,
A sense of peace pervades the air
To her heart-straw turns the woodland ways.

I find it sweet to think of her,
And, through my heart's day happy break
When hope surrenders to despair,
The pain were sweet for her sweet sake.

I find it sweet to think of her,
If on occasion's high purchase, of me—
Though many lovers find her fair,
And many rivers seek the sea.

Money to Spend and None to Pay,

"No money—hard times!" is the almost proverbial reply to every request for the payment of little bills—the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer uniting to sing the same song. Let a man spend a day in trying to collect money on bills against respectable men of any class in the community, and he forms the opinion, and justifies it by distressing experience, that there is no money in the place. Another man, who has spent the day taking payments on his shops and bills, and has had some place of amusement, forms the opinion, and knows it on his own character, that all sorts and conditions of people are more money than they know how to make a good use of. Here are two extremes coincidences drawn from experience, and never arising from the fact that the experience in each case not being broad enough. This evil of the non-payment of small bills is one of the worst that afflict the city or any other city, and should be abated by every measure, if possible. Every class of people are afflicted with it and by it, ours are so constituted that they don't mind being in debt, but with many it is different. Many incomes are wholly dependent on small transactions—many business men to small online: Don't forget the value of running expenses. Those are they wisest in personal expenditure who put off the payment of everything less pecuniary than a legal execution of a note in the bank under-reasons the name. Many a man is wearing instead of diminishing, and the nonpayment with which most men are blessed to be never without money in their pocket till their credit at the bank plead lack of funds, so as cause for not paying little bills is astonishing. Many of these gentry would be shocked at the idea of duns as insults, being seemingly inspired with the belief that they have a perfect right to owe as long as they please, dunn, in the absence of no being able to collect, are compelled to refuse payment, but honest to keep people out of their premises. Tore seems to be no longer any end to the kind of stinking fish we are supplied with. Need for proper credit. This is not as it should be. Can be had at less than one-half the price charged for Pacific fish, and is much superior in quality to any.—*Maritime Trade Review.*

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Dyspepsia.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Constipation and Piles.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Nervous Diseases.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sick Headache.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Common Complaints.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Biliousness.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Chills and Fever.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Jaundice and Sallowness.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sluggish Circulation.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Disordered Digestion.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sour Stomach.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Diseases of the Liver.

For Pamphlets, address SANFORD, New York.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

Hunsdell Castle, Sharp, Hoag, Pacific Coast Agents, 416 Front street, San Francisco.
Pittsburg Pa.

NOLAN BROS., 738 and 740 Market Street.

Sole Agents for E. C. BURT'S Fine Shoes, and P. WAFE, Jr. & CO.'s Alaska Ties. 1p9

KAST'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE, 942 and 944 Bush Street, opposite the Alhambra Theater. 1p13

Boots and Shoes

JOHN SULLIVAN, NORTHEAST CORner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, offers to make to order the best French calf boots and shoes, equal to custom work, for $5 50. Leather Soles, $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $3 50.

Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.

Persons in the country ordering Boots or Shoes to be sent by express will please send a pair of their boots to be used as a pattern. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Please call and examine my stock. mr18

Insolvency Commission of the Assembly have reported adversely to the Personal Estate Bill which passed the Senate's last This seals its fate.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. GUERIN, Importer and Manufacturer of BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 717 Market Street, Between Bancroft's Bookstore and Third street.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes

in the city, which can be purchased at prices that defy competition.

Having been in the business in this city for the last twenty-five years, M. GUERIN, can point with satisfaction to his numerous customers as a guarantee for good work and fair dealing. Give him a call. Remember the address,

717 Market Street, near Third. mr18 1p

NOLAN BROS' New Styles of ALEXIS TIES

ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.

The New Orleans Toe IS ALL THE RAGE.

WE UNDERSTAND PARTIES IN THIS CITY are trying to palm off Shoes of inferior quality for E. C. BURT'S make. Please notice that BURT'S Fine Shoes have a name stamped on the sole of each shoe, and can be FOUND ONLY at

NOLAN BROS., 738 and 740 Market Street.

Sole Agents for E. C. BURT'S Fine Shoes, and P. WAFE, Jr. & CO.'s Alaska Ties. 1p9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be Sure to Get Haskell's Teas.

TRADE G S H MARK.

THEY ARE ALWAYS THE FREHEST AND Best flavored in this market, consisting of the following descriptions:

CHOICE NATURAL LEAF JAPANS,
FORMOSA AND FOOCHOW OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONGS,
ORANGE PEKOE,
YOUNG HYSON,
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Agents for the BOSTON BOY YEAST CAKES. mr4

The Harvest of 1876. FARMING MACHINERY, At Cost of Importation.

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BE PREPARED FOR THE COMING HARvest, with the largest stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery ever offered in this part of California. These machines are ALL NEW, recently built this season, and have been selected from the factory. The list embraces such machines as

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Price $105. Extra for stock we guarantee in all-kinds kept in stock. Weight 650 lbs.; cuts 4 feet, 6 inches. Has Double-acted to knife, and is the best machine ever sold in California.

KENA AND KINNEY REAPERS,

for from $150 to $200. We have a large stock on hand, and are determined to sell them, regardless of cost.

TREADWELL'S PATENT SICKLE GRAIN HEADERS.

Made by J. I. Case, Racine, Wis. Very easy sold in California. Any one man who has tried one, will be thinks of no other.

HOADLEY ENGINES.

The new style Headley Steam Burner is the finest threshing engine in the world. Price, $1,750. The standard 15 horse power; Headley, $1,350; 12 horse power, $1,200; 10 horse power, $1,050. All with Injector, Governor and all Improvements.

THE KENA SHAKE THRESHER.

Three Threshers are the finest in the world. Send for full and descriptive pictures.

THE WHITEWATER WAGON.

Take the lead wherever they are seen on the Pacific Coast. Send for reduced prices.

☞ Any farmer having $100 worth of machinery of the above kind to exchange for wheat, will find us ready and always to buy wheat. Write us.

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C. H. GARNETT, M. D.....House Surgeon
THOS. M. LOUGHRAN.....Resident Physician

Patients may be attended at their own residences by the Physicians of the Hospital.

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Terms: $10 per week in advance.

☞ Unfortunate Seamen are received to pay no set rates.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—IN JUSTICES Court, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, Northeast corner Montgomery and Jackson streets. JOSEPH P. HALL, plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH P. HALL, defendant.

Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the said Court.

The People of the State of California to JOSEPH P. HALL, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the complaint filed there in which action is brought to recover $120 50 and costs, on an assigned account, for goods, sold and delivered, etc., and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for the said sum of $120 50 and costs, together with costs and damages.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.] JAMES MCELROY, Justice of the Peace.

Attest: JAMES MCELROY, Clerk.

Geo. L. Wanning, Clerk of said Court.
Wm. Hoge, Attorney for Plaintiff.
James McAlee, Attorney for Defendant. mr18-4w

NOTICE OF SALE BY BRIDGE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that I, the undersigned, Bridge Keeper of the City and County of San Francisco, will, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1876, at the Market Bridge, in said City and County of San Francisco, in the City and County of San Francisco, in pursuance of an order made by the Board of Supervisors

Written for THE MONITOR.

A FAIR SPRING DAY.

The March, but the voice of the storm is hushed;
It's more with a quivering wail
Do the leafless oaks of the woodland bend
Their cross to the sweeping gale.

But the sun looks down from a cloudless sky,
And the green grass peeks to hide
The piping wounds to the sailor's breast
Which were bare by the rushing tide.

When the river, leaping its narrow banks,
As a steed which no hand may rein,
Was borne pale and fast through the silent night
Sped over the fertile plain.

The air is filled with the Robins' song
And the skylarks' bursts of glee,
While the humming bird flits from flower to flower
With the butterfly and bee.

And, charmed by the scepter which Flora waves,
The lilies put on gold cloth new,
And league after league o'er the land to-day
The Sun of the Fresh is here.

With what to order voices earth's breathes rail
To the keenest heart to-day!
Pleading for praise for the Hand that strewed
Such blessings around our way.

And a cloud of incense is wafted up
From the fragrant grass of the sod;
O, fair as a dream, is this sweet Spring glow,
Is the wondrous footstep of God.

MARCELLA A. STODDARD.

Money Woodland, March 18, 1876.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— Died March 6th, at Kilterbeid, diocese of Armagh, Rev. Henry Kennedy, P. P.

— Rev. John McGrath, Administrator of the Cathedral, Thurles, died on Sunday, February 13 h, in Templemichy, at the residence of his relative and friend, Rev. Wm. Power, P. P., in the forty-fifth year of his age and the seventeenth of his ministry in the priesthood.

— His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Kilkenny, has made the following change among his clergy: The Rev. Martin Maher, C. C., has been transferred from Mullinge, West of Clara, to Clonghjordan; the Rev. Denis O'Brien, C. C., has been transferred from Clonghjordan to the adjoining parish of Moonsie and Clonghprior; and the Rev. John Sonsiie, C. C., Templederry, has been appointed to that of Kenaley, rendered by the death of the late lamented Father O'Mara.

— On Sunday, March 19th, Bishop Gilberry was consecrated at Hartford, Conn., in presence of a large number of bishops and priests from all parts of the country. The consecrator was Archbishop Williams, of Boston, assisted by Bishops O'Reilly and Wadhams. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lynch of Charleston. On the same day, in St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburg, Bishop Tuigg was consecrated by Archbishop Wood. Archbishop Gibbons and Bishops Domenec and Mullen. The sermon was preached by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg. Both ceremonies were grand and impressive, as become the edmicis-trvion of so solemn a sacrament.

Another of Grant's Friends.

A most extraordinary piece of evidence has fallen into our possession. It goes to show that a costly present, worth $4,500, was privately given to Mrs. Grant, wife of the President of the United States, and that the giver was subsequently made Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States by the President. The present consisted of a splendid set of diamonds, originally intended for Queen Victoria. It was purchased of the maker in Paris and brought to New York, where a very expensive sheath was added to it by Messers. Tiffany & Co., and then the whole thing was given to Mrs. Grant by General Quinn Ingalls, who was at that time an Assistant Quartermaster-General, stationed in this city, and was afterward appointed Acting Quartermaster-General of the United States Army at Washington.

At this time the present was made, Gen. Mudge was Quartermaster-General. After a great deal of delay and difficulty in getting General Meige out of the way, that faithful and incompetible officer was finally ordered abroad on a tour of inspection in Europe, and General Ingalls was transferred from this city to Washington, a larger field for the exercise, with great power over contractives, and larger opportunities than he enjoyed here, for doing favors for those who knows of this present. The watch strikes the hours and quarters, and he must have heard it many times.

This present to Mrs. Grant, though not technically a present to General Grant, was in substance, the same thing; and while the acceptance of it by her might not have been an indictment for bribery, yet his connivance at it would constitute a sufficient ground for impeachment.

It is true that General Ingalls did not get his reward until several years after he had made the present. But congress or a Judge does not decide a case until four years after he receives a bribe to do it, does the distribution become bribery. General Ingalls was appointed to this position out of order, and at the time of his transfer to Washington there were two Assistant Quarter-master Generals above him on the army register.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Spiritism in Medicine.

(From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.)

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the cures of some remarkable, artists describing the cures of some remarkable, Dr. S. P. Ashley, of Toledo, N. Y., in which he sets forth his extraordinary feats and clairvoyant powers. Dr. Ashley is the man to whom time and space is no obstacle, a single dispensary of medicine—the treasures of the spring elements excepted. The same article tells how by the help and aid of spirits, thousands of consultations are given, and sent to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the medicine man to whom we have already pointed a few remarks.—"The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor" is the name of the book, a large octavo, nearly three hundred pages, and devoted to Medicine in all its branches, and more especially to the diseases of our country and the people at large, and treats every branch of it in popular style, and explains it so that any one can understand it, and treat themselves either. Dr. Pierce has now been before the people for years, and probably as much is known of his remedies as of any patent medicine of the day. We have used them in our family for years, and are glad to know, has been extensively favorable in both.

Dragging Out Existence.

The fact occurs, many people do not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of its pleasures, they linger on, to whom health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian becomes a burden to himself and friends. Yet there is nothing in all the list of maladies to which the human flesh is heir to that may not be remedied by prompt and persistent attention to the first symptoms of disorder, which experience dictates should be given to the digestive system, and proprietors these hotly irregularities as will restore the stomach to healthful action. No more important organ than the liver, and no disease of the kidneys and bladder, more speedily expelled and thoroughly cured than by these agents. Their combination however, before offering it to the public, was submitted to the test of years, and has won approval practically as well as theoretically. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, rheumatism, and kidney complaints of a malarious origin, are not less promptly and effectually removed by this fine tonic and alterative medicine. Its mildness is also a recommendation.

It is now thought that the destruction caused by the freshets in Worcester county, Mass., in 1 ely, will amount to $5 000 000, while there is reason to believe three times have been lost—two in Clinton and one in Worcester.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, March 30, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra family at $6 50. Superfine at $5@5 50.

WHEAT.—The Liverpool market continues steady at 10s 3d@10s 6d, @ all for average shipping, and the asking rates here are about the same as given on the date, though somewhat firmer. While the most of the sales have been of small transactions, principally for export, with prices ranging as high as $1 57½ per ctl, we also show $1 54@ for shipping lots, and have been given in very exceptional cases, to meet the most pressing wants. Though the true position of the foreign markets at this time is difficult to determine, owing to conflicting advices regarding crop prospects and available supplies on hand and nearest ocean route, there is, nevertheless, sufficient encouragement to induce considerable of a speculative character in the purchase of wheat at the present prices of the day in the market.

BARLEY.—Feed ore quotable at $1 10@1 15 per cental; Brewing at $1 20@1 30 per cental.

OATS.—Feed are quotable at $2 10@3 cl.

HAY.—Quotable at $14@19 ₱ ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at 50@60 ₱ bale.

CORN.—Large white and yellow may be quoted at $1 10@1 20 per cental.

BEANS.—Quotable at $1 70@1 75 @ 100 lbs; Small White, $2 50@2 75; Pink, $2 50; Red, $2 50; small White, $2 75@3 00; Lima, $6 50@6 75; Bayo, $3 75.

VEGETABLES.—Onions, $1 75@2 00 ₱ cental; Potatoes, $1 25 per 100 lbs; Sweet Potatoes, 1½@2c; Green Peas, 6@9c; Rhubarb, 10@12½c; Tomatoes, $1 @ $1 50 ₱ box; Cucumbers, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Asparagus, 10@12½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS.—We quote the market at $1 37½@1 50 per box, for box to good quality.

POTATOES.—A good article from wharf is quotable at $1 25@1 37½ per ctl; and $1 12½@1 25 for good or fair street, to colonized for broken lots of best grade.

BRAN.—Quotable at $20 ₱ ton from mills.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $21 50 @ ton from the mills.

BARLEY MEAL.—Quotable at $27 50 @ ton.

RYE MEAL.—Quotable at $3 75@4 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—We quote Grain, 3c; Flour, 4½@5c.

CORN MEAL.—Quotable at $27 50 @ ton.

HOMINY.—We quote Hominy, 3½@4c; Cracked Hominy, 4½@5c.

RICE.—We quote Chinese, 3½@4c; Rice Flour, 6½@7c; Rice Meal, 3½@4c.

BUTTER.—We quote the market at 25@30c for fair to choice roll; 30@35c for choice to extra roll; and 35@37½c for choice to extra roll.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 5½@6c ₱ lb.

SOAP.—We quote Common Family Soaps in cakes at 10@12½c ₱ lb, and Mottled at 12½@15c.

DRIED FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Choice fresh roll, good to choice, 30@35c; pickled roll, nearly same quality, 25@30c; Eastern and Western, 15@20c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—California, 12½@13½c; Eastern, 20@22c.

EGGS.—California, 20@22½c ₱ dozen.

BEER.—For first quality, 10@11½c; other grades, 6 to 9c.

PORK.—A-1 @11½c ₱ lb.

Mess—@10½c ₱ lb.

Prime—@9½c ₱ lb.

Extra—Trimmed, grass-fed, 8@8½c; on foot, grain fed, 7½@8c ₱ lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 13½@14c; Eastern, 14@17c.

BACON—California, 14@15c; Eastern, 16@18c.

LARD—Quotable at 10½@11c; and 10@10½ ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Hens, large, 25 to@1½; Broilers, 17 @1; Gobblers, 20@22½c ₱ pound.

GEESE—@1 @1 50 ₱ pair.

DUCKS—@1 50 ₱ pair.

TURKEYS—Alive, 15@16c ₱ lb.

GAME—Quail, @1 50 ₱ dozen.

RABBITS—@1 @1 50 ₱ dozen.

Quail—@1 @@1 75 ₱ dozen.

EXCUSE for drafts when heated, and sudden changes of temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, bronchitis and consumption frequently originate. Don't neglect your slight colds, but check them at once by the use of DR. WISTAR'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy that will relieve the most distressing coughs, and will cure all colds and strengthen the pulmonary and vocal organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

BALDWIN'S
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MARKET STREET.
THOS. MAGUIRE.....Proprietor
G. A. BATES.....Manager
H. WIEMER.....Director of Orchestra
Engagement of
MR BARRY SULLIVAN,
Supported by
MR. J. and Mrs. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. Louis F. James,
In the first appearance here, and
AND MAGUIRE'S UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Mr. James O'Neil,
Mr. M. A. Kennedy,
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Mr. E. J. Buckley,
Mr. W. H. Crane,
Mr. Jno. Horne,
Mr. A. H. Hastings,
Mr. A. M. Brown,
D. Belasco,
R. H. Cox,
L. Bonnore,
Miss Louise Hawthorne,
Miss Emily Mayhew,
Miss Annie Baker,
Mrs. Emily Baker,
Mrs. Bella Doughton,
Miss Nina Sothern,
Miss Kitty Bolmore,
Miss Josephine Holbrook,
Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Miss Katie Parker,
Miss Sadie Bailey,
Mamie Coote.
Friday, March 31, benefit of Mr. Barry Sullivan—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and WONDER.
Saturday Evening—KING LEAR.

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
FRENCH
MILLINERY GOODS
—AT—
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR
Large Stock of
ELEGANT MILLINERY GOODS,
—AT—
OWN IMPORTATION,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT
Prices to Defy Competition.
Give us a call and judge for yourself, at
M. A. BUTLER'S,
28 Montgomery Street,
mr26 OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

The three largest cases awarded against Mexico by the Mixed Claims Commission, were those of La Abra, the Weill claim, and that of Bishop Alemany, of California. On the day the Joint Commission expired, the Mexican Commissioner and agent asked them to be sent back to the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, for examination and reduction. Mr. Thornton returned them a few days ago, refusing to change the decision already made by him.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

M. O'NEIL. M. S. O'NEIL, Attorney at Law.

M. O'NEIL & SON.
Real Estate and Law Agency,
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Bad Tenants quickly ejected at very small cost.

Cheap Investments in Real Estate
LIST CHANGED WEEKLY.

Lot 82x82, with six tenements, renting for $100 per month, on Adelaide Place, off Taylor st.....$7,000
Two Lots 86x137½, on east line of Dupont st, between Union Treaty first and Francisco.....2,000
Southwest corner of Bush and Dupont sts, 82½ feet on Bush by 68 feet 9 inches on Dupont, with improvements consisting of a row of 5 cottages.....
Lot 25x80, on north side of Union st, between Hyde and Larkin, with two

but if you will accept my protection, I engage to take you in your friend's without further ado hence."

"*Le bon Dieu* reward you, monsieur! she answered, as she let him draw her hand through his arm. "But ought I to permit you to go so far out of your route for a person you know not—a person, too, who can make you no recompense but her thanks?"

"I, is the duty of the young and strong to aid and succor the old and feeble. But more seriously, "I should be sorry if you were I refuse such a trifling service from me. It is better that I should go a mile or two further on, than that you, at your age, should be wandering here all alone."

The old lady made no further objections, but trotted along beside him on her high-heeled shoes, while he accommodated his pace to hers with much thoughtful consideration of her infirmities. A little while, and she was sighing so loudly that he stooped to ask if he was hurrying her too much.

"No, no, monsieur. I was but thinking that if I had a tall, stalwart son, a young man like the good friend of mine who lets feel me his arm so courteously, I should grieve to know that he was in these dark, dangerous streets at such an unholy hour as the turn of midnight."

"And so would my dearest mother if he were about any where that shamed me," he pleasantly replied. "But I have been at no greater risk this night than visiting an old servant who lies dangerously ill at his poor home in one of those streets you are justly blaming, and it was going back to my lodgings that I lost myself."

"Then monsieur has a mother? Ah! but she is very happy!"

"Yes," he answered, simply; "nor she is one of the best of women. And you, mademoiselle, have you no children to take care of you?"

She shook convulsively at the question, and did not answer it till, fearing he had grieved her, he apologized for his indiscretion.

"Nay, monsieur, you have not affected me as much as you suppose, although it is quite true I have neither sons nor daughters. But we will not speak of myself. You are a habitant, a resident of the great *Londres*?"

"No; I am an Irishman, and merely here for a few days or weeks, as the fancy takes me."

"But doubtless monsieur has many acquaintance in the quarter to which we are going?"

"A few," he admitted.

"Then it is well that the heavens are so dark, or he might blush: he seen pacing the *trottoir*, or pavement as you call it, with a poor, little old woman like myself."

"Why should I blush at doing an act of common politeness to a female?" asked the noblemen brusquely.

"Why, indeed? And yet confess that it would not be pleasant for you to find yourself at this moment face to face with any of the gay monsieurs who swagger to and fro in the Palais Royal (which you take me)?"

"Why so?" he asked, again detecting the merriment she was trying to conceal, and beginning to suspect that some way or other he was being imposed upon. A temporary disarrangement of his mustaching cloak had enabled him to see that the dress of the crouch was of some light, luxurious material, and that it glistened as if bro-caded with silver. Buckles, too, were glistening in the rosettes of her shoes, although they were set with diamonds; and altogether he felt considerably mystified, especially at the sound of his question she broke into a little peal of laughter.

"Monsieur is pleased to jest," she told him, with a reique into gretty.

"Not it is a fact that as we passed under the lamp I caught a glimpse of a pair of eyes too bright to be set in the face of a decrepid old dame."

"Pardon," she answered, readily. "Monsieur forgets that the orbs of Nonon de l'Enclos retained all their brilliancy when she was nearly seventy years old, and why not she?"

"And did her lips look as rosy and pouting as those I beheld when your hood slipped back a minute ago, or her little hand feel as smooth and plump as the I now make prisoner in mine? Confess, mistress fairy, you have been masquerading, and let me have a fuller view of the features that I will wager forty kisses to your one that you are neither old nor ugly!"

But the unknown began to sob in such unmistakable terror as soon as he would have pressed back her hood, that he desisted, although he could not mend to hold the head that would have struggled out of his clasp.

"Be merciful, monsieur," he said at last, and continue to protect me as you have hitherto done. If I have resorted to a stratagem, it was simply because I was frightened of being set upon in the street alone."

"But you will tell me who you are?" he urged.

"Ah yes! Why should I not?" she answered after a moment's reflection. "I am Pamela Capet, the adopted child of Madame de Genlis, and the governess-companion of her pupils, the princesses of France, with whom I have been educated. I am dated that I am of English birth, and it was to gratify my wish to see my native country that Madame—who is called here by her subjects—permitted me to accompany her. It was on returning from a ball, to which she had been, that I discovered that the man who carried my sedan were spies. They quarreled, and set down the chair to exchange blows; and I, already alarmed by their language, jumped out and fled I know not where, whilst something on me by appearance of my rashness. Now, monsieur, you will be good and generous, and restore me to my friends, *n'est ce pas*?"

She put back her hood as she spoke, and permitted him to behold so arch and lovely a countenance that he was entranced. He could no longer doubt that she had been telling him the truth, and raising her fingers to his lips, he assured her forgive his rudeness with such earnestness that Pamela was quite reassured, and all her gayety returned.

"I have no fears now," she declared, "and to-morrow I shall be able to make merry over my adventure. It has been a veritable one, has it not? only I regret that it is permitting monsieur to learn my true character too soon. If I had kept up my assumed one most cleverly, you would have evoked a blessing on my veritable head at parting, and I should have quavered in reply, 'Fare thee well good youth! Avoid this wicked town, and do not lose thyself again in the streets of Paris, less worse mischief befall the thee being tricked a little by a woman.'"

"Indeed! like that name would end—and I am greedy your debtor, my lord, as I am sure you will be glad to grant to you I know me."

"He could do more than that!" he cried, agitatedly. "You could send me from you the happiest of men, if only you would promise to pardon me for the liberty I have taken in confiscation. He was going to say more, but she checked.

"Exemption! Ah, no! I could not forgive that! And yet I owe you so much! But no; I have lingered here to long. Good-night, and for love *Dieu* prayer to you, my lord. I do not think we shall ever meet again, but my prayers for you shall always be yours—always!"

Yet she crossed the road to the opening of her friends. Indeed, he added Lord Edward had joined, was committed. For one moment his arms enfolded her slight, but just emerged from the house, torch in hand, are he turned his step towards his own lodgings, to draw on his cloak for the rest of the night in visions of the beautiful Pamela; who the object of the most romantic and exaggerated fancy joined her friends, who had been anxiously awaiting her return, her mind full of bright fancies regarding her protector.

CHAPTER II.

A PROMISE FULFILLED

The young lady embarked for France with Madame de Genlis on the day of the morrow, and at Tourney rejoined the daughters of the Duke of Orleans, and shared their studies and amusements as before. She had much to tell them concerning her travels, and description to give of the scenes of her recent place; but she had one secret from her merry companions, which, although they learned her repeatedly about her nocturnal adventure, little dreamed that it was to influence her future life. She had visited Paris in company with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and how she had indeed been the means of helping her escape from all her own amusement at her success betrayed her; but of his declaration of love he would seek her in France, she said not a word, although it was always in her thoughts.

It was a picture of maternal high spirits she began to have fits of pensiveness, and assigned as the reason that, I discovered that the man who carried my sedan were spies. They quarreled, and set down the chair to exchange blows; and I, already alarmed by their language, jumped out and fled I know not where, whilst something on me by appearance of my rashness. Now, monsieur, you will be good and generous, and restore me to my friends, *n'est ce pas*?

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.
April.
9—Sunday—Palm Sunday. 10—Monday—Feria.
11—Tuesday—Feria. 12—Wednesday—Feria.
13—Thursday—Maundy Thursday.
14—Friday—Good Friday.
15—Saturday—Holy Saturday.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY..... APRIL 8, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so wipe it clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

THE RIGHT WAY AND THE WRONG WAY.

There are, of course, a right way and a wrong way of doing everything. Sensible people will, therefore, in every precaution to insure that they adopt the right plan for effecting whatever they desire to do. Now, there seems to us to be some danger that the Chinese question, which is at present so profoundly agitating our citizens, will be forced in an issue that can only result in disaster to the city, and for that reason we desire to give a word of warning to our friends. The movement against coolie immigration, whatever its ultimate result is to be, must be within the law, directed by law and controlled by law; and the men who attempts to transfer it to the domain of human passion or race prejudice should be treated as a public enemy by all loyal and order-loving persons. No only should the law be supreme in this country, but, thank heaven, it is, so they who attempt to transgress it or defy it will surely find out to their sad cost.

The Chinese who are in the State now have come hither under the permission of law and they have just as much right to be here, and to live here, and to work here after the fashion, as men of any other nationality under the sun. But, even more than this, citizens, we have a perfect right to object to California if they please, and no Chinaman, nor body of men, dare venture to prevent them. We cannot comprehend anything more ludicrously inconsistent, or, in view of a more serious way, more invariably to the dignity of the Government of this country, than for one class of immigrants to rise up in indignation and say that another class shall not be permitted to touch these shores. The people of the United States, acting through and by their constituted authorities in Washington, are now, and ever must be, the sole judges of what classes of persons shall or shall not be allowed immigrate into this country, and as long as they make no distinction of race or kind, all must be equally free to come.

Now these things being so, we look upon the formation of "Anti-Coolie Clubs" by unauthorized and irresponsible individuals as a most mischievous proceeding. These "clubs," and all others of their kind, are, as a general rule, got up in associations not of the most respectable character. They are presided over by individuals who happy in the love of eloquence and notoriety, and seek to obtain a little notoriety, although they are completely lacking in sense and discretion. They are recruited from the ranks of the ignorant and unthinking, who are not in the habit of curbing their passions when once aroused. Of course the locality in which the "club meetings" are held renders it nearly a certainty that the oratorical powers of the speakers will be largely stimulated by strong drink. The natural and inevitable consequence is, that while such organizations are utterly and miserably powerless to have the slightest possible effect upon the solution of the Chinese difficulty, they are only too likely to create a riot that would seriously endanger the safety of the city.

To prove that we are not speaking too strongly, we need only call attention to the language that was used at a recent meeting of an "Anti-Coolie Club" by a man whose name is Irish, but who is evidently anything but Irish in his nationality. That individual's oratorical enthusiasm might be somewhat cooled by a brief sojourn in the city prison for inciting to a breach of the peace, and we should like to see him experimented. We consider persons of this character as little of an acquisition to our city as the most enslaved and degraded coolies that ever landed on San Francisco wharves. But we would remind such men that there is plenty of powder and ball in this city, and plenty of trained men who know how to use them, to blow them and their misguided followers—if any there should be—into the hops and believe there will not—out of existence.

The United States of America, we would most respectfully suggest, is not the country where riot or violence will be allowed to settle any great public question. There is no nation in the known world where the law is entitled to more respect or stricter obedience than it is here. It is not framed by any privileged class, and then forced upon the masses as elsewhere, but is the direct emanation of popular will, and is respected by people only respect themselves. And there is no grievance under which any section of the population may labor which cannot be remedied quietly, legally and constitutionally in the course of a little time. All we require is patience and wisdom in the method of urging our demands. We have borne twenty years with the presence of the Chinese, and it will not trouble us very much to endure them somewhat longer, until Congress takes action.

We would strongly advise our fellow-countrymen in San Francisco to shun "Anti Coolie Clubs" as they would pest-houses, and to laugh down any frothy-mouthed fellow who talks about "ricepaper" or "shanghais." If they will only reflect for a moment they will remember that the very newspapers which are now agitating the Chinese question, and trying to get up popular excitement, a few years ago thought a coolie a much better immigrant than an Irishman. It would answer the purpose of these partisan sheets admirably if a riot could be got up in which the Irish would be participants to such a degree that, by a little dexterous juggling with facts, the blame could be cast upon them exclusively. And if a dozen or a score of Irishmen were shot down by the militia for attempting to wreck a Chinese quarter, they would get an amount of political capital out of the occurrence which would last them to their Know-Nothing diatribes for twenty years to come.

Now, we can honorably and honestly claim that THE MONITOR was one of the very first papers in every out against Chinese immigration, and to demonstrate the fact it is there stood to our State. And when an attempt was made to saddle opposition to the coolies upon the shoulders of our countrymen, we conclusively proved that there was no class upon whom Chinese labor had less effect, and that they could stand their presence longer than any other nationality. All we said has come true. The present agitation is not an Irish one, so we trust the Irish will not allow themselves to be made cat's paws by unfriendly and designing politicians. They should cheerfully aid every legitimate endeavor to free coolie immigration, whatever its ultimate result is to be, must be within the law, directed by law and controlled by law; and the man who attempts to transfer it to the domain of human passion or race prejudice should be treated as a public enemy by all loyal and order-loving persons. Not only should the law be supreme in this country, but, thank heaven, it is, so they who attempt to transgress it or defy it will surely find out to their sad cost.

WAR AGAIN!

No sooner have the illustrious potentates who commend, we might with even more propriety say own, the huge armies of Europe taken a brief rest after a season of their royal pastime of slaughter, than they once more find a hunger for more war and to lay plans for another exciting game of murder by wholesale. It really seems as though these Kings and Emperors could never weary of the shedding of blood, as though there was for them some irresistible fascination in setting their fellow-creatures to kill and maim each other. It is only about a dozen years since the latest fields of France were drenched in human gore, and unnumbered thousands of her gallant sons perished in a war which truly had no better origin than the ambition and jealousies of two old men, one of whom governed France and the other ruled Prussia. The former died unhonored and in exile from the land of his birth; the latter could dress a despot, who is more feared than loved. The people of France and Prussia never had any quarrel; they bore no enmity towards each other; if they had been left to their own inclinations they would not have fired a shot in anger; but their sovereign majesties, NAPOLEON III. and WILLIAM, bade them march to the battlefield, and, like loyal subjects, they obeyed. If they had the courage to refuse and stop at home, what an amount of misery and destruction both nations would have been spared! How many widows and orphans whose daily bread is now bedewed with tears, would be happy in the love of husbands and fathers that fell useless and senseless in fight.

One would imagine that after such sickening carnage there would be enough and more than enough of war for the remainder of their lives, and would make up their minds to permit their subjects dwell at home in peace. But no! the Emperor of the dead have not yet mouldered into dust; the fields whereupon they fought have not yet been cleared of the wreck of battle; the ruined and abandoned homesteads that were given to the flames are not yet re-occupied by their terrified owners; but, for all that, their most gracious and sovereign majesties are making preparations for another slaughter. We are told there are "war alarms" in Europe. The whole continent looks like an enormous camp. In every direction arsenals and fortifications bristle with engines of war. What cause for bloodshed exists now? None that any honorable or conscientious man would acknowledge to be sufficient. But some pretext can always be found for a quarrel by those who are anxious to engage in one. And in the present instance the pretext is Herzegovina against Turkish rule in the reverend gentleman a just and well-deserved tribute when we say that as clergyman ever held official position in San Francisco who obtained a firmer hold upon the affection and esteem of the Catholic community. The culture and scholarship evinced in his sermons, lectures and addresses, upon various topics and occasions, have made his co-religionists feel an honorable pride in him and won respectful attention from those who were not wholly in religious opinions. The best testimony to his priestly zeal and strict fulfillment of duty is to be found in the cordial recognition awarded to them by the Archbishop, as illustrated by the honorable dignity to which he has been advanced. Of his estimable social qualities, his unfailing courtesy and affability, it is unnecessary to speak, because they are well known and have endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for a brief period. He has, indeed, well-earned his rest, and in addition to the spiritual wants of the parishioners of St. Mary's has been unremitting, and we trust he will have a pleasant time and return to us with renewed health and spirits.

Rev. Father P. GRAT come to California in 1856, first officiated at Columbia, Tuolumne county, and was subsequently President of St. Mary's College for some years. He was then located in St. Patrick's parish, with which he has been connected ever since. Father GRAT has been remarkable as an indefatigable worker, and has been equally faithful in everything relating to religion since he came there has been truly wonderful. The magnificent church which he has erected on Mission street is a lasting and noble monument to his zeal and activity for long age to come, we hope. Father GRAT is very popular with those among whom he has labored, and, although they will doubtless grudge him the few months of relaxation awarded to him by his Grace the Archbishop, they will zealously await his return.

To both gentlemen we tender our most respectful compliments. We wish them pleasant days, an agreeable journey and a safe return to the city which we trust will be their home for many, many years.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

We have been favored with the following by the ret ring State Secretary of the Order, Mr. Thad. Finnegan: At the regular yearly meeting of the delegates from the various Divisions of the Order throughout the State, held at Hibernia Hall, last Monday evening, after the usual business pertaining to the Order had been transacted, the report of the Secretary for the year was read, showing that $15,309 45 have been expended during the year for sick dues, $26,947 91 for funeral and other incidental expenses, leaving on hand $23 882 65. To members ship and funds the A. O. H. had increased during the year in favorable comparison with past years. Seven new Divisions had been organized, etc., showing much prosperity in the Order. At the election for State officers Thad. Finnegan was elected State Delegate; Jas. F. Meagher, State Secretary, and Henry Monahan, State Treasurer. The Order is increasing day by day, and promises to be one of the largest and most influential throughout the entire coast ere long.

The announcement that the venerable Father Boson, of Santa Clara College, is hopelessly declining in health, will be read with sorrow by his many friends.

LADIES can always find a handsome suit or cloak at a very reasonable price at Sullivan's, 14 Montgomery street.

THE ANTI CHINESE MEETING.

The wide-spread attention and universal interest that the Chinese question is creating, was evidenced by the immense gathering of the citizens of San Francisco at Union Hall last Wednesday evening. All classes of society were there represented. The capitalists of the city, the officials of the State, those high in authority mingled with the mere mechanic and the laborer, all equally interested in the great question of the Chinese emigration was producing, and the means for its remedy. All the available space within the hall, from end to end in the other and throughout the galleries, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the streets in front, from Third street to Fourth, were filled with people, many of whom were unable to get near enough to the stands to hear what was said, yet all interested, all anxious to know what was to be done in the matter, and how the condition of themselves and their brethren was to be freed from the weight that was bearing them down. Surely has such a gathering been seen in any city. In spite of the immense mass collected all was unusually orderly. All seemed to feel the importance of the matter and the necessity for immediate and thorough measures, and all were in a mood to aid and attentive to the proceedings. Not only was San Francisco fully represented, but a delegation of 12,00 from Oakland, with transparencies and torches, showed that the men of that city, too, were alive to the matter and anxious to take part in the work. Mayor QUINT called the meeting to order in a brief address, and nominated Governor Irwin for Chairman. The Governor addressed the assemblage in a few words, and Hon. A. T. Ryland of San José, Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Johnson, Hon. P. A. Roach, Dr. J. C. Shorb, H. E. Highton, Colonel Stuart Taylor, Hon. E. B. Ryan, Rev. Dr. COX, Colonel J. T. Doyle, Hon. P. J. Hopper of Sacramento, Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, General Winn, Col. Clarkson, P. M. Wallen, Alphabet Baudicé, C. C. Stickey, Hon. Charles Gildea, Hon. William Broderick and Hon. R. M. Clarkson. The speeches were marked by moderation and good sense, and the applause that greeted them showed that the vast assemblage indorsed their sentiments. Letters were read from ex-Senators Casserly and Hager and ex-Governor Haight, indorsing the objects of the meeting and reviewing at some length the danger certain to result from the continued immigration of coolies.

A large force of police were under arms all night to repress any outbreak on the part of the lawless element opposed, but their services were not needed. The Chinese evidently feared an attack on their quarters, for they kept within doors, and barricaded their doors and windows. The good order observed by the people is deserving of universal praise, and shows a secure an absorption of the offensive treaties than acts of violence. The latter would be certain to arouse sympathy for the Chinese, and thus defeat the objects all good citizens aim to secure.

The Great Pedestrian Feat.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary, the famous pedestrian who defeated WEST so easily in Chicago some time since, began his wonderful feat of walking five hundred miles within six days, at four o'clock on Saturday morning, at Platt's Hall, Stockton street, between Sutter and Post. He has, consequently, until Sunday morning at four o'clock to complete his wearisome journey. On Thursday morning he had walked three hundred miles, leaving two hundred more to be accomplished. From present appearances it is safe to assert that he will fulfill his arduous undertaking some hours before the expiration of the time. There is no room for doubt about the genuineness of the performance, the gentlemen who keep the records being above all suspicion and entirely disinterested. Mr. O'Leary. Each day the ball has been visited by hundreds of our best-known citizens, and every evening there has been a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. There is no question whatever that the feat which Mr. O'Leary is now performing is one of the severest tests to which the power of human endurance can be put, and the man who accomplishes it must be gifted with most extraordinary pluck, activity and muscle. But O'Leary was evidently cut out by nature for a pedestrian. He is powerfully poised, and all his movements are free and supple. He seems scarcely to exert himself, even when walking at a rate that few could keep up even without much running. Scores all the interest in the performance centers in its conclusion. Any man can *begin* to walk five hundred miles, but how many men can *finish* the task? So we expect that on Friday and Saturday evenings Horticultural Hall will be crowded with persons desirous of witnessing the finale. Mr. O'Leary is a modest and unassuming young gentleman, who makes no boast of his astonishing powers of endurance, but has quite spirit enough to catch up the challenge of any individual sufficiently vainglorious to try conclusions with him. We understand that great inducements have been held out to him to go to England, where Weston has just *failed* to accomplish the five hundred miles feat, but he has not as yet made answer to them. His friends in Chicago are confident of his success, and are no doubt anxiously awaiting the telegram which shall inform them that, for the third time, he has accomplished his marvellous journey.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday night, Supervisor Wise, Gibbs and Strother scathingly submitted varied on the course pursued by Senator McCoppin in relation to San Francisco affairs.

KENNY & SHEAHAN, merchant tailors, have removed from their old stand, to third street, to their large store 611 Market street, Nucleus Building.

HOLY WEEK.

The ensuing week, known throughout the world as "Holy Week," will be a season of prayer and fasting with all Catholics who are true to the ancient observances of their Church. Those who are fallen away from the faith and are a law unto themselves, will, of course, make no distinction between it and any other time of year, because the maxim of worldlings is, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Protestantism, indeed, is now endeavoring to abolish Lent altogether, and with it also of necessity the observances of Holy Week; but they need scarcely go to so much trouble, inasmuch as they practically abolished both long ago. Mortification of the appetite could never find much favor with "reformers," whose leading motive in renouncing Catholicity was to get excuse for indulging their passions without restraint. But the true Church is unchangeable, and her faithful children in every clime will still maintain her time-honored discipline. We have copied from a standard work the following brief account of memories recalled by Holy Week:

PALM SUNDAY.

On this day the Church honors the triumphant entry of Divine Redeemer into Jerusalem, five days before his crucifixion. He was pleased, before the humiliation of his passion, to be acknowledged and received as the Messias, the Saviour of the world, and King of souls. This was a day of great joy and solemnity, and although it is now performing is one of the severest tests to which the power of human endurance can be put, and the man who accomplishes it must be gifted with most extraordinary pluck, activity and muscle. But O'Leary was evidently cut out by nature for a pedestrian. He is powerfully poised, and all his movements are free and supple. He seems scarcely to exert himself, even when walking at a rate that few could keep up even without much running. Scores all the interest in the performance centers in its conclusion. Any man can *begin* to walk five hundred miles, but how many men can *finish* the task? So we expect that on Friday and Saturday evenings Horticultural Hall will be crowded with persons desirous of witnessing the finale. Mr. O'Leary is a modest and unassuming young gentleman, who makes no boast of his astonishing powers of endurance, but has quite spirit enough to catch up the challenge of any individual sufficiently vainglorious to try conclusions with him. We understand that great inducements have been held out to him to go to England, where Weston has just *failed* to accomplish the five hundred miles feat, but he has not as yet made answer to them. His friends in Chicago are confident of his success, and are no doubt anxiously awaiting the telegram which shall inform them that, for the third time, he has accomplished his marvellous journey.

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Direct and Positive.

U. S. Bell, a Government detective, and Chief Clerk in the Pension Office at Washington until the 16th of February of this year, testified as follows before the House Investigating Committee on the War Department:

Witness produced his appointment as first clerk in the Pension Office. He explained the duties of the office as special agent under the Interior Department, men acting as such being detailed for duty.

By CHAIRMAN—Under that appointment were you interested in the Babcock case?

A.—Well, I was employed in that case by Lackey, Private Secretary of the President.

Q.—What were you to do for Lackey?

A.—To make it as brief as possible, I was to look into the hands of the District Attorney at St. Louis, and see what evidence there was against Babcock.

Q.—How were you to do it? A.—I was to visit the District Attorney's office, as I had the run of the office there, and see what evidence there was.

Q.—Did you go there and get hold of it? A.—I did.

Q.—With the consent of the District Attorney? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You got it surreptitiously then? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you furnish what you got to Lackey? A.—I did. That was in November, at the Lindell Hotel.

Q.—Was there any other person concerned with Lackey that you know of?

A.—A gentleman named Bradley, of Washington, who said he was acting as one of the counsel for Babcock.

Q.—Did Colonel Dyer know you were the agent of Lackey? A.—No sir; not at that time. Lackey told me not to.

Q.—Was that the precise service that Colonel Lackey told you to render him? A.—It was. I was to report to him. That is what I mean by saying that at that time I followed from counsel, Judges of records, and the members of Congress for or against military affairs. Second—All petitions to Congress by officers relative to selling out, or to their character will be forwarded through the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of War, for their action and transmittal. Third—Any officer visiting the seat of Government, or making a business journey upon the application of the District Attorney there and others, and it looked that way. I believed I was employed by the Government. I believed that I thought the parties out there were acting in the interest of the Government, and I believed it till I was over-anxious, and I believed it till I came to Washington. When I came here I found I was employed by Lackey and I dropped the case, and took measures afterwards to communicate with the friends of the President that my idea was wrong.

Q.—That Babcock was not guilty? A.—That he was guilty.

Q.—You informed the President that Babcock was guilty? A.—I was employed to inform him that I believed he was guilty. I did it because the President himself told me that if Babcock was guilty he wished to know it; he wished nothing concealed, and he wished him prosecuted, and he wished it done by men who would be fearless and independent of all men, and I got my dismissal in three days afterwards.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Babcock with regard to this matter? If, at any time, Babcock admitted to you his guilt, please state it? A.—His admission was clear enough. If they wanted me to get evidence out of a man and destroy it it was clear enough.

Q.—Did he admit to you that he was guilty? A.—I told him what Bradley said he was to do in St. Louis, and instead of resenting he said he did not wish me to get evidence out of that office unless I could get the whole of it. I did get a part of it it would be worse than none. Bradley asked me to get the evidence out of the office and bring it to the Lindell Hotel and destroy it. The proposition was made after Lackey returned. This is the last part of November. I went down with Bradley, and Lackey went to take the train to come East. He told me to consult with Bradley; that Bradley was there in the interest of Babcock, and that this whole movement was not against Babcock but against the President; and for me to consult Bradley and act with him.

Q.—And Bradley told you to get the evidence out of the District Attorney's office and bring it to the Lindell Hotel? A.—He destroyed? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you succeed in getting it? A.—No, sir. I thought that was going too far in the matter.

Q.—When you came back here you say you had a conversation with Babcock? A.—I did not say that I related all I got while I was in St. Louis, and I told him of this proposal of Bradley's. The matter was talked over hundred and twenty days, and I replied at that hour. It has not verified the hopes of its friends, and yet it has not passed a really objectionable measure worth mentioning; its chief merit is that it has not passed a measure of a positive character. This has been remarkably the case with the Senate, from which the people expected a great deal; on the other hand the assembly has been more active, and is more regarded in a less favorable light, passed some excellent reformatory measures, that went to the Senate only to be killed—such as Archer's fares and tolls bill, Coffey's mechanic's lien bill, which effected a saving of many thousands a year to the State, and lopped off many sinecures and superfluous offices. Still some reforms have been effected. Bills have been taken towards repealing water rates, and O'Connor's railroad bill may be of some public benefit.

Among the bills lately passed by Governor Irwin was one for the relief of Henry F. Williams," and, another giving Alamo square to the W. Hum part of the Gift Street Bank, Captain Lees, John Nightingale and another person. Among those he should have signed and didn't was the one prohibiting the teaching of foreign languages and music in the public schools of low grade, and the one authorizing the opening of Fourthteenth street in Oakland.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—We have received the following pieces of music, and can speak highly of them: "Mardi-gras," march, as played by Thal Brothers' Band; "Hail Columbia," by Y. H. Brenner; "Pull, Pull, Pull," from the opera of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, by Strauss, and "The Social Schottische," by F. W. Helmick, of 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati; and "The Social Schottische

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of March 11.

ANTRIM.

The Belfast Corporation has adopted a petition in favor of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill.

A few days since a great tenant-right meeting was held at Ballygoy, a short distance from Ballymoney. Three presentations consisted principally of tenant-farmers residing on the estate of Major Gray, the revaluation of whose property has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction.

CAVAN.

At the Cavan assizes the trial of Owen Smith for the murder of John Flynn resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

CARLOW.

On Monday evening the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, President of St. Patrick's College, Carlow, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture in the Town Hall, Carlow, for the benefit of the Catholic Institute, the subject chosen for the occasion being "The Sun." The attendance was both numerous and select.

CLARE.

At a coroner's inquest at Cork, last week, a verdict was returned, in reference to the death of Mr. Jones, bookseller and stationer, that he had died of an overdose of chloral. A bottle which had contained thirty two doses was found by his bedside nearly empty.

There is at present residing within five miles of Bantry, in the townland of Drumnatleen, in the parish of Carbargip, a woman who has reached the patriarchal age of 104 years. She has six children, and several grandchildren, and a few great-grandchildren. She can give an accurate account of the arrival of the French fleet in Bantry Bay, and can give a minute description of the person of the Liberator. She is in the full possession of all her faculties.

A man named Airey has been taken into custody by Constable Doyle, of Lisseasey, and lodged in Ennis jail, as accomplice of a man named Ryan now in prison as a "Boy of the Hills." It is said he was in connection with the murder of a equestrian statue to the defender of Limerick.

At the meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians on Saturday the chairman, Mr. Edward William O'Brien, D. L., in pursuance of notice of motion, proposed, under the provisions of the Common Lodging-houses (Ireland) Act, that the keeper of every common lodging-house should at all times of day and night give access to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who shall be authorized to enter such houses for the purposes of the Act, and that any keepers refusing, etc., should be liable to the penalties incurred thereby. Mr. Bennett seconded the proposition. Mr. McCarthy opposed the adoption of the new by-law proposed by the chairman, and denounced it as one which infringed on the rights and privileges of the humbler class of the community. In the face of what occurred when the police were empowered to enter houses by ministerial warrant under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, he asked them to pause before adopting the chairman's resolution, which would only result in raising an outcry against the landlords and the property class of the people. After some discussion, and a suggestion to limit the hours of visitation by the police, the matter was adopted, Mr. McCarthy and three other Guardians protesting.

LONDONDERRY.

On Friday week a meeting of the ratepayers of the city of Derry and neighborhood was held in the corporation hall "for the purpose of devising the best means of opposing the tax to the utmost by the ratepayers for the completion of the Londonderry Railway line, for which a bill is now before the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons." There was a good attendance, the hall being crowded in its entire capacity, and on the motion of Mr. Thomas O'Hanlon, T. C., the chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Hall.

LOUTH.

The appeal lodged by Lord Bellew against the chairman's decision at a quarter sessions at Drogheda has been withdrawn. Lord Bellew, it will be remembered, brought a process of ejectment against Miss Bradley, which the chairman dismissed on a technical point raised by the solicitor for the defendant. An appeal was lodged with which was set down for hearing at the present assizes.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Louth Tenants' Defence Association, last week, the resignation of Mr. J. M. Johnson, read a circular from the Central Tenants' Defence Association, strongly censuring the proceedings of the committee. After some discussion, Mr. Patrick Taaffe proposed, and Mr. Henry E. Kelly seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That this committee instruct secretary to proceed to make out an accurate list of all notices to quit which have from time to time been brought under the notice of the Association, as also of any cases of ejectments or particular hardship which have been imposed on any tenant or tenants contrary to the spirit and principles embodied in the Land Act of 1870, and forward the same as soon as possible to the Central Association."

MAYO.

The Commissioners of National Education have, on the recommendation of J. Molloy, Esq., head inspector, and J. W. Greer, Esq., district inspector, awarded Miss Sarah Carlisle and Bridget Hanlon, amount £6, to Mr. Patrick J. Heavey, teacher of Ballybunnin Male National School, county Mayo, for the year 1875.

MEATH.

Notwithstanding recent statements as to a settlement having been effected, Mr. Grudwell has obtained a decree, at the Meath assizes, dispossessing Mr. Thomas Silcock from the Ratoath Cheshire farm at Dowth. Lord Gormanstown has been unsuccessful in his appeal against the County Chairman's decision in one of the cases which are now so well known by his landship's name. In the land appeal case of Charles Taylor, M. P., against Heavey, the chairman had allowed the respondent had held a farm from the appellant, but that he went to America, and during his absence his farm was held for him, though in his own name, by a man named Bonnon, who paid the rents with respondent's money. The respondent returned from America, and became an insolvent, and in the schedule, which he filed in the Insolvent Court, he declared that he was possessed of no freehold or leasehold property, and his assets were set down as nil. Mr. Hamilton, as agent of the appellant, served a notice to quit on the respondent, evidentionally on his having a legal right in the holding. Baron Dowse said the notice to quit was of a most judicious character so far as the appellant was concerned, but it was certainly most moral and perjuring.

WESTMEATH.

At the assizes of Westmeath on Saturday, Thomas Cannon, tried for the third time for the murder of Richard Morse, was acquitted.

Baron Dowse, in opening the assizes for Westmeath, said there was only nine or ten cases for trial, and that only thirty indictable offenses had been reported by the police since the last session.

In an action tried at the assizes at Mullingar, on Saturday, the widow of a man named Brien, who was killed by the starting of a train as he was entering a carriage at Moate station, obtained a verdict for £500 damages against the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

WEXFORD.

At the assizes of Wexford, on Saturday, Mr. William T. Vernon has been appointed secretary to the Grand Jury of Wexford, in room of his uncle, the late Mr. St. George James Martin.

At the Sligo Grand Jury last week, Mr. Matthew Allen, cess collector for the lower half barony of Carbury, was called before the Grand Jury to account for an arrear of some £80 or £90, to be allowed to remain uncollected on the Island of Inishmurray. The island in question is the property of the Hon. Cowper Temple, and is situated eight or nine miles from the land. After some discussion by several of the grand jurors, Mr. Allen admitted he had not for the last seven years attempted to make any effort to collect on the island. The foreman stated that the arrear had been for years presented, and then Mr. Allen should make the deficiency good, as the tenants had sufficient property to pay the county cess, and assistance might be given by the constabulary where there was now a police station.

TIPPERARY.

A man named Paddy Foley, Curriswood, Glenahetty, near Clonmel, died on the 23rd ult., aged 107. He never had the use of his mental faculties and bodily power up to the day before his demise.

In opening the assizes for the North Riding of Tipperary last week, Baron Deasy said he felt extremely glad at being enabled to tell the Grand Jury that the duties at these assizes would be extremely light indeed as compared with former years.

TYRONE.

A meeting to inaugurate the Strabane Farmers' Club was held on Thursday week in Simm's Abercorn Arms Hotel, Strabane. The attendance was large and influential. Captain Stewart was called to the chair. Mr. Simms, the Secretary, then read the rules of the club, which were adopted. It was paid their entrance subscriptions. The following gentlemen were elected members of committee: Messrs. James McFarlan, J. P.; John Holmes, J. P.; Captain Stewart, J. P.; James S. Johnston, J. P.; Benjamin T. Herdman, J. P.; William Gamble, J. P.; William Hunter, Robert Gordon, Close Love, James Hamilton, James Clarke, Robert McKinley, James Baird, Alexander Weir, Jr.; William Dunbar, Samuel Dunne, Robert Wilson, John Clarke, Solomon Chambers, William Dermott, Robert McBeth, Andrew Taylor.

WATERFORD.

The Local Government Board have appointed Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., chepiain to the Dungarvin union workhouse, in room of the late Very Rev. Dr. Healy.

John Powers, a farmer residing at Kill, county Waterford, two days since was the magistrate of the San Francisco agency, of all the various brands of Powder manufactured by the Messrs. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, the oldest and most extensive powder manufacturers in America.

Prices as low and discounts as large as any other powder house on the Coast.

The undersigned is a manufacturer of all the various brands of SAFETY FUSE—warranted as good as any made in the world; offers the same at the lowest market price to the trade.

JOHN SKINNER,
111 Battery street,
mr14-3m Agent for the Pacific Coast.

S. P. R. R. HO!
EXCURSIONISTS.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. IS NOW prepared to make arrangements for the transportation of excursionists to all points on the line of the road.

Apply at Room 3a, Railroad Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

A. C. BASSETT,
Superintendent. J. L. WILLETT,
Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agt.
mr14-1m

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY
WHERE YOU CAN BUY
FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH
CLOTHING,
Retail at Wholesale Prices,
—IS OF—
SCHAFER & CO.
708 and 710 Market Street,
NEW YORK HOUSE—41 and 43 Warren street.

One Price Only.

mr8-13t

Tempus Proferetur Nunquam Recertitur.

"Time Past Never Returns."

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR Watches keep good time, and cease giving you trouble, you can do no better than to leave the same with Mr. Hegarty, Watches and Jewelry at No. 11 Montgomery street, Occidental Hotel, through which thoroughfare you may come to a door more different than ordinary, and it is now nothing by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
435½ Third Street, near Howard,

He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Has a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry for sale at low rates.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware repaired in the best manner and warranted satisfactory.

Watches and Clocks carefully packed and shipped to any part of the country.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

All kinds of Jewelry kept on hand.

Watches and Clocks for sale on installments.

mr11

DUPONT'S
GUNPOWDER.

UNRIVALED IN QUALITY AND PACKAGES known in world.

Depot for Rifle and Sporting Powder, Shot and Caps.

Depot's Diamond Grain, Sporting Rifle Mills brand; in brown iron kegs, C, F, FF, FFF.

Depot's Diamond Grain, Sporting Rifle Mills brand; in brown iron kegs, C, F, FF, FFF.

Depot's Musket, F, FF, FFF grain, of superior quality.

Depot's Sporting Rifle, Fg, ex. FFg, FFFg grain, in kegs, 1, kgs, 2, kgs, 5, kgs, 12½, 25 and 62½ canisters. The best standard rifle powder in the market.

Depot's superfine Rifle—Duponi Pheasant brand—F, FF, FFF grain, in kegs, 1 kgs, 2 kgs, 5 kgs, and 5 lb and 1 lb canisters. Cheap in price, but of superior quality.

The attention of the trade is called to the extensive stock now on hand in the magazines of the San Francisco agency, of all the various brands of Powder manufactured by the Messrs. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, the oldest and most extensive powder manufacturers in America.

Prices as low and discounts as large as any other powder house on the Coast.

The undersigned is a manufacturer of all the various brands of SAFETY FUSE—warranted as good as any made in the world; offers the same at the lowest market price to the trade.

JOHN SKINNER,
111 Battery street,
mr14-3m Agent for the Pacific Coast.

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
FRENCH
MILLINERY GOODS

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

Large Stock of

ELEGANT MILLINERY GOODS,

—OF ALL—

OWN IMPORTATION,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT

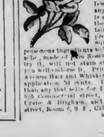
Prices to Defy Competition.

Give us a call and judge for yourself, at

M. A. BUTLER'S,
28 Montgomery Street,
mr22 OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

GAS FIXTURES.
NEW STORE!
NEW STYLES!
Cheapest Prices in the City.
McNALLY & HAWKINS,
661 Market Street,
Next to Grand Hotel Entrance.
☞ Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work done at reasonable rates. ap8-1m

FIFTH AVENUE HAIR LUSTRAL



CONTAINS ALL THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES which are required to restore, nourish and preserve the vitality and beauty of the human hair. It is not a dye, but it restores the hair to its natural color, by feeding it with the food which it requires, and which it is deficient in. It will prevent the hair from falling off, and will cause a luxuriant growth upon bald heads, unless the roots of the hair are entirely destroyed. It is the best dressing in the world for children's hair, as it keeps it moist and glossy, and prevents dandruff from forming. It is the only preparation that can be relied upon to restore gray hair to its original color. It is not a coloring matter, and contains no lead, nitrate of silver, or any other injurious ingredient. It is clear as water, and delightful to use. Sold by druggists, or by Crane & Brigham, 241 and 243 Sutter, 104 Market street, Room 6, S. F., Cal. Send for circular.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B. the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly criticised and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending (Classics) $200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once 10 00
Graduation fee 25 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class $50 00
Senior class 60 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two months' vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 1st of September.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JOHN J. PRAIN, C. P. P. S.
N. B.—On account of unavoidable delay the school this year will open on the 5th of September, 1875.

1230

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
SAN JOSE, CAL.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
SILSBY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy, and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per annum $200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once 10 00
French, per month 2 50
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month $1 50
Elementary and Senior, per month 2 00
Music, per month 2 00
French, ... 1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

N. B. The above establishment is also the residence of the Order.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to SISTER SUPERIOR, Santa Clara Co., San Francisco.

ap24

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $350. For further particulars apply to

REV. CHAS. JOS. BERCHER, C. M.,
Visitor.

1 apr8

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education pursued in this Academy embraces all the branches usually taught in the most approved seminaries of the country. The system of moral training of children will be received, not for the sake of uniformity, but with a view to the development of the individual services of the institution.

The French language, comprising ten months, opens on the 16th of August, and ends about the middle of June. The scholastic year is divided into two terms, drawn during the session, except in case of sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, after the ten months from date of entrance.

TERMS

For annum (payable half-yearly in advance)

Board, tuition $250 00
Entrance Fee 10 00
Graduation 25 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged extra.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.

Physician's fees, Medicines, Doctress for Pupils or Spanish Language, are for all Pupils.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

1219

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending $200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines 5 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two months' vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 1st of September.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JOHN PRAIN, C. P. P. S.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF TH INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of its Order a St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday o September next.

The object of the Institution is to give a thoroug English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible rate, and thereby bring it within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once) $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months 200 00
Music French and German form extra charges.
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by Institution) 10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting ..... Extra
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Second street, between Howard and Folsom. Besides being located in one of the most healthy and pleasant portions of the city, the Academy grounds are fitted up with a view to the pupil's health as well as the moral advantages of the young persons attending the Academy, and an extensive play ground affords all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies on the Pacific coast.

The second term of the Tenth Annual Session will commence on January 3rd, 1876.

TERMS:

Boarders (per month) $20 00
For quarter session (payable in advance)
Board, tuition, washing, fuel and bedding $75 00
Music with use of instrument 15 00
Drawing 5 00
Drawing and Painting 5 00
Painting in Water Colors 10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month, in advance.

Select Day Schools—Historic, first and second classes $2 00
Third and fourth (Grammar) Classes 1 50
Primary School 1 00
Junior School, per month, throughout the year 1 00
Nocturn charge for French, Piano and ornamental branches.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
1464

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University, by the Legislature of the State of California. It is conducted by the same body of gentlemen, and has the same system of discipline and instruction as the College of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, San Francisco.

The College is intended for day scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition, in Preparatory Department $1 00
" in Grammar Department 2 00
" in Higher Departments 3 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, $10 per year. Board, $1 00. For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month 1 00
For each Academical Degree 10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND ..... CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUATED on the Broadway Road, between the Lake and the Estuary, and commands a beautiful view of the bay. The building, recently erected, is supplied with all the modern conveniences for health and comfort, and adapted to provide for the comfort of the inmates.

The course of instruction embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (French included) $150 00
Washing 30 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by Institution) 10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting ..... Extra
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Second street, between Howard and Folsom. Besides being located in one of the most healthy and pleasant portions of the city, the Academy grounds are fitted up with a view to the pupil's health as well as the moral advantages of the young persons attending the Academy, and an extensive play ground affords all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

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Music with use of instrument 15 00
Drawing 5 00
Drawing and Painting 5 00
Painting in Water Colors 10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month, in advance.

Select Day Schools—Historic, first and second classes $2 00
Third and fourth (Grammar) Classes 1 50
Primary School 1 00
Junior School, per month, throughout the year 1 00
Nocturn charge for French, Piano and ornamental branches.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
1464

SANTA CLARA SCHOOL,
SANTA CLARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University, by the Legislature of the State of California. It is conducted by the same body of gentlemen, and has the same system of discipline and instruction as the College of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, San Francisco.

The College is intended for day scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition, in Preparatory Department $1 00
" in Grammar Department 2 00
" in Higher Departments 3 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, $10 per year. Board, $1 00. For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month 1 00
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Washing 30 00
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For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN ..... PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well known Hotel, solicits a share of the gentlemanly patronage throughout the State that has been so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor. The Proprietor begs to inform the public that he has refitted and refurnished the House in the most complete manner, and that the Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the country can afford.

The Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Stages leave the House daily for Almaden, Los Gatos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and all points in the Santa Cruz mountains.

mr25-3m

B. CURRAN,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 55 Third Street,
(Next to Cosmopolitan Restaurant),

Keeps on hand a full assortment of the Leading Goods of the Season. All work First-class in Style and Workmanship, And Moderate Prices.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $350. For further particulars apply to

REV. CHAS. JOS. BERCHER, C. M.,
Visitor.

1 apr8

Hurry Up these Butter Cakes!
WHO HAS NOT TRIED THEM? THOSE WHO HAVE
Butter Cakes and Coffee
FOR TEN CENTS,
At Burns' Coffee and Oyster Saloon,
317 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Under California Market.
☞ Open at all hours of the Day and Night.
JOHN H. BURNS. ap1

COUNTRY GIRLS.

Up in the morning early,
In the peep of day,
Skimming the milk in the dairy,
Turning it round this way and that,
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs,

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry,
Hunting the eggs in the barn,
Churning the cream for dinner,
Spinning the wool for the yarn,
Darning the willow-ing basket,
Down in the harvest below,
Practicing every meadow
Where the red wine cherries grow.

Shattering the "dishes" for Sunday,
Churning the sunny streaks,
Mending the pails and trainer
Down in the running stream—
Feeding the geese and the turkeys,
Making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the baby to cradle,
Darning your stockings and mine.

Going to every section,
Music is every tone,
It, sung in fun and rapture,
Thousands might meet to some—
Chorus that will rapture rouse,
Teach the wildest of prairie,
Once if these country girls is worth
A score of your city girls.

Afraid of the Truth.

A recent occurrence in England illustrates how industriously Protestant writers have labored to cover up or pervert the facts of history, and how unwilling Protestants generally are to have those facts brought to the light of day. Mr. J. S. Brewer, a gentleman entirely competent by education and ability for the work, received permission from Lord Romilly, the present Master of Rolls, to dig out the piles of documents in the Public Record Office, and publish the story of the reign of Henry VIII. He produced from them sources of information—all but documents—three volumes of which he published, and which, like all his manner he recently completed and published the fourth volume. But in this fourth volume, Mr. Brewer, a Protestant at that, has had to tell the truth about the Reformers, as he had the official account of it in the papers and documents stored away in the Public Record Office.

This, however, has led to a number of persistent exceedingly unpleasant to English Protestants. The avowed object of Mr. Brewer's statements cannot well be impugned by Protestants. In facts they can scarcely be said to be history's enemies at all. They are the statements of the public records, made by Englishmen during the reign of Henry VIII., his own dependents, or those of Parliament. And from these documents it is clearly brought out that the Protestant theory of conscientious scruples on the part of Henry VIII. and of a change in his religious convictions having been the cause of his abandonment of Queen Catherine and of his marriage with Anne Boleyn is "true mother, as Henry VIII. is the father of the Anglican Reformation" was but the reflection of the light of Anne Boleyn's eyes that liberty had no thought of split ing off from Rome until his wicked passion for Anne Boleyn suggested it as the only means by which he could get rid of Queen Catherine. According to the official records, Anne Boleyn is "true mother, as Henry VIII. is the father of the Anglican Reformation" but the reflection of the light of Anne Boleyn's eyes that liberty had no thought of split ing off from Rome until his wicked passion for Anne Boleyn suggested it as the only means by which he could get rid of Queen Catherine. According to the official records, Anne Boleyn is "true mother, as Henry VIII. is the father of the Anglican Reformation."

Incidentally, too, a large amount of information is given respecting Cardinal Wolsey. The records show that, though he was by no means blameless, yet that his character has been grossly aspersed, and that which is commonly attributed to him (that he was solely guilty of the divorce from Henry VIII. ever had) and he supposed committed with Henry's adultery was simply a supposition of Wolsey's enemies. Because with the suppositions and of the Bishops of Lincoln and Durham, Wolsey, that is the statesmanship of Wolsey alone, that stribuled the elevation of England from the position of the Ancient Kingdom to power to a commanding rank among the first class powers; that Wolsey's fall from power and his death were caused by his refusal to consent to the King's proposed divorce; that Wolsey's fall determine was completed, and that the Reformation was engendered in it and brought forth fruit.

But now what must we think of English Protestants, who, on the publication of Mr. Brewer's fourth volume, have raised a clamor against any further investigat on of the records and publication of the facts they recite? They had nothing to say to the day of opposition to Mr. Brewer's labors, still be uncovered and disclosed to view the spring in which Anglican Protestantism had its source; but immediately upon this discovery, it became necessary to stifle the truth and prevent further investigation.

And so it did and prevented it has been. Protestant clamor, that the present Master of the Rolls, Mr. Hodgs Jones, has yielded to it, and now refuses to permit Mr. Brewer to continue his researches. The Liverpool Catholic Times, to which we are indebted for the above account pertinently remarks that Protestants must cease to call us "Papists" in fact, "Great is truth; it shall prevail," into us great is the fact against us it must at last be kept back."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

How Parisian Toys are Made.

Any one who has ever walked through one of the great toy-importing houses in the city at holiday time, and perhaps wondered at the taste and ingenuity displayed by the French workmen in devising some of the most beautiful playthings, would hardly imagine that waxe and relive materials, very cold ones, too, sometimes, are largely used in the Parisian toy trade. Elegantly dressed dolls, rieked out in all the latest fashions, and with beautiful faces, which latch incredible prices on the side of the Atlantic, are frequently modeled in the cast-off stage costumes of actresses in the theatres, purchased for a mere song, or from the useless garments adorning the theatrical wardrobes after a play has had a long run. The invention of old papier mache and pasteboards, fished out of the gutters by sharp-eyed rag pickers, furnish the material for the doll boudoirs. Old wood, bones and cane yield their plate to the manufacturers of barrels for toy guns. The little wooden or metal wheels which support movable toys are oh ained from the refuse of any industry in which artificers having circular openings are made. French first-class, usually of wood and having holes for bodies, pivot through which the latter flows, removed in making the apertures. All soldier and pew ar that may be required from old roofing and water-spouts, or work scrap, is pressed into service for the manufacture of dolls' knives and forks, tea sets, etc.; and even the ancient lead coffin dug out of the old cemeteries of Nuremberg the French toy-maker utilizes in the manufacture of lead soldiers. No other nation equals the French in converting the ordinary refuse of the street and workshop into useful and ornamental products. It is this characteristic for saving which makes the French nation so prosperous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. GUERIN,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 717 Market Street,
Between Bancroft's Bookstore and Third street.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes

in the city, which can be purchased at prices that defy competition.

Having been in the business in this city for the last twenty-six years, M. GUERIN, feels no pride with satisfaction in his work, every customer as a guarantee for good work and fair dealing. Give him a call. Remember the number—

717 Market Street, near Third.
mr18-1m

NOLAN BROS'
New Styles of
ALEXIS TIES

ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.

The New Orleans Toe
IS ALL THE RAGE.

WE UNDERSTAND PARTIES IN THIS CITY are now making Alexis Ties. Before purchasing call and examine them. Please notice that NOLAN BROS. are the only manufacturers of the Alexis Tie, and none of such shoe, and can be had ONLY at

NOLAN BROS.,
738 and 740 Market Street.
Sole Agents for K. C. BURR'S Fine Shoes, and P. WARE Jr.'s Alexis Ties. 69

KAST'S
FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,
261 and 263 Sixth Street, opposite the Alhambra Theater. 1213

Boots and Shoes

JOHN SULLIVAN, NORTHEAST CORner of Kearny and Sacramento streets, begs to make his order the Public generally that he has just received a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Leather Boots, &c. French Calf Oxford Ties, $3 50; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.

Persons in the country ordering Boots or Shoes to the value of four per cent., so as to make the order amount to $5 or more, will be charged WHOLESALE PRICES ONLY. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. to any part of the country.

mr11-1m

UNDERTAKERS.

MALLADY & CRAIG,
Undertakers,
763 Mission Street,
Opposite St. Patrick's Church. ..... San Francisco.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR FUNERAL purposes kept constantly on hand. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to. Mr. William J. Malady has been for many years connected with the house of McGINN, Mr. Joseph Craig has had several years experience in the business, and both gentlemen are practical embalmers.

mr18-1m

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to H. Kelly,)
Undertakers,
NO. 818 MARKET STREET,
Near ..... opposite Fourth ..... San Francisco

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR FUNERALS kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at shortest notice.

JAMES McGINN,
UNDERTAKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
903 Market Street, (opposite Powell.)
☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice. 1411-tf

MASSEY & YUNG,
Undertakers.
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Residence, 1019 Harrison street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN JUSTICES' Court of San Francisco City and County, Northern Department and Jackson streets.

P. M. HALL, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH F. HALL, defendant.

Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

The People of the State of California to JOSEPH F. HALL, greeting. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein within three days (exclusive of Sundays) after the service on you of this summons.

And said action is brought to recover $226 30 in gold coin, on an assigned account, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, at the latter's request and promise to pay for the same, and upon said complaint the plaintiff will take judgment against you for said amount and interest, together with costs and damages.

If no action has been assigned, and you are required to appear for trial before J. C. Pennie, one of the Justices of said Court.

To the Sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco, greeting: Execution for said sum and costs.

Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1875.

By order of H. ANN THOMPSON, Clerk.
Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

[SEAL.] THOS. L. WEEKSING, Clerk of said Court.
JAMES MCKENNA, Attorney for Plaintiff. mr18-5m

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER TRAHER.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Mrs. E. B. KEARNEY, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, wife of C. W. Kearney, intends to make and will make, an application to the County Court of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1876, at the Mayor's office of said County, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to regulate sales of stock, goods, wares and merchandise in bulk, and to prevent fraudulent sales thereof to defraud creditors," passed March 25, 1874, for the discharge of herself and her sureties on all bonds heretofore executed by her as Executrix of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH BRADLEY, deceased.

Dated March 23, 1876.

M. CONWAY, Attorney for Executrix. mr25-4t

GARVIN & NUNAN,
Corner Main and Butter Streets. ..... STOCKTON
DEALERS IN .....
Books, Periodicals, Magazines,
PICTURES, &c.
News Agents—Advertising Agents.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS,
1876--'77.

☞ All Persons, Companies, Associations or Firms in the City and County of San Francisco are requested, either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver at the Assessor's office, No. 22 City Hall, in said City and County, before the SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1876, a statement, under oath, of all property, both personal and real, owned, claimed by him or them, or which is in his or their possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—[See Political Code, Sections 3633-3644.

All persons owning Real Estate whose property was assessed in the wrong name, or by a wrong description, in last year's Real Estate Assessment Roll, or on lots purchased real estate within the last year, will call at this office with their deeds and have the proper correct ons made immediately. Such persons will find their names on the Assessment Roll for the fiscal year 1876-77.

POLL TAX, $2 NOW DUE AT THIS OFFICE, or

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Miss Mary Jane McSherry, of Limerick (in religion, Sister Mary Benedict) and Miss Mary Ryan (in religion, Sister Mary Clare), were solemnly professed on Thursday morning, February 3d.

—With deep and sincere regret, we have to announce the death of Rev. J. L. Rhaligan, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn, which took place on the 23d of March at the parochial residence. Deceased was born in Ireland, and was 30 years of age.

—Seven new Cardinals are to be created: F. Franzelin, the Jesuit; Mgr. Nina, Mgr. Serafini (Bishop of Viterbo), the Bishop of Calvi and Teano; the General of the Franciscans, Mgr. Meisbere (Archbishop of Cologne); or Mgr von Ketteler (Bishop of Mainz), and another. F. Franzelin has received the notification of his approaching elevation. The Consistory was fixed for the 3d of April.

—The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe, has made the following changes among his clergy: Rev. Martin Maher, C.C., has been transferred from Mullogh, West of Clare, to Clonoghjordan; Rev. Denis O'Brien, C.C., has been transferred from Clonghjordan to the adjoining parish of Monaee and Clonghprior; and Rev. John Scanlan, C.C., Templederry, has been sent to the nursery of Kenaliy, vacated by the death of the late Father O'Mara.

—On the 7th March, the Canon Baron von Hiel-ten died in Berlin. He had been a convert to the Catholic faith, and for many years labored as a zealous Catholic priest. Unhappily he was induced to join the Old Catholic movement, and actually accompanied Reinkens when he went all over Germany for Ecclesiastical Affairs to take the Episcopal oath. Soon after this fatal step Reinkens became disgusted with his new allies, and passed over to the old Lutherans! His friends have died in this sect as he had recalled, almost in his last moments, the speech which Melancthon addressed to his mother: "It is a good thing to live a Lutheran, but it is well to die a Catholic."

—The Cork *Examiner* of March 11th says: "We learn with sincere regret of the death of Canon Murphy, a venerable and exemplary priest and dignitary of the diocese of Cloyne. He lived to an advanced age in the conscientious discharge of his sacred duties, and in the practice of priestly perfections. Very rarely appearing outside of his clerical sphere of parochial duty, Canon Murphy was devoted in an extraordinary degree to the interests of religion, and in the face of many difficulties he accomplished for religion and education in his parish deeds which must have made him one of the greatest public benefactors of his time and diocese.

—The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, under date of March 4th, writes: The Holy Father has held his accustomed audience during the past week. Many strangers were admitted to the Vatican. The attendance of cardinals and prelates was not so numerous as usual, for many of them left Rome to avoid the noise and disturbance caused by the Carnival. On Tuesday, the 29th ult., Dr. O'Callaghan, Rector of the English College, with the students, had audience of his Holiness. Dr. O'Callaghan presented to the Pope 49 from the Bishop and Diocese of Beverley, and when conversing with the Holy Father mentioned some particulars respecting the progress of Catholicism in England, which appeared to give his Holiness much pleasure. The Rector said that the present mission in Leeds, conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers in one portion of the town, is doing wonders. The attendance has enough to fill the immense church, and

spoken, but of the celebrated Sheridan, who had been smitten with Pamela's beauty during her short sojourn in England.

Before evening was over the impassioned Fitzgerald found an opportunity of telling her then, backed by Madame de Genlis, whom his ardor delighted, he had been pleading to the Duke his prior claims to Pamela's favor, and that he had come to Tourney with the full permission of his noble parents to woo and win, if he could, the fair creature whose charms had taken so great a hold on his imagination.

It is not often that love of so sudden growth ends in a happy marriage, but the disinterest of Pamela and Lord Edward proved an exception to the rule. Both were young, virtuous and generous; their tastes assimilated, and the style of affairs in France just then was to make Pamela—a frequent auditor of the political debates carried on in the salons of the Duke of Orleans—thoroughly able to sympathize with the patriotic views of her lover. The Duke and Madame—by many supposed to be really the parents of the young lady—placed no obstacles in the way when Lord Edward pressed his suit. The disturbed state of France, and their own doubtful fortunes, made them prudently resolve to assent to a marriage which would give Pamela a home in another country, and, as they then imagined, relieve them of all anxiety concerning her future.

And so Edward Fitzgerald won his bride, and carried her off to Ireland in triumph, that their honeymoon might be spent amongst his own relatives, to whom he was eager to introduce her.

They found her so charming as he had described her. To her slight but well-formed figure and regular features, he added a grace only to be acquired in the best society, and when Pamela had passed and though very witty, she was too sensible and well disposed to wound any one by sarcasm. Madame de Genlis had found one fault with her—she was indolent—but the adoring husband was very soon aware of his letters to his mother, the Duchess of Leinster, no effort existed, in which he spoke of Pamela with the greatest tenderness.

"Everybody seems to like her," is one of his remarks, "if wish you could see how she dances!" he also proudly says; and then in another epistle he describes her as flitting about the room while he writes to his dear mother whom they both love, attending to the flowers and birds which had adorned it; but of those happy hours there was soon to be nothing but a mournful memory.

CHAPTER III.

THE SCREENING OF THE STORM.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald was naturally too sensitive to the sufferings of others to be long content with living for himself. Although his affection for his wife never decreased, he continued to speak of his cause as a perfect Paradise, he took a deep interest in all the political questions of the day. Brave and satisfied in his own mind that the views he had adopted were correct ones, he did not suffer any personal considerations to keep him silent, nor stay to consider how much there might be to risk by his imprudence. Others might; were him that he was rendering himself obnoxious to the ruling powers, and advise him to be more cautious, and to temporize for a while; but it was to no purpose. He could not brook to circumvallate; his high and haughty spirit disdained to stoop to it, and would not be induced to desert those whom the strength had in former days led to victory. Pamela shrieked him with womanly terrors, for she was satisfied that he could do no wrong; and as a fervent lover of freedom as himself, she was buoyed up with hopes of his ultimate triumph—hopes which were never to be realised. The long impending storm broke over their heads at last; the brief, sweet summer of their lives was over, and a blast wintry blast had succeeded. The order was given for the arrest of the leaders of the party with which Lord Edward identified himself. It was averred out by a magistrate named Swan, who seized several of them at the house they met in Bridge street, Dublin. Lord Edward was warned in time to evade the capture, and he also contrived to elude the search made for him, but he had friends in all classes. The humblest peasant would have purified his safety to secure that of the Fitzgerald whose head was as open as his heart was warm) and had he been prudent, he might have escaped the country at once, and lived abroad till better times.

But his friends were in captivity, his wife was in constitutionally as in life fate, and he disdained to fly. He learned that Pamela had borne the tidings of his danger with tolerable fortitude, but had immediately resolved to quit Leinster House, where, with her children, she was then residing.

"I will not live in luxury," she firmly said, "while my beloved husband is enduring privations and in hourly danger of imprisonment. I will take a lodging in a obscure street, and be ready at any time to join him, should he be able to escape with him from the pursuers or to share his captivity."

She insisted on being allowed to act on this determination, for the knowledge that Leinster House was closely watched, and that her residence there compromised its inmates, made her all the more eager to depart. With only one servant in attendance upon her children, Lady Edward Fitzgerald removed to a quiet street at the rear of Merrion Square, where the few who saw her, simply dressed and apparently in the days of her first bloom, dressed not that this stout woman had once been the ornament of Court, or that her air was constantly strained for news of her husband.

That he would make his way to her were means both felt certain, and that he had no reason why she preferred an obscure lodging to the splendor of a ducal mansion. There not a day passed in or out but was noted by unfriendly eyes; here they might meet, and soon be cognizant of it, save those whose fidelity there was no reason to distrust.

And so proved, for one evening as she walked her humble sitting-room slowly, to hush her infant to rest, the door opened and a Lieutenant sheriffs appeared; but the gesture that warned her to silence spoke volumes. In another moment the door was secured, the disguise thrown off, and Lord Edward was in his wife's rapturous embrace.

Anxiety and sorrow had much changed the face he loved; the ringlets beauty that had distinguished the belle Pamela of the French Court was marred by tears and constant watching; yet we question if she was ever so lovely in her husband's eyes as when she lay on his breast blushing for those she should distress him; and bravely hiding her terrors lest he should only gain her loving arms for the closet of those who were relentlessly seeking him! How tenderly she strove to smile away the sight of her own share in his troubles, may the better imagined than described.

"Did he know," she asked, ere he left her, "that a reward had been offered for his capture?"

"I do; and were it not for you, my precious, one I would no longer skulk in concealment, seeing a betrayer in every one who looks at me suspiciously. I still glory in my cause, and for that I am ready to die."

"But are to yield yourself a prisoner to your enemies," she urged. "Not to risk a long captivity and perhaps exile to some land where I should not be able to follow you. For my sake, Edward, be patient, and keep close."

"Ay,and play the coward a little longer!" he cried bitterly. "Nay, Pamela, it would be a more honorable course to give myself up to those who seek me, and let my fellow-men judge between me and my accusers."

But the dovelad wife shrank in dismay from such a dangerous step.

"You must not do this, my dearest lord," she urged. "If all men were like you, generous and honorable, I would not say this! But to let you give up your liberty and throw yourself into the hands of men incapable of appreciating your motives—ah, no, no, have patience a little longer. Think of our children and be merciful in a short time the angry feelings you have aroused will have subsided. The duke will then be able to obtain a pardon for you."

"Which I should never accept!" he interposed. "Could you, who have shared all my aspirations, who have dreamed with me of seeing old Ireland free, ask me with me of seeing old Ireland free, ask me to receive aught from my oppressors?"

And, Pamela, pale as if she were signing his death warrant, but still truthful and brave, bravely answered, "Ah!"

"But you will consent to leave Ireland?" she was answered the next moment.

"Yes," he replied, with despondency. "If I can be arranged without compromising any one, I will go to France for a while. It galls me to sneak away from old friends, I confess, but I will not refuse!"

When this plan had been discussed, the husband and wife felt it prudent to separate.

Lord Edward assured his lady that he was in safe hiding, and her hopes rose again, for she knew that his manner of preparations were made for his departure. Again the family circumstances did not admit of it, and was apprised that all was nearly ready. So secure were they both seen to those absent that they could bear to say, and that his escape could easily be managed, that Pamela, on the night appointed, smiled through her tears, and pictured the joy of the moment when she and those whom she loved first, should be together.

But they had lulled into false security. That very night Lord Edward was tracked from his wife's lodging to his place of concealment, and, within an hour after he had reached it his arrest was attempted.

He heard the stealthy steps on the stairs; he knew that a longdreaded moment had arrived, but he started up fiercely, determined not to be taken alive. At first with a sword, and, when that was broken, with a dagger he had about him, he bravely defended himself. A fierce conflict ensued, in which a few friends who were near rushed to his aid. With his own hand he disabled the officer in command of the men sent to arrest him, but was eventually overpowered. The brave, the handsome, the heroic Fitzgerald was carried to Dublin Castle a prisoner, and a desperately wounded one. Yet, though faint and bleeding, he encouraged his followers, and not a murmur escaped his lips. Had he succeeded in his sortie he would have been lauded as a hero and a patriot. Yet he never testified greater heroism than in the hour when he found death was inevitable, and that he would never more lift hand or voice for that dear, dear country he loved so well.

Whether his manly composure melted the hearts of those about him or not, it is certain that Lord Edward Fitzgerald was treated by all who came in contact with him with the greatest respect, and that even his enemies, as he urged, were compelled to admit that his cause was a righteous one.

But his efforts were made in vain. Neither for one moment was he indulged upon those his prisons and oft-repeated entreaties, procured her permission to visit him, but Edward Fitzgerald's property was declared forfeited to the Crown, and his widow and offspring left destitute. Pamela's efforts were of no avail; the harsh decree reversed, but without effect, and Pamela returned to France,to sad, but dignified.

She survived her husband for many years, but always tenderly cherished his memory. Until her death she retained the charms that first won Lord Edward's affections. Neither time nor grief did not lose with it the grace and vivacity, the sweetness of temper, and thought that had endeared her to those about her, that endeared her to all who knew her. One of the sincerest mourners at her grave was an aged negress who had known her happy, frolicsome girlhood—one who well remembered how proudly she had looked when, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, she gave her hand to the gallant young Irishman, who won her heart on a dark night in the streets of the English metropolis.

The Indian Bureau.

Writing of the Indian Bureau, the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* says:

It was born of Protestant bigotry and its chastity of Protestant proselytism. The Indian Bureau was devised to drive Catholic missionaries from the tribes, among whom they had labored for years, and to put them out of the reward of their toil and self-sacrifice. They did drive them out, and the emoluments attached to them to inspire a zeal for the welfare of the Indian. Asking no pay and no assistance from the Government, De Smet and his brethren of the Society of Jesus civilized and Christianized hundreds of thousands of the children of the forest. They desired no worldly compensation—all they asked was the liberty to spend and be spent for these poor, ignorant children of the wilderness. A thousand times the Indians have testified their gratitude and love for their benefactors, but the testimony of Red Robes."

Before a salary was offered for the conversion of the Indianthe Protestant Church manifested not the slightest interest in the matter. The only public step approved was the policy of extermination. But the Catholic Church was even earlier than her friends had anticipated. Pamela had been heroic in her devotion to her spouse, and heroic and gentle under her own trials; but she was a veritable woman when the Duke of Rotunund told her that Edward Fitzgerald had expired in the prison to whom she was detained access. Her anguish penetrated her; and when the Duke of Leinster, the brother of her dead husband, came to mingle his tears with hers, she mistook him for the lost Edward, and suffered fresh agonies when undeceived.

Their union had been a very romantic one, but it was hallowed by a purity of love that knew no decay, and in those five years of her widowhood the lonely mansion was more felicity than often falls to the lot of mortals. It was this that made her loss so hard to bear. Not a reminiscence of her beloved one but filled her with the most poignant regrets that he should have been torn from her under such terrible circumstances.

Yet it was over that the divinest element in Pamela's character displayed itself. In the midst of her own overwhelming grief she could be thoughtful for others, and never forget that there were many besides herself who loved Edward Fitzgerald. For their sakes she at fled be own sorrow, wiping their sorrow and admiration by her fortitude.

As if fortune still resolved to prosecute her, Pamela found her self and children reduced to poverty, as well as deprived of their natural protector. By his attainder, Lord Edward Fitzgerald's property was confiscated

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

April
14—Sunday—Easter Sunday.
17—Monday—Easter Monday.
15—Tuesday.
16—Wednesday (If the Octave, 20—Thursday—(If the Octave. 21—Friday—(If the Octave. 21—Saturday—Of the octave.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 15, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at he printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND.

We have just received the Irish papers which contain reports of the different St. Patrick's Day celebrations in Ireland and England. There is enough to show that the national festival was honored very extensively and very enthusiastically, although parades and public demonstrations such as we have seen could not take place. The law is administered very strictly in Ireland, and either under pretense of obstructing the streets or tending to provoke a breach of the peace, a display of the national strength would be sure to be interfered with by the police authorities. But there were meetings and banquets and musical festivals, at which plenty of sound judgment, independent sentiments were expressed by those to whom the people have confidence. Even this is something, because, after all, it proves that the nationality of Ireland is not dead, or even sleeping, but strong and vigilant, awaiting the hour for its assertion. The Irish, like every people that think and reflect, are learning from experience. They are becoming acquainted with the true amount of their strength, and have a fairly accurate idea of what they can do to better their condition. They are not likely to engage in fruitless and unavailing rebellions, when only cost valuable lives, destroy the peace of many families, and leave a country more than ever at the mercy of its enemies.

The day is past, or very nearly so, when such sentiments, who calculate nothing but the goodness of their cause and the truth of their own devotion, could induce unarmed and undisciplined masses of their countrymen to play the desperate game of resistance to the armed battalions of England. The time may come, sooner than some imagine, when even that can be done without incurring the awful responsibility of creating a hopeless strife and without the golden opportunity arrives the people will remain perfectly quiet. Spasmodic outbreaks may be caused by the recklessness of impatient leaders, and these should be discountenanced if they cannot be prevented, inasmuch as at the very best they are a waste of strength; but any general movement of the people there assuredly will not be. The Irish people are very tame and slow to certain ardent spirits, yet it is only such prudence as is dictated by the wisest patriotism. Decay of the national sentiment, lessening of the popular resolve to acquire its independence, are things that will never take place in Ireland. Such feelings have lived too long and passed through too many ordeals to perish now. Therefore it is that we are astonished at the conduct of those Irishmen who display hostility to the Home Rule movement, and speak of the men engaged in it as being opposed to independence. Now, it seems to us that if every thing that the Home Rulers want were granted, the longing for national existence would not be in the least abated.

The British Government has too black a history, it is identified with too much wrong and oppression, to ever become acceptable, no matter how much it may be reformed, improved or remodeled. But Ireland would be in a better position to exercise what strength she has, and her chances of accomplishing separation would be correspondingly increased. A domestic Parliament would repeal the Arms Act, would abolish all the Coercion Laws, would authorize the formation of volunteer regiments, and would make the country a nation in all but the name. As there is not the remotest prospect of a successful revolution at the present time, Ireland not having one chance in ten thousand of defeating England, we think that the *practical* patriots are those who support the Home Rule movement. If Ireland had Home Rule, and a European war in which England got involved should break out, the connection between the two might be snapped with a facility which would surprise the world. The English know this very well, and that is the secret of their opposition to Home Rule. The British newspapers no longer try to bully or browbeat Irishmen; on the contrary, they speak them fair, and try to show how nicely everything would go on if they would only cease to plot and plan for independence. They would not ask them even to become West Britons! We cannot conclude more happily than by quoting the London *Times*:

> Englishmen have no reason to regret the rebellion, that of St. Patrick's Day. It would be a pity if Irishmen were in one way of that desperate nature only which the word symbolizes. Englishmen are the first to admit the moral characteristics, the fertility of resources and exuberance of sympathy which give to Irishmen a rank in that Irish and the Western. The moral wealth of the United Kingdom would be seriously impaired if the Irish were to be assimilated to the English people. Happily there is no fear that such a misfortune will be brought about even by the darkest future.

WHERE IS JUSTICE?

Revelations of malfeasance in office are daily pouring in upon us with all the speed and fury of a mountain torrent. It appears as if there is not a department of Government, nor a branch of the civil service, which can claim the honorable distinction of not having given shelter to a rogue. In Washington, no less than thirteen committees are engaged in investigating frauds and corruption of every description, and there is scarcely a State in the Union wherein the conduct of some official is not undergoing sharp scrutiny. But of the many thieves and peculators who have been exposed and disgraced before the people, not one is receiving adequate punishment, or is likely to receive it. When a scoundrel is detected, he merely resigns his position and retires into private life to enjoy his ill-got en gains. Society is not very scrupulous or exacting, and provided he has sufficient cash to enable him to live in good style, he will still be reckoned respectable. It is only your common thief or burglar, whose plunder rarely exceeds a few hundred dollars, that has any fear or dread of the penalties of the law. The men who can manage to get away with five hundred thousand or more, is seldom or never troubled by our courts. And if his proceedings should by mischance happen to be so awkward as to render judicial investigation absolutely necessary, he is treated with great consideration, and much care is taken not to hurt his feelings. Every chance is given to him to bribe a judge, buy a jury, pulsion damaging evidence and manufacture exculpatory testimony, so that stupid, indeed, must he be if he finds himself ultimately inside prison doors. Let us look at BABCOCK'S case for an example. When first it was whispered that he had been guilty of "irregularities," there was a howl of rage from the radical press. The accusations were the malignant coinage of Democratic hate, a miserable attempt to stab the President through his private secretary, a vain endeavor to make political capital for the next election, &c. BABCOCK was tried and acquitted, and the radical organs were jubilant.

We remember that the *Chronicle* of this city had a most high toned article on the objectives of its delight at this "vindication of a gallant soldier." How stands the case now? Is there an intelligent man in the country who believes him to be innocent, or approves of his acquittal? The manner by which that acquittal was obtained are now well understood, and they undoubtedly were such as to make the trial a disgusting farce. When the BELKNAP exposure came, we were assured only his wife was in fault, and that he personally had nothing to do with the sale of the post-traderships. He was unfortunate, his wife was extravagant, and her small feet were to be taken as mitigating circumstances—that was all! But the further investigation went, the more overwhelmingly conclusive was the evidence against him; and now the most election has taken place a grave him up as a very bad case indeed. "It is very evident," says the Sacramento *Record Union*, "from this and other disclosures, that there was nothing sudden or impulsive about BELKNAP's fall. He was a natural thief and rogue, and he laid his plans with cool deliberation."

This is all perfectly true, but the confession comes a little late in the day. But where is justice? Is there no power in the land to punish SCHENCK, or ROBESON, or PERSHFORT, or GRANT, or GRANT, or BABCOCK, or BELKNAP? There are honester men than any of them serving out life sentences in the State prisons of the republic. If even our highest courts are by some jaggingly rendered insufficient, whence are we to procure a remedy? All this comes from the excess of party feeling in our politics. As long as it is thought more important whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat than whether he is a rogue or a patriot, as long as office is held to be the proper reward for partisan services, reform will be impossible and the plague of dishonesty will extend. But as the people are the source of all power, they can remedy everything as soon as they really wish. So the present state of affairs is directly and emphatically a reproach to them, and they must wipe off the stain.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street, New York: This book is a reprint of several fine articles on the educational question which appeared in the early numbers of the *Catholic World*. As they were written at a time when there was no public excitement on the matter they may be cited as proofs that the Catholic position has not changed in the least, and that all our opinions are based upon cool judgment, not upon passion or prejudice.

LITERATURE FOR LITTLE FOLKS. By Elizabeth Lloyd. Philadelphia: Sower, Potts & Co. HOW TO WRITE LETTERS. By J. W. Westlake. Philadelphia: Sower, Potts & Co. The names of these books indicate sufficiently well their character. They are useful in their way but are not deserving of much notice.

Among the pieces of music received from M. Gray, 105 Kearny street, are "The Angels' Bidding," "Miss in Heaven," with words by U. C. Burnap; and "The Gazette of Holland," from the opera of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein.

THE Nevada City Bank has suspended.

THE CATHOLIC PERIL IN AMERICA.

There is a periodical published in England known as *The Fortnightly Review*. It is not a magazine of the first class, and its literary reputation is never likely to make a fortune for any one. But it exactly suits those Englishmen who fancy themselves educated, without knowing anything well, and who are fond of discussing questions which they are really unable to comprehend. So it enjoys a tolerably large circulation and its utterances are accepted as gospel by certain classes of our transatlantic neighbors. The last number we have seen, contains a paper entitled "The Catholic Peril in America," written by a Mr. FRANCIS E. ABBOTT, which we think will while noticing, because it is the echo of opinions and sentiments that we hear frequently spoken in this country. Mr. ABBOTT is alarmed at the wonderful progress of Catholicity in the United States, and he seems to fear that the day is not far distant when the Pope's bulls and briefs will have the force of law throughout this republic. He deals very freely with statistics and supports all his assertions with formidable arrays of figures. We have no fault to find with his calculations, since we believe them to be nearly correct, and we imagine he has understated rather than overstated the "danger" he speaks of. But the progress achieved by Catholicism in this country, wonderful though it be, does not even approach what would have been done under more favorable circumstances.

It is often stated that, in reality, taking everything into consideration, the Church has lost more than she has gained in America. The scarcity of priests, the want of churches, the absence of proper schools, the prevalence of mixed marriages, have, it has been alleged, alienated from three to ten millions of persons from the Church during the last fifty years. Indeed, this is nothing bold to claiming that if masses had been at hand for preserving the faith among the children and descendants of Catholics during the time mentioned, a majority of America at the present day would be Catholics. For it must be borne in mind that over and over again they have been proved to be the only multiplying race that ever settled on this continent. So, all we are doing now is winning back what should have been ours long ago. Mr. ABBOTT woefully prophesies that in twenty-five years the Catholics will start their own President, and as a matter of course elect their power to take the cabinet to the Legislature.

Now the question naturally arises—what is the Government of the United States bound in honor to do under those strange and startling circumstances? Are the present position be light? Is it to be passively submitted to, or must they be resisted by the power of the country? To decide this properly we must know who is responsible for Colonel STEINBERGER, his mission and his presents. By whose authority were the Gatling gun and the firearms taken out of United States arsenals as I shipped off to the Samoan Islands for the benefit of half-a-dozen Irish rebels? Was it by order of the Secretary of War? Was it by the President? Why was the Tuscarora made the means for conveying STEINBERGER and the presents to the islands? These are now very pertinent inquiries, because every spirited and patriotic citizen wants to learn how far this country is implicated in the quarrel between the "Prime Minister" and the British captain.

We have already had from Washington a complete disavowal of all government connection with STEINBERGER, but there is evidently a mystery in the whole affair which must be cleared up. We should like to be assured by facts that there are not some high functionaries in Washington playing fast and loose with the national honor, and engaging the country in a contemplate before the civilized world. The Tuscarora, we are told, has left Australia for Samoa. What will she do when she gets there? Will she demand the surrender and restoration of Prime Minister STEINBERGER? Will she require the annulling of the condemnation and sale of the "Peerless?" Tours may be a collision between her and the Barracouta, and then this country will have to seriously consider how far the Tuscarora's action should be endorsed and supported. It is evident there is considerable bungling and clustering of government carried on in Washington, and total lack of the dignity and steadfastness which ought characterize the foreign policy of a great nation.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.—On Easter Sunday, Cherubin's Grand Mass will be rendered by an efficient choir, and in the evening there will be solemn Vespers with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Vespers by Le Jeal will be sung.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit or cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at Sullivan's (Montgomery street).

KENNY & SHEAHAN, merchant tailors, occupy a large store at 891 Market street, Nucleus Building.

THE COLLAPSE OF STEINBERGER.

The last steamer from Australia and Honolulu brought some news which should create a little excitement in Washington and give the high functionaries there something more gratifying to do than receiving fraud and rascality. If intelligences both public and private be at all to be relied upon, the commander of a British sloop of war has been guilty of a disrespect to the American nation and flag, for which his Government should be held to a strict account. Our readers will, no doubt, remember that some months ago a certain Colonel STEINBERGER went out, or was sent out, we do not know which, to the Samoan Islands to the United States man-of-war Tuscarora. The steamer also carried a Gatling gun and a large collection of miscellaneous firearms, which were said to be "presents" from the United States to MALIETOA, the dusky potentate who rules the islands. At or about the same time the "Peerless," a small schooner yacht well-known on the bay of San Francisco, sailed for Samoa and she, too, was understood to be a friendly gift from this government to the same powerful and dreaded monarch.

STEINBERGER arrived in due time, and then commenced a series of incidents exceedingly strange in character and by no means easy to comprehend by the American people whom they undoubtedly compromised. He was appointed "Prime Minister" of all the islands immediately. He drafted and got adopted a constitution whereby MALIETOA became the sovereign of his position, while it degraded poor MALIETOA to the level of a helpless and useless puppet. The "presents" were handed out, the Gatling gun was landed and fired: the "Peerless" was gally decked out in American and Samoan colors; there was in fine great holiday making, in which the Tuscarora and her commander figured conspicuously. The impression was left upon the mind of every person was, that if the United States had not actually annexed Samoa they had established a protectorate over it, and were more or less responsible for its future career. Now, we are informed, upon high authority from Washington, that that impression was altogether wrong, and that STEINBERGER had no connection with the Government of the country.

The Tuscarora sailed away, and in a little time difficulties began to arise between the Prime Minister, the King and his subjects. What was the cause of those troubles we know not, but it seems that English missionaries and the American consul of the place were sadly mixed up in them. A few months ago the British insisted that Barracouta steamed into Samoa, and her captain, NEVERS, set about adjusting the differences in a very high-handed and arbitrary fashion. He seized the "Peerless" with a prize, confiscated her and sold her at Sootchman for a quarter of her real value, giving the purchaser, moreover, a guarantee that he should not be interfered with by any power. He confiscated the property of STEINBERGER and sold her to a Sootchman for a quarter of her

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of March 19.

ANIMH.

On Saturday Mr. T. D. Johns, Town Clerk of Carrickfergus, held a Court in the Town Hall for the admission and enrolment of freemen of the borough. It was represented to the Town Clerk, to induce him to hold the Court, that there would be 150 claimants, but the actual number of claims lodged was 51.

At the last meeting of the Carrickfergus Municipal Commissioners several memorials were presented by tenants on various districts of the Great Commons, praying the Commissioners to construct roads in some instances, and to aid in constructing others, for the benefit and convenience of said tenants.

ARMAGH.

Chief Justice Morris, in addressing the Armagh grand jury last week, said:—Gentlemen, I cannot exactly congratulate you on the state of the calendar, or the character or number of the bills brought before you, for they are both subsistent and in number considerable, being over twenty, and show a variety of crime. However, looking over them in the short time I have had the opportunity of doing so, and taking them all in all, I do not at the same time think they present any appearance of crime in this county from which you can apprehend any permanent danger."

CARLOW.

According to previous announcement a meeting was held on Sunday at Kilkenny, the object being to adopt a form of petition to the House of Commons in favor of the ballot in the election of Poor Law Guardians in place of the present system of election by voting-papers.

CLARE.

At the last Ennis petty sessions the man named Berry, arrested last week at Cregg as an accomplice of Ryan, alias Rory of the Hills, at present in Kilrush bridewell, was brought from Kilrush by, who identified the prisoner as one of the two men who entered their house about nine o'clock at night, and were supplied with food, and of whom one fired a shot when departing. The prisoner was remanded for trial at the assizes.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the district lunatic asylum, Colonel McDonnell, D. L., presiding, the application of the chaplain, Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P. P., for an increase of his salary (£50) to £60 per annum, was unanimously refused, the applicant's case having so impanelled with the resignation of office, as regards the non-residence of the duties. The application of a number of attendants for an increase of salary were also refused on similar grounds.

CORK.

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union electorate were unanimously raised to £125 each.

In the county Crown Court at Cork last week, John Henry Gleeson, clerk to the Bandon postoffice, who pleaded guilty to stealing a registered note from a letter which passed through his hands, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Judge Lawson opened the county assizes last week. He said the bills to go before the grand jury were neither numerous nor serious in character. From the constabulary returns he found that, with a single exception, the state of the county was satisfactory.

A meeting convened by circular of gentlemen interested in the promotion of science and art took place last week at the Royal Cork Institution, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of taking steps to secure for Cork some of the advantages about to be conferred upon Dublin by the provision of a museum and a school for the cultivation of science and art.

A special meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club was held on Saturday for the purpose of considering Mr. Butt's land bill. After a long discussion the following resolution was adopted: "That, while thanking Mr. Butt for his exertions in the cause of tenant right, we fear his bill does not come up to our expectations, being too cumbrous and tardy in its not placing a sufficient check on the growing tendency to or encourage grazing at the expense of cultivation."

DONEGAL.

At the Donegal assizes last week Chief Baron Pallas said he observed on the jury panel a list of names of gentlemen in high position, who apparently had determined not to sit—and to the criminal Court. He should therefore call them on every case. The panel was called on three of £60, which were recorded against a number of magistrates and gentlemen!—James.

The Chief Baron, in opening the commission for Donegal, congratulated the Grand Jury on the small number of bills to go before them—only nine in this large and populous county.

Last week, at the Donegal assizes, Judge Keogh had the land appeals of Michael Gallagher and others vs. the Earl of Leitrim. The chairman in the Court below had dismissed the claims of the appellants on the ground that their conduct in dogging Lord Erne had been of a character that would unnerved dissentient them to compensation on eviction. His lordship reversed the judgment, giving two years' per-chase in the first case.

GALWAY.

Sunday, says the Tuam "News," was the last day of the Archbishop's eighty-fifth year. His Grace addressed the congregation after High Mass for over half an hour in the vernacular in a truly eloquent and attractive discourse. Judging from the lofiness of his Grace's voice, the vigor of his gesticures, and the ease of his delivery in general, we could not believe he had passed his fiftieth year. His Grace presided at a conference of the clergy of the Dean-ery cemery on Monday, and of the Tuam deanery on Tuesday.

KERRY.

The Caherciveen correspondent of the Tralee *Chronicle* writes that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, vessels bound for that port with breadstuffs have been delayed some weeks, and the supply of provisions in the town at present is, therefore, very limited.

KILDARE.

At the last meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians Mr. Cosgrave proposed the following resolution, which was carried: "That the resolution arrived at by the Guardians at the board day, raising Dr. Swan's salary from £80 to £100, be now rescinded." Mr. Dr. George gave notice of a motion to rescind it.

KING'S COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the Tullamore Town Commissioners, Michael Joseph Moorhead, Esq., M. D., in the chair, and seven other members present, the following letter of thanks was read from Sir Patrick O'Brien in response to the vote of confidence passed at the last meeting: "House of Commons, Friday, February 11th—My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing me the very courteous and flattering resolution of your Board, conveying to me the approval of my Parliamentary conduct during the past session. Permit me to offer my best thanks. I trust that my act on in the future will be such as to warrant a renewal of their confidence, and obtain for me the approval of my constituents in the King's county generally. I have also received, and presented to the House, the petition in favor of Sunday-crossing, passed by your Board and enclosed to me by you. Believe me, my dear sir, most faithfully yours, Patrick O'Brien. Stephen Lynan, Esq., town clerk, Tullamore." The clerk was directed to insert the letter on the minutes.

LEITRIM.

A man named Dolan, says the Sligo *Independent* of Saturday, who murdered his wife about six years ago, at Glenfarne, in the county Leitrim, for which he got confinement for life, escaped two years ago from a lunatic asylum (where he was sent on account of his insanity) was arrested in Glenfarne on Wednesday night last, after coming home from America.

LIMERICK.

At the last meeting of the Longford Board of Guardians, Mr. Low, one of the Guardians, made an inquiry respecting two little children named Mahon, whom their mother had described a few days previously as "informed that no account of their father on a would be found. The father said he gave them a ticket of admission on last Saturday evening to the workhouse. The master said he knew nothing of the children, although their names appeared on the books. The porter stated that he admitted them on Saturday, and that they left on Sunday morning. Mr. Low said the matter was very serious, as no clue to the children could be obtained. The medical officer said he would not consider it an attack of fever. The case was passed from the Court of Queen's Bench against the Guardians, as an order under fifteen years of age was permitted to leave the house without protection. Inquiries are being made respecting the children.

LOUTH.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Garvey, late petty sessions clerk of Dundalk.

Mr. W. Taaffe, of Ardee, has sent £40 to the Ballyclog Committee, whose exertions are continued by the people of Ardee and neighborhood.

In the Record Court at the Louth assizes, last week, Chief Justice Keogh disposed of three appeals and three records. Considerable interest was taken in the appeal of Michael Woods vs. Lee. It was an appeal from the decision of Mr. O'Connor Morris, chairman of the county. Mr. Green McCabe, Ardee, claimed compensation for buildings erected on and unexhausted manures left on his farm, from which he was ejected by Mr. Rutzin last November. The evidence was very conflicting. Mr. Rutzin swore the sale in which his houses, premises and lands were left by Mr. McCabe was "conducted fair." His lordship held that the land had not been properly tilled, and that the amount to which Mr. McCabe would be entitled for the retention of the laborers' outag ewould not be more than the sum required to leave it in a fair condition to a proper outgoer. His therefore affirmed the chairman's decision, but

imprisonment with hard labor; and Peter Casey and Peter Devlin to six months each, the judgship (Judge Keogh) commenting strongly on the foolishness and impropriety of the people in this country interfering with our another's party processions and disp ays, however ridiculous.

WINNEBATH.

The Catholic clergy of Mullingar parish are evidently determined to do all in their power to check the increase of immoration complained of by Baron Dowse in his charge to the Grand Jury of this county. At the different Masses on Sunday it was announced that in future Christian burial would be refused in all cases where it could be clearly and unquestionably shown that the excessive use of intoxicating drink had nothing to do with the death of the deceased person. Lately several fatal accidents occurred here, and in the six last cases the evidence at the inquests went to show that five out of the six victims were more or less under the influence of drink.

Mr. O'Brien, Local Government Inspector, visited Arklow last week, to inspect the district in the matter of the proposed erection of the district into a township, under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act, with a view to improve the harbourage there for fishery purposes.

A Jewish Reproach of Protestantism.

Take, for instance the divinity of Jesus. Is it Christian-like, whether Catholic or Protestant, believe that Jesus was God manifest in the flesh, and that Mary was his mother. It is clear that if Jesus is God and Mary his mother, Mary is the mother of God. And this is unhesitatingly admitted by Catholics. But talk to Protestants of the mother of God and they will be up in arms and cry blasphemy! The inconsistency is clear. Information should have either denied the divinity of Jesus or admitted that Mary was the mother of God. It has done neither. Can this be called Christianity to logic and consistence? Take another instance. Catholics and Protestants both admit the reality of the miracles recorded in the New Testament. They further believe that these miracles were performed by way of credentials in support of the teaching subjoined by Scriptural personages. The conclusion is therefore clear that as the performance of miracles in those days could only have influenced those in whose days they were wrought, and who either witnessed them or heard of them from those who witnessed them, the power of performing miracles must have continued in Christendom, since the necessity for them was a great stay of the teaching of those personages as it was in their days. And, indeed, the distinct promise was given to the followers of Jesus that

THE POWER OF WORKING MIRACLES

Would continue with them. Accordingly, the Roman Catholic Church has its saints and performed miracles, and claims to do so to the present day. Thus the stigmata of a Louise Lateau are considered by the Roman Catholics the effect of a miracle. Thus the conversion of the Jew Ratisbonne, in a church by the appearance of the Virgin to him, is ascribed to a miracle. Thus the appearance of the Virgin in the grotto of Lourdes to some children is declared by the faithful to be a miracle. But all these miracles are rejected by Protestants as mere pretensions or frauds. On what grounds can the evidence of those who witnessed and recorded the miracles in the Gospels be maintained? They both rest on the evidence of eye-witnesses; and, considering the public manner in which these modern miracles were performed, and the tests to which they have been subjected by men who lack neither candor, knowledge or opportunities for investigation, it is clear that the Protestant duplicity is decidedly on the side of modern miracles. Surely, in those several cases, both parties, even in our days, the number and credulity of the witnesses who testified to the reality of the miracles were formed by the relics of the canonized saints are at least as great as those of the confessedly illiterate early disciples of Jesus, or the simple minded women who acted such a conspicuous part in the early history of the establishment of Christianity. Where is Protestant consistency in receiving one set of evidence and rejecting the other? And why, if Jesus was really God, should not a piece of dough, if he willed it, be converted into His flesh as easily as water was into His blood? Is it because after the consecration the elements still possess the same appearance which marked them before the transmutation? Then what is the good of a mystery attached to it? Separate the same as by Romro Catholics, if it cannot cover such a phenomenon? Are they more unreasonable to admit the mysterious transmutation than to believe that three is one and one is three? Such are the points of comparisons, and the reasoning based upon them, must be

BEYOND THE LOGIC AND CONSCIENCE

Of many a thinking Christian, and the alternative which forces itself upon him is, either to abandon the study of the mysterious and incongruities taught by his Church, and to submit that the Jews after all were correct when they rejected the evidence to all those statements upon which the structure of Christianity is reared, or to admit them in their full length and breadth, as does the Roman Church, and consequently to embrace it. There is no way out of this dilemma, and secessions from the Anglican Church will continue, while the causes producing them will be accelerated. Nothing but another reform, ending in an approach in the direction of Judaism, can save Protestantism; and the sooner the new reform be undertaken, the better chance will Protestants have to save itself. If delayis much longer, it may be too late. It may in the interval have lost its chance of leading a mind, and there may not be sufficient earnestness, spirituality, and loyalism left among the gigantic sect.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

GERMAN IRON CLADS ON THE RHINE.—The iron-clad gunboats on the Rhine, two of which have lately been on several trial trips, do not seem to answer the expectations they had been formed of them. The vibration is considerable, and it has proved too narrow to enable the boats to make any extensive manoeuvres, and the banks along the whole of the Alsatian frontier, Bingen and Coblence are so much higher than the level of the stream that the decks of the gunboats would be completely exposed to the fire of an enemy's artillery on the shore, while the places with which they are armed are not thick enough to resist the shells of even an eight-centimetre field-gun. It is also observed, says the *Correspondent*, that by stretching a few fishing nets across the stream the progress of the boats would be entirely stopped; their screws would be so entangled as to be useless, and they could then be easily boarded by the enemy. From all this it is concluded that the gunboats would only be useful for the defence of the Rhine fortresses—a duty, however, which could be equally well performed by vessels of a simple and less costly character.

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Dupont's Curtis gun-cartridge powder.
Dupont's Musket, F, FF, FFF grain, of superior quality.
Dupont's celebrated Diamond grain, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, in 5, 10, 25, and 5 kg canisters, specially adapted for use in the Rifle service.
Dupont's celebrated Eagle Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain, in 5, 10 kg, ½ kegs and ¼ lb canisters. ½ lb and ¼ lb flasks. Also a superior Rifle powder in ¼ lb canisters.
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Prices as low and discounts as large as any other powder house on this Coast.
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The Ultramontane course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in a short time or possible.
While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in literature, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing..... $250 00
Entrance Fee..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 5 00
Use of Library..... 2 00
Lay Students..... 50 00
Use of Philosophical, Chemical, Philosophical and Chemicals, Sets of Mathematical Instruments, etc., each..... 5 00
Graduating Fee..... 10 00
For each Academical Degree..... 25 00
The College is situated four miles from the city.
TERMS PER MONTH
(Payable in advance):
Tuition, in Preparatory Department..... $1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 1 00
" in Higher Department..... 1 00
EXTRA CHARGES.
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, Sets per year, per month: $1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month..... 2 00
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The course of instruction embraces the branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR (Payable always in advance):
Board and Tuition (French included)..... $150 00
Washing..... 24 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied from the house)..... 12 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting (each)..... 10 00
For further particulars apply to
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The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best academies at the present day.
The Academic Year of Fourth Annual Session will commence January 3, 1876.
TERMS:
BOARDING PUPILS.
Per quarter session (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding..... $45 00
Music, with use of instruments..... 15 00
Use of Library..... 1 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Physical culture in Academy..... 5 00
DAY PUPILS.
Terms per month, in advance:
Select Day Schools—Historic, first and second classes..... $1 50
Third and fourth Grammar Classes..... 1 00
Primary Classes..... 75
Parochial Schools, per month, throughout the year..... 1 00
No extra charge for French, Plain and ornamental work or Embroidery.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
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The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August and closes towards the beginning of July.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance):
Matriculation Fee, for the entire course..... $15 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending (of Linen), per session of five months..... 200 00
Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Fuel, Lights, etc..... 10 00
Students who do not remain through the year are charged for the time they remain, at the rate of $40 per month.
Graduating Charges, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
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Piano, bed and use of instrument, per month..... $4 00
Guitar, per month..... $3 00
Use of Library..... $1 00
Plain Sewing, Fancy Sewing, Drawing and Painting, extra charges.
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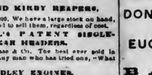
" in Grammar Department..... 1 00
" in Higher Department..... 1 00
EXTRA CHARGES.
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, Sets per year, per month: $1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month..... 2 00
For each Academical Degree..... 25 00
CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND..... CALIFORNIA.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.
THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt commanding an extensive frontage on the latter. The building, recently erected, is supplied with all the conveniences and modern improvements, and is adapted to provide for the comfort of the inmates.
The course of instruction embraces the branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR (Payable always in advance):
Board and Tuition (French included)..... $150 00
Washing..... 24 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied from the house)..... 12 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting (each)..... 10 00
For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIOREss.
NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Golden Gate avenue, Western Addition.
Besides being located in one of the most healthy and picturesque parts of the city, the grounds are filled up with a view to the physical as well as the intellectual development of the young ladies attending the Academy, and an extensive play ground affords all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.
The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best academies at the present day.
The Academic Year of Fourth Annual Session will commence January 3, 1876.
TERMS:
BOARDING PUPILS.
Per quarter session (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding..... $45 00
Music, with use of instruments..... 15 00
Use of Library..... 1 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Physical culture in Academy..... 5 00
DAY PUPILS.
Terms per month, in advance:
Select Day Schools—Historic, first and second classes..... $1 50
Third and fourth Grammar Classes..... 1 00
Primary Classes..... 75
Parochial Schools, per month, throughout the year..... 1 00
No extra charge for French, Plain and ornamental work or Embroidery.
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
ja8-6f
SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA,..... CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated by the Legislature of a University. Diplomas are given in the Collegiate and Commercial Courses.
The College buildings are large and commodious, while extensive grounds afford ample room for recreation, a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for healthful exercise.
The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well selected library of over 5,000 volumes, to which additions are made every year.
The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August and closes towards the beginning of July.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance):
Matriculation Fee, for the entire course..... $15 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending (of Linen), per session of five months..... 200 00
Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Fuel, Lights, etc..... 10 00
Students who do not remain through the year are charged for the time they remain, at the rate of $40 per month.
Graduating Charges, Music and drawing form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. WARD, President.
FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA,..... CALIFORNIA.
THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August, 1876.
The object of the Institution is to give a good English education, to prepare young men for the Seminaries, and the lowest grades of business.
The terms are within the reach of all.
TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid only once)..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of five months..... 100 00
Music, French and Germans form extra charges.
For further information address the Superior, or the undersigned, who will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. M. BONO, O. S. F.
1278 Santa Clara, Cal.
SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.
CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CORCORAN..... PROPRIETOR.
MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, reserves for many of gentlemen throughout the State that for which it has been so long and favorably known. The Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords, and the position of Proprietor will receive the personal attention of his accomplished lady as heretofore over the Cameron House.
The Hotel is now complete; the rooms are large, well furnished and ventilated, and the thoroughfare will be kept in the best of order.
In connection with the Hotel is a fine stable of horses and carriages, which will be used at any hour of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. ap15
CHIPARD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELer, 305 Santa Clara street, San José. 4ap1
MENEELY'S BELLS.
WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
Established in 1826.
CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory. For prices and circulars address
MENEELY & COMPANY,
West Troy, New York.
GRAND RECPENING.
PETER JOB,
THE PIONEER CATERER,
HAS PHOENIX-LIKE, RISEN FROM THE ashes, and is now prepared to receive his friends at
PETER JOB'S
NO. 637 MARKET STREET,
(Opposite Baldwin's New Academy of Music.)
Where he will be pleased to meet again all his old acquaintances and customers, assuring them that they can be furnished with meals at all hours of the day, in his usual first-class style, and at reasonable rates. He has a large number of newly furnished rooms for families and gentlemen of private accommodation.
P. S.—PETER JOB, in thanking the public for the liberal support he has received in the past, begs to say that he will not be undersold by any house in the city; offers the same at the lowest market price to the trade.
ap29-3m

BANKING HOUSES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS
AND
LOAN SOCIETY
Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.
OFFICERS:
President..... M. D. SWEENY
Vice-President..... C. D. O'SULLIVAN
TRUSTEES:
M. D. SWEENY, M. J. DUNPHY,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, P. McGLYNN,
JOHN SULLIVAN, JAMES TOUCHARD,
D. J. TOBIN. PETER DONAHUE.
Treasurer..... EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney..... RICHARD TOBIN
Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable Banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.
Deposits received from $1 upwards.
OFFICE HOURS—FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Geo. A. DONOHOE, Notary Public. EDWARD EAGLE, Real Estate Agent, New York.
DONOHOE, KELLY & Co
SAN FRANCISCO.
EUGENE KELLY & Co.
NEW YORK
BANKERS.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND..... DUBLIN
Payable at all the Branches,
AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
E. B. ramsay California and Sansome sts.
Head Office—London.
At the principal Towns—PORTLAND, OREGON; VICTORIA AND CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
AGENTS:
New York—BANK OF MONTREAL
Chicago—BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada—BANK OF MONTREAL
Mexico and South America—LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Ireland—BANK OF IRELAND.
Scotland—BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.
England—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
England—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK
England—BANK OF LIVERPOOL
This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Deposits received on current account subject to check, or on deposit.
Exchange sold on London and all the principal cities and towns of Ireland and Scotland from £1 upward; also on New York and all principal places in Canada.
Commercial Credits granted available in Europe, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
Approved Bills discounted and advances made on approved collaterals.
JAMES McGINN,
UNDERTAKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
562 Market street, opposite Powell;
☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice. ja15-6f
MASSEY & YUNG,
Undertakers,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisher's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders by mail or telegraph receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
No. 1 Fifth street, between Market and Mission, San Francisco.
LEGAL NOTICES.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA—IN JUSTICES Court of the City and County of San Francisco, before Justice Hoyt. Action brought in the City and County of San Francisco.
P. McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH F. HALL, defendant.
Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and the Summons issued in the office of the Clerk of said Court.
The People of the State of California, to JOSEPH F. HALL, greeting. You are hereby required to appear before the Justice's Court of the City and County aforesaid, to the Justices' Court of the city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons.
The said action is brought to recover $276 50 in gold coin, as an account account, for goods sold and delivered. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for said amount and interest thereon, together with costs and damages.
The Sheriff has been assigned, and you are required to appear for trial before J. C. Pennie, one of the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco, at the office of said Justice, in the Presidio Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.
Given under my hand this 15th day of October, 1875.
By order of H. AUG THOMPSON and Peace.
Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.
GEO. L. WARDELL, Clerk of said Court.
By DAVID W. CHILDS, Deputy Clerk.
JAMES McMAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff. mr18-5m
NOTICE OF SOLE TRADER.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Mrs. M. S. KELLOGG, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, wife of D. W. Kellogg, intends to make and will make, an application to the County Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1876, at the March term of said Court, providing her to carry on trade in the city and county of San Francisco, in her own name, and for her own use and benefit, and for the purposes specified in section two thousand and fifty-one of the Civil Code of California, providing for married women to become sole traders. The interests she intends to carry on is that of buying and selling real estate, and the buying and selling and procuring of articles relating unto and shares and dealing all things necessary and incidental thereto.
Dated March 12, 1876.
M. (Mrs.) KELLOGG,
D. W. Kellogg, attorney. mr18-4t
GARVIN & NUNAN,
Corner Main and Sutter streets.....STOCKTON
DEALERS IN.....
Books, Periodicals, Magazines, Pictures, Etc.
News Agents—Advertising Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Harvest of 1876.
FARMING MACHINERY,
At Cost of Importation.

BERRY & PLACE, San Francisco,
AGENTS FOR J. I. CASE & CO.,
ARE PREPARED FOR THE COMING HARvest, with the largest stock of Improved Machines and Implements, ever offered in the farmers of California. These machines are A.1. NEW, mostly built this season, and now just being received from the factory. The latest and most approved sack machines.
ÆTNA MOWERS.
Price $126. Extras for which we guarantee to always keep on hand. Weight 650 lbs; run 4 feet 6 inches. His Double-speed no knife, and is the best machine ever sold in California.
ÆTNA AND HOADLEY REAPERS.
At from $150 to $200. We have a large stock on hand, and are determined to sell them, regardless of price.
TRIUMPH'S PATENT DISCLOSURE.
GEAR HEADERS.
Made by J. I. Case & Co. The best ever sold in California. Any man who has had one, says, "What he thinks of it?"
HOADLEY ENGINES.
The new style Hoadley Straw Burner is the finest threshing engine in the world. Price, $1,700. The standard 8 horse power; Hoadley, $1,400; 11 horse power, $1,650; 9 horse power, $1,200. All with henry straw burners. Call and see them at work.
THE ENDLESS-CHAIN THRESHER.
These Threshers are the favorites in the world. Send for reduced prices.
THE WHITEWATER WAGON.
Take in the Standard Wagons on the Pacific Coast. Send for reduced prices.
We have a few Pacific Wagons on hand, which we will sell cheap. Call and see them.
Send for circulars, and state what you want, and we will send you prices. Don't forget to call on us when you are in the city.
BERRY & PLACE,
Cor. Main and Market sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
Old stand, Market, head of Front street. mr11-3m
BOOTS AND SHOES.
M. GUERIN,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 717 Market Street,
Between Bancroft's Bookstore and Third street.
HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods in the city, which can be purchased at prices that defy competition.
Having been in the business in this city for the last five years, he feels confident that he can please all customers in his numerous connexions as a guarantee for the quality of his goods. Give him a call. Remember the number—717 Market street, near Third. mr18-1m
NOLAN BROS'
New Styles of
ALEXIS TIES

ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.
The New Orleans Toe
IS ALL THE RAGE.
WE UNDERSTAND PARTIES IN THIS CITY have been selling the Alexis Tie at $1 50 per pair. Our price for it, BURN'S make. Please notice that BURN'S are the only ones that have the name stamped on Button and sole of each shoe, and can be FOUND ONLY at
NOLAN BROS.,
738 and 740 Market Street.
Sole Agents for R. C. BURN'S

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—On Sunday, March 19, Rev. William Hall, pastor of St. Francis' church, Naugatuck, died in the fortieth year of his age.

—It is intended that all dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Boston shall be hereafter entombed in the crypt of the Cathedral.

—Monsignor Auguste Clusel, Superior of the Lazarists, has been appointed by the Holy Father Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of the Shah of Persia.

—The erection of a monastery for French Carmelites has been begun at Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem, at the very spot where our Saviour taught the Lord's Prayer.

—The latest piece of religious persecution by the Italian Government is reported from Mantua. The Bishop, Monsignor Rota, has been deprived of his residence, and turned out upon the street.

—A Catholic priest has established a mission among the Esquimaux of the Arctic circle. He travels over an immense district with a sledge, sleeping at night under a snow hut.

—In the year 1850 the tract of land now known by the name of Notre Dame, Indiana, was purchased from the Government by Very Rev. S. T. Badin, the first priest ever ordained in the United States.

—While the Catholic population of England, says an American print, does not greatly exceed 2 000,000, and the Catholic population of Ireland is 4 000,000, that of the United States is 6,000,000.

—His Holiness the Pope finds awaiting him in the Terrene Room the two gilded presents, Monsignor Mermillod and Cardinal Ledochowski. They accompany him on his walk on the conclusion of the audience.

—The Prince of Wales while visiting Goa was much surprised at the magnificence of the monument erected over the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, who is buried in the Cathedral of Goa.

—Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of St. Patrick's church, Charleston, aged 58 years, died on St. Patrick's Day. He was a native of Limerick, and was ordained for that diocese on June 24, 1843. His funeral services took place on the 19th.

—Sunday, March 19th, seventeen Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisium were admitted to their holy vows in the Chapel of St. Clara in Cincinnati, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

—On the Feast of the Purification, at the Convent of Mercy, Omaha, Nebraska, Miss Mary Wheiler, of San Francisco, was clothed with the holy habit of religion, and received the name of Sister Mary Berchmar.

—The Japan *Gazette* says: Among the most interesting discoveries recently made in the interior of Japan is that of an ancient Christian edifice, still in perfect preservation, though used for other purposes than that for which it was erected.

—The Right Rev. Bishop of Georgia, says the *Southern Cross*, by his timely appeal for charity has effected the conversion of his diocese to the Catholic faith. Let him continue to repeat his sermon, and, no doubt, many of his intelligent hearers will find out the infallibity of the preacher and the infallibity of the Pope.

—In Tasmania one thirteen hundred have been admitted members of a religious society united to the Confraternity of the Holy Family." Rev. Joseph Flood, C. S. S., spiritual director, and to his exertions the success of the association and the benefits conferred by it on the members are mainly attributable.

—The following nominations have been made by President MacMahon: Mgr. Ramadie, Bishop of Perpignan nominated for the Archiepiscopal See of Albi, vice Mgr. Lyonnard, deceased. Mgr. Lagrange, Bishop of Monde, named for the Episcopal See of Perpignan. M. L'Abbé Vigne, Vicar General of Valence is named Bishop of Oran, vice Mgr. Lelasseux.

—St. Patrick's festival drew a large congregation of Irish residents to St. Isadore, the church of the Irish Franciscan Rome. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Newfoundland, and followed by a sermon from Father Fitzmaurice, of Dromcliffe, and a glorious St. Patrick and denounced latter-day Materialism as equally conspicuous in Darwinism, in the mania for abolishing the school land endowment in the segmented number of crimes and violations.

—A telegram from Berlin states that the deposed Bishop of Paderborn, who has since his escape from the Wesel prison lay in Holland, has now suddenly left that country in secret. It is believed in consequence of a application made to the Dutch Government by the Prussians for his extradition or expulsion. The Bishop is reported to have removed to England. Bishop von Ketteler, of Mayence, has appeared in person before the Law Courts at Mainz in obedience to a summons issued by that authority to take his trial on a charge of libels offered to the provincial Government of Westphalia in he official capacity. A large crowd of Catholics assembled to give the Bishop a cordial reception. He was unanimously greeted and accompanied to the court by the entire non-clerical clergy and observing. The Bishop was found guilty, and sentenced in the case of three hundred marks, or imprisonment in default.

MR. PARTON LEGALLY MARRIED.—In a very accommodating spirit has the Massachusetts Legislature legalized Mr. Parton's recent hasty marriage to Miss Eldridge, the daughter of the late "Fanny Fern," which has caused him so much trouble and vexation of spirit, and he now enjoys, on Trout stream, the society of his young wife in the fine old, but staid, town of Newburyport. The Legislature refused to declare the marriage null and void, but passed a special act approving his union, with the warning to other men not to marry their wife's daughter, for the Legislature may not be so accommodating next time. It is now about thirty years since "Fanny Fern," then Miss Sarah Payson, a young widow, was to walk Washington street, with her two dozen-haired young girls. She was then poor and well known by some.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes purulent, watery, acrid and unacceptable, sometimes muco-purulent, bloody, purrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, want of tenacious mucus, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, mucus mixes, stools from nostrils altered, sense of smell impaired, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, indisposition to exertion, loss of energy, etc. These are only some of the symptoms produced by Catarrh, as above stated, you are hereby advised with Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy, a new compound, internal remedy, and a thorough, reliable, safe and scientific treatment of terrible and odious disease that has never been offered to the public.

If you have

Elegantly embroidered woolen overshirts and pantets, at Sullivan's, 16 Montgomery street.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), April 7.—The Nashville Colored Convention was in session over four hours yesterday. The attendance by spectators, both white and colored, was very large, the galleries and lobbies of the House of Representatives being packed to their full capacity. The Committee on Resolutions has not yet been able to agree. The proceedings were unimportant, except two speeches from Pinchback and Smith of Alabama. Pinchback did not take the new departure expected, but his speech had a strong flavor of independence. He said the colored people are beginning to think for themselves, and will never again vote the Republican ticket in solid columns as heretofore. The South could never prosper while party lines are race lines. He wanted no more color lines in politics, but a division of parties on other than race lines. Senator C. S. Smith followed Pinchback, making a powerful speech in favor of the new departure. He advised the blacks no longer to remain in the Republican party, but make terms with white Southern friends, and hereafter to vote for honest and for competent men, without reference to party. The speech made a profound impression, and was received with great applause by the whites and blacks. There is a strong element in the Convention in favor of this departure, and canvassing is very brisk.

A DESERVED DISTINCTION.—The Paris *Official Journal* announces that a great distinction has been conferred on the young pastor of Chaudonlia, Louisiana, who, in 1870, left the seminary to serve in the French army. The following is the official notice: "At the suggestion of Viscount Paul d'Abaco, the President of the Republic, by decree dated March 7, 1876, has conferred the military medal on Rev. John Charbitat, formerly a soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Le Mans, January 12, 1871, and at present the pastor of Chaudonlia, parish of Terrebonne, Louisiana."

The following section was added to the Civil Code by the last Legislature: "Every corporation doing a banking business must keep in its office for public inspection a book containing a list of all its stockholders and the number of shares held by each. Also must post in its office a notice signed by a majority of the Directors, showing the names of the Directors and the number and value of the shares held by each. The articles in such book or such notice shall be conclusive evidence against each Director and stockholder of the number of shares held by each."

One of the most important land cases ever presented—one that involves 900 000 acres in Kansas—was decided on the 19th inst. by the United States Supreme Court to in favor of the settlers, who number about 15,000, and against the railroads. The Oasers, as might be expected, are jubilant and the land is selling to-day as a day for special thanksgiving.

The U. S. Senate has concurred in the House bill making silver dollars a legal tender up to $50 and half dollars up to $20, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem fractional currency in local coin. The ought to raise silver to a par with gold for all practical purposes.

The General of the Army has removed his headquarters from St. Louis to Washington.

The new Los Angeles Cathedral was formally consecrated last Sunday, with imposing ceremonies.

The new silver bill which has just passed both Houses of Congress, makes silver a legal tender up to $20 in any one payment. It repeals the limit of $5 as now.

A splendid stylish suit can be got from Kenny & Sheehan, at their new store, 101 Market street, Nucleus Building.

Dropping Out Existence.

The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but simply "exists an existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian drags out a miserable existence. The best remedy to all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative, both and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies deficient tissue, and thereby restores strength and vitality to the nervous system, which accounts for Weakness in most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, constipation, and dyspepsia are the forms matters of debility. Their eradication however, by the only master of nervous remedies, the Bitters, and others are upon manifestly need for that purpose. Appetite, sleep, and cheerfulness are restored by its good agent, and other debilitating forms complained of a remarkable manner.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO. }
THURSDAY, April 13, 1876. }

FLOUR.—We note no change worthy of note. Extras range at $6 but. Superfine at $5 @$5 50.

WHEAT.—As compared with the quotations at last writing, there is a decline of 1½ cents in the gold board. Sales have ranged here from $1 74@1 84 @ ctl for shipping and $1 84@1 90 @ ctl for milling. For choice milling $1 90 @ ctl is now offered.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet and steady. Sales have ranged here from $1 20@1 35.

OATS.—Quotable at $1 60@1 70 @ ctl.

HAY.—Quotable at $16@19 00 @ ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at $5@6 00 @ bale.

CORN.—Large white and yellow may be quoted at $1 10@1 20 @ ctl.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 70@1 75 @ ctl.

CORN MEAL.—Table quotable at $2 00 @ ctl; feed do, $1 60@1 70 @ ctl.

BRAN.—Quotable at $1 00@1 10 @ ctl from wheat; as follows—Pure, $1 10@1 20; Red, $1 00@1 10; Pin, $1 00@1 10; Extra, $1 10@1 20; Middlings, $1 40@1 50 @ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 @ ctl.

POTATOES.—Quotable at $1 00@1 25 @ ctl from Sacramento; $1 25@1 50 @ ctl from Petaluma, $1 00@1 25 @ ctl from Oregon.

ONIONS.—We quote the market at $1 00@1 50 @ ctl for prime quality.

POTATOES.—Choice lots are quotable at $1 10@1 25 @ ctl.

BEAN.—Quotable at $2 @ ton from mill.

VEGETABLES.—We quote a good supply of roots from the market.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—Quotable at $2½ @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT.—Nominal at 1½@1¾ @ lb.

HONEY.—We quote Comb, 20@25c; Bulk, 12½@15c.

BEESWAX.—Quotable at 30@32½c @ lb.

HIDES.—We quote California dry at 14@15c; wet salted, 10@12c; dry salted, 12@13c; Oregon dry, 12@13c; Oregon wet salted, 10@12c.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 6@7c @ lb.

WOOL.—Prime fleece is worth 13½@15c @ lb for Spring, in condition.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, good to choice, 30@32½c; pickled roll, 25 @ 27½c; Brits, 30@32½c; Eastern and Western, 19@25c @ lb.

CHEESE.—California, 12½@13c @ lb; Oregon, 10@12c.

EGGS.—California, 20@22½c @ dozen; Oregon, 20@ 22½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 10@11c; other grades, 8 @9c @ lb.

MUTTON.—Wethers, 10@11c @ lb; Ewes, 9@10c @ lb.

PORK.—Dressed, 10½@11c @ lb; on foot, 6@6½c @ lb.

VEAL.—California, 12½@13c @ lb; Eastern, 10@12c.

LAMB.—Quotable at 10@12c @ lb.

GOAT.—Quotable at 10@12c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY.—Live, large, $7 00@8 00; Broilers, $5 @6 00; Ducks, $5 @6 00; Geese, $1 @2 00; Turkeys, $1 @2 00 @ pair.

GAME.—Quail, $1 @1 50 @ dozen.

VENISON.—Fore, 10@12c @ lb.

HARE.—Quotable at $3 @ dozen.

RABBITS.—Quotable at $1 @1 50 @ dozen.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

M. O'NEIL. M. F. O'NEIL, Attorney at Law.

M. O'NEIL & SON.
Real Estate and Law Agency,
NO. 708 MISSION STREET,
Corner Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bad Tenants quickly ejected at very small cost.

Cheap Investments in Real Estate

LIST CHANGED WEEKLY.

Lot 25x85, with six tenements, renting for $100 per month, on Adelaide Place, off Taylor st., between Post and Geary $1 750
Two Lots 25x125, on east line of Dupont st reet, between Twenty first and Twenty-second, on line of railroad plan 1 800
Lot 62x80 on north line of O'Farrell street, between Devisadero and Broderick 2 000
10 Lots Lot on Eddy street, between Devisadero and Broderick 1 000
S. corner Bush and Devisadero, 82½x137½; may be subdivided 4 000
Lot on west side of Webster street, between Pine and California, 25x106 ..... 2 000
N. W. corner of Bryant and Twenty fifth streets. Fine dwelling, cottages, brick Well, new force pump. Lot 86x104 ..... 3 500
3 new seven rooms and Lot on south side of 19th street, west of Laguna; lot 27½x100 ..... 3 000
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Double Tenement and Lot Stable; stable for five horses; near the corner of Bryant and Hayes; rents for $50 per month 6 000
Two Lots, each 25x80, on Tennessee street, near Mariposa 1 000
House (four rooms), and Lot 25x100, on York street, near Twenty-second 1 500
Lot 25x100, N. W. corner Lombard and Laguna, ... 1 000
Farm of 317 acres, near Martinez; with crop, $10 per acre; without crop 3 170
Farm of 160 acres, near Pleasanton, Alameda county 4 000

Several small tenements to let; also a number of boarding and lodging houses for sale.

RYAN & RICE,
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Two acres on San Pablo Avenue, near Oakland $4,000
Lot on Montgomery st., between Union and Filbert 3,000
House and Lot on Minna street, city 1,000
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Fine Hotel, fifty furnished, 50 rooms, in Utah 15,000
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Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
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mrt6

SPRING, 1876!

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THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

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☞ We take great pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public generally that we have commenced our Grand Display of SPRING NOVELTIES.

The great facilities within our control have enabled us this season to procure the most Elegant Novelties that could be produced in the Fashionable World.

The recognized pre-eminence of our establishment at present is an assured guarantee that the immense Catalogue of Novelties now on exhibition will be offered at prices which cannot be equaled by any house in California.

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NO FANCY PRICES.

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ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. mrt1

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MISS M. R. STACOM,
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WILL OPEN HER NEW STORE
In the Palace Hotel, corner New Montgomery and Market streets, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., with an entirely new stock of the Latest Styles of Spring and Summer Parisian Millinery Goods, and be retailed by any other store of the kind in the city. mrt15-1m

NOTICE.
THERE ARE CHAIR ORGANS FOR SALE—for sale at the Fifth Church, 626 Bush street—for sale by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stevens of New York; another by the Sunday-school, consisting of Mendelson and Piano, a permanent Calisaphy. They are all in good condition, and will be sold at very moderate prices. Apply to REV. DR. STEVENS, Pastor.

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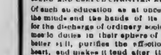

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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. NO. 29.

A MEMORIAL OF NANO NAGLE.

The hundredth anniversary is near at hand of an event then which we might look in vain for a happier or more important in the history of our people, especially the part of this city. On Christmas Day, 1777, was founded in Cork the Presentation Order of Nuns, and the establishment of the parent house in Douglas street, by Miss Nano Nagle. The story of this noble Christian heroine's life has been so well told by more than one writer, and as it is to be presumed that there at least it is now familiar to every one, there needless for us to enter into much detail concerning it. Suffice it to say that it reveals a marvelous spectacle of great deeds accomplished by a weak woman—deeds which, in their material magnitude, but far greater in their moral and social significance—a woman weak of body, but in spirit and in mind potent beyond what language can measure, in that strength which comes from on high, and which arms the weak ones of this world that they may overcome the strong. For thirty years Nano Nagle labored in Cork, within the reach of the children of the poor that religious and secular knowledge from which the operations of oppressive laws long pondered them; and in doing so she encountered perils and difficulties which so mainly human power could sustain or conquer, which read now, in the calm light of impartial history, like the sublimest scenes of a living being, so indeed they were, working by human means. But completing the extent of her labors and their fruits, we hardly know whom we should place beside her, save those of the philanthropists and public benefactors who were sprung from among ourselves who made our community the special field of their salutary exertions; for in the training of the children of the poor as a Christian people ought to be trained, we have a work which has at the same time the character of a sound social system. Such a work was that inaugurated by Nano Nagle, and such is the work that has since that time been so merely continued within the limits of her original boundaries; but its success become literally world wide. To estimate even approximately its good results would be impossible but we may form some faint conception of their extent by the consideration of a few facts. There are 74 houses of the Presentation Order in various parts of Ireland, England, America, India and the Colonies, with an average daily number of about 25 000 pupils. The parent house alone in the present house in Douglas street there are 800 children daily taught, and it has been roughly estimated that since its work was established half a million of children have there received the first bands of the good Nuns, the essentials of a

CHRISTIAN AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION!

Of such an education the Order specially in the minds and the hands of its recipients for the discharge of ordinary social and domestic duties, in the every day life, and better still, purifies the affections of the heart, and makes it a fitting shrine for eternal things which ought be in chief concern. If such be the influence of the Sisters' mission upon those who are the objects of their operation, when we think that each one of these whom it so influences becomes in her turn into a centre of like influence, and that its salutary effects are transmitted in ever widening circles throughout the masses that surround her, we get into a field of speculation in which all reckoning is lost, and the imagination is the only power exhausted. Her first religious foundation here was the humble cabin of which has been our mission is also to prosecute the work of Christian education, but chiefly among the orphans of the poor, and to educate a proper-tee classes. Their institute also has grown in large proportions, and a accompanying results such as would be important in the world which the Presentation Order is achieving and Ursuline Order is hardly surpassed. Blind our readers, were the first religious ship to which Miss Nagle committed her work of Christian instruction, and they were the first companions of the house in Douglas street in which the Presentation Nuns were instated on the removal of their predecessors to the present splendid establishment in Blackrock. Thus it is possible to recognize the dignity of such a character as that of Nano Nagle, or the veneration and gratitude which her name and her deeds must claim from us! The approach of the Centenary of her labors will suggest to the propriety of making it the occasion of some fitting celebration, of the providing a suitable memorial of her, at least in the scene of her early labors. The idea of a memorial church, or of a hall or institution we now, and, we should hope, may yet find the acceptance and take the practical form which it deserves. Such a memorial will be the fate of such a project, our present duty is to see that the necessary sum shall be given taken for the erection of a modest but lasting memorial of the great benefactress on the spot of the first scene of her labors, and is still the chief scene of that great work which Providence employed her zeal and devotedness in originating. Nano Nagle, while she scattered blessings upon many thousands of her kind, gave to her own person a wondrous example of

THE SANCTITY AND SELF-ANNIHILATION OF THE CHRISTIAN.

The closing years of her life were spent in the practice of self-denial religious perfection, and her death was a worthy of her life. She died in the Convent of the Presentation, bequeathing to her spiritual daughters their most precious inheritance, her example. With long white hair bowed by her sweetness

THE LAST WISH.

This is all; is it much, my darling? You must follow
Your path to the—
Have a head for its couches windings, a hand for its
needle's eyelet;
The one will attire, the flowers will bloom, though
my corpse mid them all is cold.
I would not have your dear loving eyes should light
in their joy no more
Only lest for the sake of the happy past, and the
golden days that have been.
By the love we have lived, and the hopes we have
hoped, you will have my grave kept green?

Just a moment in the morning, to the sugar dash of the day.
To plant some creeping seed posehance, or train the white rose spray?
Just a moment made my visions from the glare of the miserable sun,
Just a tear and a prayer in the gloaming, ere you leave me with lingering feet.
Ah! it is weak and foolish, but I think that in God's heaven,
I shall know, and love to know, mine own, that you
Keep my grave so green.

I would fain, when the drops are pleading against your window pane,
That you should be thinking wistfully of my grassy
mound on the wold;
That when the winter veil is spread over the fair
white world below,
Your tender hands twine the holly evasins that mark
my rest in the snow.
My clasp on life and life's rich gifts grows faint and
cold, I wean,
Yet oh! I would hold it to the last—the trust of my
grave kept green.

Because it is by such little signs the heart and its
faith are read!
Because the material man most shrink ere he joins
the fleeting dead;
The heaven I hope is bright and pure, and calm is
the ocean there—I trow,
Yet the human love clings yearningly to all it has
prized the here.
We have been so happy, darling, and the parting
pang is sore,
Ah! soothe it by this last vow to me—you will watch
that my grave keeps green",

The Song and the Singer.

It was during the early days of the great French Revolution of 1789, when a young officer in delicate health took up his quarters in the city of Marseilles for the six months of his leave of absence. It seemed a strange retirement for a young man, for in this town he knew no one, and in the depth of winter Marseilles was no tempting residence. The officer lived in a garret looking out upon the street, which had for its sole furniture a harpsichord, a bed, a table and a chair. Little but paper ever entered that apartment, where food and fresh wood were scarce; and yet the young man generally remained in doors all day assiduously writing, or rather doing something on paper, an occupation he alternated with music.

Thus passed many months. The young man grew thinner and paler, and his eyes of absence appeared likely to bring no contentment. But he was handsome and interesting, despite the sallow hue. Long hair, full, beaming eyes that spoke of intelligence, and even gentleness, frankness of manner, all prepossessed in his favor, and many a careful look of kindness came to him from beautiful eyes that he noticed not nor cared to notice. In fact, he rarely went out but at night, and then to walk down by the beaming sea, which made a bridal of music he seemed to love. Sometimes, it is true, he would hang about the theatre door, when operas were being played, and look with longing eye within; but he never entered; either his purse or his inclination failed him. But he always exchanged with care the same of the piece and the author, and then walked away to the seashore, to muse and meditate.

Shortly after his arrival in Marseilles he visited, one after another, all the music sellers and publishers in the town, with a bundle of manuscripts in his hand; but his reception was apparently by no means flattering, for he left them all with a frowning air, and still with his bundle of manuscript. Some had declined him a long time, as if estimating the value of the goods he offered for sale; but those who were the most tempted thus the others to try the saleable character of the commodity. The house he lodged in had attached to it a large garden. By permission of the landlord the young man often selected the long evening walks, and, despite the cold, would sometimes sit and muse in a rude and field bower under the wall at one of the gables. Here he would occasionally sing, in a low tone, some of his own composition, as if he happened once or twice that when he did so a female head protruded from a window above him, seeming to listen. The young man at length noticed this.

"Pardon, lady," said he one evening; "perhaps I disturb you?"

"Not at all," she replied, "I am fond of music very, very fond, and the sound of it here is new to me. Pray, if not a rude question, whose are they?"

"Mine," he replied, diffidently, "they are my own."

"Indeed?" cried the lady with animation, "and you have never published them?"

"I shall never try—oprun," he murmured, uttering the last word in low and despairing tone, which, however, reached the ears of the young woman.

"Good night, sleeper," she said she and she closed the window. The composer sighed, rose and went out to take his usual walk and to his seat beneath; there, before the grandeur and sublimity of the ocean, and amid the murmur of its bellowing waves, to forget the cares of the world, of love and his friendless exile—the days of glory and success—the day-dream of all superior minds—a dream for oftener a punishment than a reward; for of those who sigh for fame, few indeed are successful.

Scarcely had he left the house than a lady hastened in a cloak and hood unseen it, and after a somewhat lengthened conference with the concierge descended to his room and remained there about an hour. At the end of that time she vanished. It was midnight when the composer returned. He entered with difficulty, the Cerberus of the lodge being asleep, and ascended to his wretched room. He sat ish it littered and dirty, without light, fire or food. To his surprise, a casket lines and it, placed beneath the door. He opened it, not without alarm, and found his apartment neatly ordered, a fire burning, a lamp, and on the table a supper, the young man stared, and looked slavish at the scene.

"Who dares thus insult my poverty? It is not enough that I am starving with cold and hunger, that I am refused by the world as a useless and wretched thing, incapable of wielding either sword or pen, but I must be insulted by charity! Fire light and food, all sent to me by one who knows my necessity! And yet, who can it be? Perhaps my mother may have discovered my retreat. Who else should have sent them? My mother, I bless thee for your fond action and for respecting my concealment!"

And the invalid officer sat down to the most hearty meal he had eaten for weeks. He had felt keen because his friends wholly disapproved of his making music a profession, and wished him to employ his love of eloquence in writing another oration. His mother so pressed him, that he saw no resources but a soldier's lot, chance—a retreat. For two months a grave of the fugitive had been seen—two months spent in vain efforts to make his chosen career support him; and now, doubtless, his mother had found him out, and had taken this delicate way of respecting his secrecy and punishing his pride.

Next morning the young man awoke with an appetite unknown to him of late. The generous food of the previous night had restored his system, and brought him to a natural state. Luckily, sufficient wine and bread remained to satisfy his cravings, and then he sat down to think. All his efforts to get his music sung, or played, or published had been vain. Singers knew him not, publishers declared him unknown, and the public seemed doomed never to hear him, because they never have heard him; a logical conclusion over injurious to young beginners in literature, poesy, music, and all the liberal arts. But he was determined to have one more trial. Having eaten, he dressed and went out in the direction of the shop of the Citizen Dupont, a worthy and excellent man who in his day had published more music, bad and good, than a musician could have payed in a lifetime.

"You have something new, then, citoyen?" said Dupont, after the usual preliminaries, and after apologizing to a lady within his office for hearing her exhibit "As my time is precious, pray pay it at once, and sing it if you will."

The young man sat himself at the harpsichord, which adorned the shop, and began at once to sing "A Song of the Army of the Rhine." The music publisher listened with the knowing air of one who is not to be deceived, and which his head and body continued ended.

"Diough—crude—but clever. Young man, you will, I doubt not, do something good one of these days; but at present, I am sorry to say, your efforts are but finish, pollish."

The singer rose, and bowing, left, in a shop, despair at his heart. He had not a son in the world; his rent was in arrear, He knew not how to dine that evening, unless, indeed, his mother came again to his aid—and all he was very unwilling to receive, the soul impugned from it, for he had parted from her to anger. His mother was a lyrical poet as well as a republican, and after numerous parleys with himself, the young man ascended to his room with a heavy parcel. His eyes was wild, his cheek pale, his whole countenance as he passed the door his was handed a ticket for the opera by his concierge.

"Citoyen!," said the composer, in a low, hasty tone, "let me want my plat."

Having gained the room, the unhappy and misguided young man sat silent and motionless for some hours, a victim of hunger, despair, and his dreamy visions, he drives every calm and good thought from his head, and then he dared quietly proceed to carry out his dreadful and desperate intent. He closed carefully the window, stuffed his mattress up the chimney and with a paper stopped every aperture where air could enter. Then he drew forth from his parcel charcoal and a burner, and lit it. Thus had the wretched man determined to end his sufferings. He had made his last effort, and now, in despair of success, himself garret, he laid him down to die; and poverty and misery, genius and death, have been bridal guests.

Meanwhile, amid a blaze of light, the evening's entertainment was held in the theatre. A new opera from Paris was to be played; and the prima donna was the young, lovely, and worshipped Claudine, the Jenny Lind of that time and place. The house was crowded, and the first act successful. Then the curtain fell, and the audience were in ecstasy.

"She is a jewel," said M. Dupont, who from a private box admired the great supporter of his theater. A roar of applause from the pit delighted at this compliment to good man's ears. Claudine, called before the curtain, was bowing to the audience. Suddenly she looked as though she would lose just signed to the orchestra to play. The audience in verse M. Dupont rubs his hands, and repeats twice between his teeth, "this is jaws!" with awe and rapidity the bard is commenced playing an enthusiastic air, and the impatient M. Dupont is sending up with a strange and wild look. Hushed and still was every breath: the audience looked at each other; not a word of communication takes place; men shudder or rather tremble with emotion. Then the first verse is sung, and then a fraught shout, a starting of all to their feet, and a storm of delight, a wild strain of rapturous thundering the chorus, showed how the song has electrified them

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

23—Sunday—Easter Sunday.
24—Monday—St. Fox in of Pigmatiogus, Martyr.
25—Tuesday—St. Mary, Evangelist.
26—Wednesday—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.
27—Thursday—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
28—Friday—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr.
29—Saturday—St. Peter, Martyr.

Sound, you mellow ears my grateful song.

Just a moment in the morning, in the eager dash of the day,
To place some creeping weed purchance, or train it with thine spray;
Just a minute to divide my visions from the glare of the noontide heat,
Just a hour and a prayer in the gloaming, are 70 hours' work and its lingering feet.
All I ask, and look for, but I think that is God the gracious,
Is to keep my grass a-green.

I would fain, when the drops are plashing sadly on your window pane,
Think that they should be thinking wistfully at my grave not in the rain;
That the dear therein shown when the schedule-tion expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the idea that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS IRELAND.

We may argue as long as we please against the practicability of the Fenian plan for bettering the condition of Ireland, and we may censure as heavily as we like the spirit displayed in some of their public proceedings, but the fact remains that the British policy towards Ireland at the present moment gives a coloring of justification to all that have been done or intend to do. The Parliamentary plan adopted by the Home Rulers takes for granted there is such fairness and love of justice in the English mind that, when it has been set reluctantly proven certain grievances exist in Ireland, Parliament will take steps to remedy them. It does no blood and but little treasure to make speeches in the hall of St. Stephens, and if the wrongs of Ireland could be righted in this way all sensible people would instantly adopt it. But we fear some of the Home Rule chiefs have too high an idea of British chivalry and magnanimity. Known facts do not show that English members of Parliament are in the slightest anxious to do justice to Ireland, even upon the most simple demonstration of cause of complaint, but rather indicate that they have a contempt for Ireland, and do not want to be annoyed by any grievance whatever. During the present session of Parliament Home Rule measures brought forward several bills which had the hearty indorsement of all classes of their constituency—we need only specify two, Mr. Butt's Land bill and Mr. Meldon's Parliamentary Franchise bill—and they were all rejected with scant courtesy or formality. No person doubts for an instant that, if Ireland had a legislature of her own, these measures would be passed by great majorities. None of them concerned England, or affected Imperial interests; they were for Ireland and demanded by Irishmen; yet they were without exception rejected because they did not agree with the ideas of Englishmen. So it is practically established that no matter how closely any reform may be identified with the welfare of Ireland, no matter how unanimous Irishmen may be in seeking it, the good-will and pleasure of Englishmen shall dictate whether it is granted or withheld.

GRATTAN laid down the law for one nation to be dependent upon the will of another was slavery. Patriots all over the world will indorse his sentiments, and judged by that standard Ireland is enslaved. As long as human nature is unchanged, men of spirit will not remain passive under treatment like this. They may approve the Home Rule programme, but they must know it cannot be carried on indefinitely. There must come a time when an end will be put to petitioning and speech-making which bear no fruit. Insurrection may be desperate and hopeless as it seems to day in Ireland, but brave men will prefer to take the chances rather than remain the sport of alien legislators. Talk to them of the battalions of their enemies, of cannon and cavalry, of the helplessness of undisciplined masses, and they will only reply that a just cause counts for something, and that the battle is not always with the strong. The Home Rule movement has not yet had, however, its full development. It has not been proved that it is doomed to be a failure. Patriots who are prudent and cautious will still prefer giving it their support to encouraging any attempt at rebellion, which under actual circumstances cannot be successful. But weak as Ireland may be, it would be foolishness for England to provoke her hostility. The outlook for the British Empire is not so promising that Queen VICTORIA can afford to make enemies of five and a half millions of a gallant and soldierly race. These things are the best reliance of the Home Rulers and not British love of justice.

O'DONNELL'S Zoological Gardens, at San José, are now open to the public, and will well repay a visit from the lovers of nature and art. The price of admission is merely nominal, and the proceeds will be devoted to adding new attractions to the museum and grounds.

PIPER'S EXPOSE.

We have received a copy of a speech on "The Impolicy of Government Subsidies to Railroads" delivered by Hon. WILLIAM A. PIPER in the House of Representatives in Washington, on 8th April, and read it through carefully and attentively. Such a high idea have we formed of its force, logic and lucidity that we must say we should like to see a copy of it in the hands of every intelligent voter in the State of California. A great deal has been said and written about the iniquities of the Union Pacific Railroad with its Credit Mobilier, and of the Central Pacific Railroad with its Contract and Finance Company; but, beyond vague idea that the country has been swindled and the people plundered by them, few persons have the slightest notion about the nature of their operations. To the vast majority of citizens it is just a profound mystery how half a dozen individuals who started in to build a great railroad with next to nothing in their pockets could become the possessors of untold wealth within ten or twelve years. Mr. PIPER, however, thoroughly understands, all the tricks and devices by which the great swindle has been accomplished, and he has the clearness to explain it in a way that can be easily comprehended by the dullest intellect. He does not trouble us with long rows of figures, nor weary us with dry statistics, nor fire us with pages of oratorical declamation. In a few well-chosen words, simply put together, he sketches the career of these gigantic swindling corporations, just as an artist with sweeping strokes of a charcoal pencil strikes out on his canvas the figures which his brush will afterwards make glow with life.

The story he tells is all but incredible; indeed, without the support of unquestionable facts and figures it would be incredible, and the moral he teaches is that it is impolitic to the highest degree for the Government of this country to squander the people's money and the people's land upon the promotion of the commercial speculations of private individuals. There is no reasonable doubt that the trans-continental railway was a great benefit to the trade of the United States; but it had all the elements of a successful venture, and in due course of time it would have been built, without costing the nation a cent.

In another column we publish *Bulletin's* correspondence summarizing Mr. PIPER'S scathing attack upon the monstrous Sanitlian claim, which has been one of the most grievous nuisances ever endured by the people of San Francisco. It is very interesting to the citizens who have houses upon the lands comprised in the spurious "claim," and who will be well pleased to learn how thoroughly the assertions made some time ago by this journal have been exposed. We are happy to see that Mr. PIPER is making an excellent record for himself and earning the gratitude of his constituents. It is an incalculable advantage to San Francisco to have a representative in Washington who is so conversant with the requirements, who is thoroughly devoted to its interests, and who is far removed from the faintest suspicion of corruption or partisanship.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

San Francisco is soon to be honored with the presence of a real live Emperor. As yet there is no great flutter apparent in our quasi-aristocratic circles about the important event, and the chances consequently are that when the distinguished visitor arrives he will be less annoyed with obtrusive civilities than he was in New York. If our city and State authorities would only let Dom Pedro alone, and not pester him with receptions, addresses and such stupid formalities, no doubt he would be very much obliged to them, and enjoy himself just as well. Had its wanted recognition of his rank he would not have chosen to come to this country as a private individual; but would have announced himself as "Emperor of all the Brazils." The quiet yet effectual way in which he disposed of the pretensions to dayship of the New York fashionaries ought to be a lesson to our local magnates how to conduct themselves when he reaches San Francisco. We cannot imagine with what consistency American—who are constantly boasting of the excellence of republican institutions, and to some extent to think that no people can really be free without them—can display such anxiety to honor one who represents monarchical, if not despotic, principles of government.

But we must remember that notwithstanding all the receptions, parades, addresses and presentations with which Dom Pedro may be honored, it some worthless fellow were to start a revolution in Brazil, and declare he wanted to establish a republic, the sympathies of nine-tenths of the people of the United States would be with him. They would be just as impulsive and illogical in this as they are now in letting the Emperor. They never stop to think that the same system of government cannot possibly suit every nation, and that, therefore, any republican, which is such a success here, might be a failure and a very decided nuisance elsewhere. Dom PEDRO is the ruler of the only portion of South America that has made substantial progress, maintained the integrity of its institutions and won the respect of the world. In that capacity, and as a return for the kindness shown by him to California's pioneers who visited his dominions, he is entitled to a hearty welcome and a generous hospitality from us; but it should be borne in mind that all he asks is to be treated as a gentleman. Let our officials and wealthy citizens show they well understand what that is, and they will reflect credit upon San Francisco.

For the largest assortment of white wrappers and toilet clothes in the city, go to Sullivan's, 11 Montgomery street.

IN MEMORIAM MICHAEL MOORE

As the career of Michael Moore, whose decease was announced in last week's MONITOR, was distinguished in various ways from the lot of common men, it will be fitting to sketch it briefly. When the full record of the fidelity, devotion and sacrifice laid on the altar of Irish liberty is made out, his name shall not be forgotten. Born in the city of Dublin, in 1839, of Wexford parents, he grew up a rebel. He flung himself with enthusiasm into the revolutionary organization which James Stephens had originated in 1858, and which some years ago promised to set the Green above the Red. He took the steps necessary to enable him to discharge a soldier's duty on the battle field. The study of military matters was indeed the only study to which he ever devoted much attention. When the road to Irish freedom seemed plain and straight, and beset with no danger that Irish heroism could not overcome, when the Fenians of America had pledged themselves to give their brothers at home the needful arms and other material aid; when hope was flashing in the skies, and treachery seemed called on to prepare for the supreme moment in which British despotism should go down in a sea of blood, he was not found at his post. Though possessed of means sufficient to reconcile beyond a doubt any weakly carnilage as a blackamith, and though quite young when he entered the I. R. B., his earnestness and enthusiasm soon attract a large number around him. Imparting the knowledge he had acquired, he most successfully ran a drill room in Dublin almost under the very eyes of the police; and when the funeral procession conveying the remains of Terence B. McManus moved on its way to Glasnevin, his "company" it was which was ordered to head the column following the hearse.

Soon after this he came to the United States, with the intention of entering the army for the purpose of reducing his military knowledge to stern practice, so that he might at length the more effectually strike a blow for Ireland. From this project he was dissuaded by John O'Mahony, who thought that the cause could be better advanced by his services at home. O'Mahony wrote in this effect to Stephens. Never at any time weighing his personal interests in the balance, where anything calculated to promote the welfare of Ireland was concerned, he received the decision of his superior officer as final, and early in 1863 returned to Dublin. He resumed his old work of organizing, drilling and otherwise instructing a circle of the I. R. B. Taking all the circumstances into account, it required more than an ordinary man to recruit a circle (or regiment) eleven hundred strong, to win their confidence and keep it—as kept it he did to the day of his arrest—to inspirit the drooping and check the impurdent, to partially arm his men and have them always ready, to run drill rooms without exciting suspicion, to act in such a manner as to earn the esteem and confidence of the chief officers of the I. R. B., and to do the hundred other things which he did so well in 1863, '64 and '65. He was peculiarly fitted by a happy mixture of caution and boldness, prudence and intrepidity, to be a revolutionary propagandist; and, if the expected struggle had come on, he would no doubt have proved himself an able executive officer. Whether work was assigned him to do he did well; and the only regret we have in that respect is that the great work which he longed to help in doing is yet to be done, and not likely to be done soon.

Neither Stephens nor Moore believed in the Pike except when no better weapon might be at hand; but as the Fenians of New York had promised to establish in the right time depots of arms at various points of Ireland (a thing they haven't done yet), and as pikes would be useful in enabling men to reach the deposits, it was considered to manufacture them to a certain extent. In Dublin this business was intrusted to Moore. His men and himself hammered out thousands of pikes which were distributed at the proper time. In the midst of the organizing and pike making, he yet found, like Michael Dwyar when on outlaw in Wicklow, time to get married. In one of the many raids made upon the grand smash of the I. R. B.; the *Irish People* office was seized, and Luby, Rosses, Rourke, Moore and many others were arrested. They came in for hard trials, and those speeches from the dock which reflected so much credit on the prisoners. Apart altogether from what might be regarded as the views of partial critics, the Dublin *Nation* pronounced the demeanor, tone and language of Michael Moore to be second to none in dignity and spirit. Being sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, he was taken off, handcuffed to Rossa, to the fore batch sent to Portsmville. His wanderwards made acquainted with the quarries of Portland. Thence he was sent to the penal colony of West Australia, the hot sands of which appeared to injure his health materially, so that after his release he could not follow his trade except with difficulty. After four years of torture came release; and in January, 1870, he came to New York with some other fellow-exiles, he arrived in San Francisco.

For a year or two he was, apparently, as full of life and vigor, energy and enthusiasm as ever. But he soon began to undergo the hardships of penal servitude. For a time he was sanguine in his expectations that the disasters which had befallen the Irish revolutionary movement might be retrieved; but as hope after hope of early action was quenched, and as each new organization proved the inefficiency of its predecessor, his spirits drooped, and he gradually lost the traits that first distinguished him. He frequently said that, as he had no longer anything worth living for, he would not long survive. For some months past, he had been in a poor state of health, evidently declining, but always rallying when over old friends were encountered. No serious apprehensions were, however, entertained till a few days before his death. Hemorrhage of the lungs then confined him to bed, and eventually carried him off. He died calmly as an infant, in presence of his wife and little son, and some sorrowing friends.

His remains were brought from Oakland to Irish Confederation Hall of this city, where during Sunday and Monday they were paid all the marks of respect which the affection of his brother nationalists could render. The funeral was most respectable, being attended by Irishmen of all classes. All his fellow-prisoners and such other I. R. B. men as were in or near San Francisco had the melancholy satisfaction of tendering their last tribute to the remains of as true a patriot as ever Ireland produced. While his few defects may be forgotten, his virtues — and they were many—shall be affectionately remembered. May the sod lie lightly on his bosom, and may the seasons in their course bring germs of worth and truth, patriotism and fidelity, be fruitful. He died in the peace of the Church, and let us hope his soul is in heaven.

HUGH DEL MORTE.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION IN THE CONVENT OF MERCY.—On Monday afternoon three young ladies received the religious habit in the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy on Vallejo street. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Father Gibney, was attended by quite a number of the friends of the institution. The Rev. Father delivered in his usual very instructive and interesting discourse on the necessity of attending to the "one thing necessary," which all must acknowledge can be much more easily done in religion than in the world. The young ladies assumed the names of Sisters Mary Gonzaga, Bertrand and Euphasia.

WITHOUT more information than that afforded by the brief telegraphic dispatches, we decline to make any comment upon the collision which took place recently in Limerick between the Revolutionists and Home Rulers. There is usually a great amount of exaggeration in the first accounts of such disturbances which reach this country. We may instance the report of the disorder during the O'Connell centenary procession, which was magnified into a tremendous riot, and yet was so insignificant that not one out of every twenty process slonists knew such a thing had taken place until they read about it next morning.

THIS promises to be a year of plenty in California. Advices from all portions of the State are to the effect that the grain crop will be unprecedentedly large; but notwithstanding the immense prospective yield, our farmers can look forward to good prices, as the immigration which has already set in prevailed in the Eastern States and nearly all over the continent of Europe, will reduce the average crops there one-half, and they will require all the grain we can spare them.

WE acknowledge the courtesy of a complimentary ticket for the lunch grand dramatic entertainment and ball to be given at Platt's Hall, Wednesday evening, April 26th, by the San Francisco Literary and Dramatic Society, the object of which is to aid in forming a library. We trust a right pleasant time will be had by all who attend and hope that the pecuniary result will be satisfactory.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the admirable lists of "Publications Received" which will be found on one of the inside pages of the present issue. Coming from such a man it possesses great force, and it must be a severe blow to the secularist party.

DIVISION No. 8, A. O. H.—Also election held on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, John Sheehy; Vice-President, Daniel J. Daley; Recording Secretary, Thomas Flynn; Financial Secretary, W. M. Gillespie; Treasurer, Patrick Canavan.

A CHANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The approaching harvest throughout California promises to be of unusual magnitude. In this valley we will have an unprecedented one, and the yield will run over one hundred bushels to the acre. Such an immense crop will require a large force to harvest it to. Calculating that there will be about one thousand bushels to the harvest men, Besides these there will be required a force of about 200 men for binding on the low land, where the grain is very heavy. This valley will therefore require say 500 harvest hands and 200 binders. Where can we get good, reliable men to do the work? This is a opportunity for the order of the Caucasians to take such a matter in hand, and procure and furnish hands to the farmers for the harvest.—*Solinas Record.*

A RIOT IN LIMERICK.—*Limerick, April 17.*—The Home Rule demonstration took place here to-day, and terminated in a riot entailing serious results. The Bishop of Limerick headed the demonstration. After the delivery of addresses, &c., the procession was formed and the line of march through the principal streets taken up. It was met and attacked by a large party of Nationalists. Both parties were armed with clubs, etc. A desperate fight ensued, in which forty persons were seriously injured. Several will probably die. Many others sustained slight injuries and bruises. The police finally restored quiet.

We understand that the saleswoman in the millinery store of M. A. Butler, 24 Montgomery street, are kept constantly employed in exhibiting the large and varied stock of the latest styles of millinery goods, which speaks well for the popularity of the house.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try, and as such.

A SPLENDID stylish suit can be got from Kenny & Sheehan, at their new store, 101 Market street, Nucleus Building.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ELEMENTS AND OTHER TALES. ROBERT, OR THE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE. AND HOW TO USE IT. SPECIAL PRAYER FOR SAIL AND OTHERS SAILING. New York: Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street.

Rossa's Skirmishing Fund.

From the Irish Liberator.

PARIS, March 27, 1876.—SIR: It is with great pain I feel forced to speak out on a matter which most nearly concerns the honor of the Fenians and especially my old Fenian friends and associates. All speech on this subject is exceptionally difficult, but I believe that absolute silence on my part would be in a measure criminal.

I hardly know exactly how to enter on the matter in your columns; I am not a lawyer and cannot say in what exact is it is permissible to quote Rossa's words, or to describe what he means, even though I do so merely to repudiate his schemes (or dream) with something like horror. I say something like horror, for what is horrible in the plan is somewhat relieved by an almost strong element of the grotesque. I don't know that I can do anything better than give the heading of Rossa's letter to the New York *Irish World*. Here it is: "A number of Skirmishers must keep striking at England year after year, while the revolutionary organizations prepare for the heavier work." In the body of the letter he goes on to talk generally of blowing up everything—cities, castles, barracks, etc.

What is any sane man to make out of all this? I have not the least reason to believe that any man of the slightest consequence among the avowed nationalists, and one, in any way shares in these preposterous notions of Rossa, and I know that men more than competent to judge, will call he a compass, as Mr. Sephaus and Mr. Devoy, unmeasurably ridiculous. Of the likes of O'Mahony, Mr. Luby, Mr. Kickham, I can have no moral doubt, though I have not the honor of their personal acquaintance with them. As to myself, I find it very hard to express my feelings strongly enough on the subject. I am ashamed to use the wounding those of my friend Rossa, who have personally suffered [illegible] while I hope I am as ready as most men to risk life, I have a rather strong idea that one held dear in the cause of Ireland, there is one thing which I will not risk, much less throw away for Ireland, and that is my honor. When two nations are at war it is not easy to say what acts are or are not justifiable, but in the case of peace, as in case of violence, such as destruction of life or property, are simply crimes, and the man who commit these crimes serve not the cause they misrepresent, but the cause of the enemy, and give him a most obedient servant.

JOHN O'LEARY.

P. S.—I had written the above before I saw the last *Irishman*. Rossa declares he has not said a word about burning English towns. His whole scheme is beyond my comprehension. I have no doubt, however, as to what all the real friends of Ireland in this case, I want to have it clearly understood that I do not mean to have myself, set or part in the burning of cities, towns, barracks (by *dynamite*, or anything else), while Ireland is not in open insurrection against her foes. I cannot, of course, now pretend to say what I mean to do if Ireland is in arms, but I know what I do what he seems to mean; but I fear very much there are some others who might. I am sorry to have to say this, but I feel it (which is, perhaps, very little) to guard against.

Good Advice.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has recently delivered to the Christian Brothers of his diocese, attached to his cathedral in Thurles, an exhortation and commendation which should stir up zealous recruits for that noble brotherhood wherever it exists. Unhappily it is not supported in America as it ought to be. Where hundreds belong to it, thousands and hundreds of thousands should work under the banner of St. Vincent. For the benefit of those who do not know of the Archbishop's address:

"If I never did any good act save this one—never any good work save being instrumental in the formation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this parish, I would be proud of the reflection that I did a good work." Then repeating the history of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the first establishment in Paris in 1833, pointing out the thousand and one ways by which its members could do good—the power of consolation to the poor, their solicitude for the suppression of crime, their watchful care of the poor little ragged men, that they may be sent to school—in fine, the examples of their own life which would induce others to do the like for love of the Lord, the Archbishop continued: "It is not the priest alone who has to care for the salvation of souls. You may say such a person is a drunkard, such a person is a blasphemer, but what can I do with him? It is the priest who should look after him, it is the priest who should endeavor to put down the evil—should suppress the crime. I say you should as so, my brethren, in an army great and small, it is the glory or victory only a consideration for the general's, colonels and captains? Are they not also to be? Yes, my brethren, it is their glory and their duty to fight the battle which enables them to hold aloft the banner of victory; and it is true, dearly beloved brethren, that the duties of priests and people, and the bishop, that you will effect your purpose only when you are united in the good work you have so well begun; and therefore I am so glad to have you, brethren of St. Vincent de Paul Society—one of the best societies in the world. If there were no other reason why I should be glad to see you, the holy society, but that it was established in France ought not to be a sufficient reason for its existence for its Catholicity, where the first student was received and educated in the seminary in the good school as now so punishable with death? Yes, we should love France, the country that gave us the Society, and the priesthood. The first people could never forget France. He could never forget her kindness to Ireland, and seriously wish her freed from the neck of the ruthless tyrant."

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN MISSOURI.—*Chicago, April 18.*—The levee near Hannibal, Missouri, broke yesterday, and over 1,000 acres of the finest lands in the State of one hundred and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. Thousands of dollars worth of cord wood and fencing, and hundreds of logs and rafts are floating down. Several hundred head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that were grazing on the bottoms have been drowned, and the supposition is that they are all drowned. The water has already interfered with the running of the railroad, and at many points the tracks are entirely washed out. The steam ferry Quincy is twenty miles wide, and the fall on the river is over ten miles wide. When the levee broke the people fled to the bluffs, and it is not yet certain that all escaped to places of safety.

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THE WORST YET.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams Implicates the President.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A special to the *Herald* from Washington says important and trustworthy evidence directly implicating the President in the illegal and corrupt issue of the public money was taken to-day before the Committee on the Department of Justice, and it comes from no less a person than ex-Attorney-General Williams, and when in fact shields his illegal conduct behind the written order of the President. It involves the payment out of the Secret Service Fund, by order of Grant, of $32,000 to aid in carrying elections in the city of New York in 1871, 1872 and 1873. All of this money was paid to the notorious John J. Davenport, who was Chief Supervisor under the Enforcement Act, but who does not accept but it in a single instance as an officer of the government, but simply as John J. Davenport. In one instance he merely gives his own due bills for payments. The payments made to him for his official capacity are all duly receipted and audited in the Treasury Department, and are sworn to by Davenport. Attorney-General Williams says he was first called upon to pay Davenport $600 in 1871. He insisted on use the public money in that way, and called upon the President, who, after a brief conversation, ordered the payment by written order. In the fall of 1872, when the last Presidential election was held, $20,000 was ordered to be paid to Davenport, the Attorney-General testifying that the President assured him that the total order of the President before ordering over the money. Last fall $6,000 was paid, when Williams refused, and the money was not paid. Ex-Attorney-General Williams says he was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench, and that Grant was perfectly aware of the fact that he was about to resign the office of Attorney-General, and that he would not be responsible for the payment of any more money to Davenport. The Supreme Court has declared the claim unfounded, and the Philadelphia Land Association, on which the claim is based, has declared that they never owned. The generous offer was coupled with a request that the said Davenport is engaged in a great work by Congress for compensation. If the Trustees should succeed in establishing the validity of their gigantic title; and under this deceptive bill they hoped to lay the foundation of a claim against the Government for land, and that is my honor. When two nations are at war it is not easy to say what acts are or are not justifiable, but in the case of peace, as in case of violence, such as destruction of life or property, are simply crimes, and the man who commit these crimes serve not the cause they misrepresent, but the cause of the enemy, and give him a most obedient servant.

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THE SANITLIAN CLAIM.

Its Fraudulent Character Exposed—Argument of Representative Piper.

Washington Correspondence of the Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1876.—The friends of the *Bulletin* were recently informed of the fact that Kelley's "Sanitlian bill" was making some progress in the House Committee on Private Land Claims, with a prospect of being favorably reported at an early day. Most of them will doubtless be gratified to learn that this prospect is not now so flattering. Representative Piper appeared before the committee this morning, and with a well-prepared argument and formidable array of facts bearing upon the case, dealt the claim some staggering blows from which it is hardly likely it will recuperate. The bill, it will be remembered, proposes to allow the Philadelphia Land Association of San Francisco" to represent the Sanitlian claimants to the Courts, and show by newly discovered evidence that it was a genuine and valid Mexican grant. It is provided, however, that the Association shall, as a pre-requisite condition, convey to the city of San Francisco all their right, title and interest in and to the lands embraced in the "Sanitlian grant" for the benefit of the owners and occupants.

The corporation now has a claim of $500,000 against the United States.

Mr. Piper handled the matter without gloves, and plunged right into it by asserting that the title of the proposition should be "A bill to encourage the subornation of perjury." This is drawn by Philadelphia lawyers, aided by San Francisco interlopers, and is a fraud. The Supreme Court had declared the claim unfounded, and the Philadelphia Land Association, which is based on it, had declared that they never owned. The generous offer was coupled with a request that the said Davenport is engaged in a great work by Congress for compensation. If the Trustees should succeed in establishing the validity of their gigantic title; and under this deceptive bill they hoped to lay the foundation of a claim against the Government for land, and that is my honor. When two nations are at war it is not easy to say what acts are or are not justifiable, but in the case of peace, as in case of violence, such as destruction of life or property, are simply crimes, and the man who commit these crimes serve not the cause they misrepresent, but the cause of the enemy, and give him a most obedient servant.

JOHN O'LEARY.

P. S.—I had written the above before I saw the last *Irishman*. Rossa declares he has not said a word about burning English towns. His whole scheme is beyond my comprehension. I have no doubt, however, as to what all the real friends of Ireland in this case, I want to have it clearly understood that I do not mean to have myself, set or part in the burning of cities, towns, barracks (by *dynamite*, or anything else), while Ireland is not in open insurrection against her foes. I cannot, of course, now pretend to say what I mean to do if Ireland is in arms, but I know what I do what he seems to mean; but I fear very much there are some others who might. I am sorry to have to say this, but I feel it (which is, perhaps, very little) to guard against.

Good Advice.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has recently delivered to the Christian Brothers of his diocese, attached to his cathedral in Thurles, an exhortation and commendation on which should stir up zealous recruits for that noble brotherhood wherever it exists. Unhappily it is not supported in America as it ought to be. Where hundreds belong to it, thousands and hundreds of thousands should work under the banner of St. Vincent. For the benefit of those who do not know of the Archbishop's address:

"If I never did any good act save this one—never any good work save being instrumental in the formation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this parish, I would be proud of the reflection that I did a good work." Then repeating the history of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the first establishment in Paris in 1833, pointing out the thousand and one ways by which its members could do good—the power of consolation to the poor, their solicitude for the suppression of crime, their watchful care of the poor little ragged men, that they may be sent to school—in fine, the examples of their own life which would induce others to do the like for love of the Lord, the Archbishop continued: "It is not the priest alone who has to care for the salvation of souls. You may say such a person is a drunkard, such a person is a blasphemer, but what can I do with him? It is the priest who should look after him, it is the priest who should endeavor to put down the evil—should suppress the crime. I say you should as so, my brethren, in an army great and small, it is the glory or victory only a consideration for the general's, colonels and captains? Are they not also to be? Yes, my brethren, it is their glory and their duty to fight the battle which enables them to hold aloft the banner of victory; and it is true, dearly beloved brethren, that the duties of priests and people, and the bishop, that you will effect your purpose only when you are united in the good work you have so well begun; and therefore I am so glad to have you, brethren of St. Vincent de Paul Society—one of the best societies in the world. If there were no other reason why I should be glad to see you, the holy society, but that it was established in France ought not to be a sufficient reason for its existence for its Catholicity, where the first student was received and educated in the seminary in the good school as now so punishable with death? Yes, we should love France, the country that gave us the Society, and the priesthood. The first people could never forget France. He could never forget her kindness to Ireland, and seriously wish her freed from the neck of the ruthless tyrant."

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN MISSOURI.—*Chicago, April 18.*—The levee near Hannibal, Missouri, broke yesterday, and over 1,000 acres of the finest lands in the State of one hundred and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. Thousands of dollars worth of cord wood and fencing, and hundreds of logs and rafts are floating down. Several hundred head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that were grazing on the bottoms have been drowned, and the supposition is that they are all drowned. The water has already interfered with the running of the railroad, and at many points the tracks are entirely washed out. The steam ferry Quincy is twenty miles wide, and the fall on the river is over ten miles wide. When the levee broke the people fled to the bluffs, and it is not yet certain that all escaped to places of safety.

For elegant embroidered woolen overskirts, go to Sullivan's, 11 Montgomery street.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

We have received from Philadelphia a chromo and a printed circular relative to the Centennial Fountain to be erected in Fairmount Park, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The design for the fountain is very elaborate and embraces statues of Father Mathew, Charles Carroll, Commodore Barry and Archbishop Carroll, and no doubt it would be a great ornament to the Exhibition grounds. The estimated cost is over $50,000, of which about half has been already collected. As it would be a pity and a reproach to leave the thing unfinished now, contributions are earnestly solicited by Rev. J. Beggs, Secretary of Centennial Fountain Committee, 242 North Front street, Philadelphia. All the total abstinence societies ought to respond cheerfully and liberally.

His Majesty Dom Pedro of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress and suite, attended divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, at half-past ten o'clock, on Sunday. The Emperor and Empress were given seats in the sanctuary, within the railing. Solemn High Mass was celebrated, and Vicar-General Quinn, on behalf of Cardinal McCloskey, who is sick, welcomed their majesties to this country, and congratulated them upon their prosperous voyage. His prayed that the remainder of their journey may be equally auspicious and happy. A large crowd assembled in the outside and inside the church to catch a glimpse of the Imperial visitors. After After leaving the church they were driven through Central Park. In the evening his Majesty, accompanied by the Brazilian Minister, paid a visit to Moody's Hippodrome. They were given a seat beside the ravinetta, and were well bred enough to seem attentive and impressed. The Empress did not accompany him to the Hippodrome.

— A Sun's Washington special says: "It is understood the Chester Creek Jury will indict Senators Harrington, Shepherd, Kinsey, Evans and Baldwin, the entire Democratic delegation from the Philadelphia Senate, for bribery. Senator Harrington, who is charged with having received $5,000 for his vote, is the only one who has been arrested."

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

— Emperor William and the Crown Prince are now visiting Queen Victoria at Osborne.

— Lubenberg & Co., merchants of Liverpool, steward and Lancaster, have suspended, limited, $8,000,000; believed to be fully covered by assets.

— Brother Archbishops and other friends of Charles Guiteau in Athens have been arrested on heavy fines and imprisonment for corruption and bribery.

— A *Herald's* Washington special says: Ex-Senator Kelly is now in this city, and is said to be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has been summoned before the Potter committee, and is expected to appear to-morrow.

— The old Greeley mansion, at Chappaqua, which was being repaired and refitted for the library and for the use of Horace Greeley's widow, was totally destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

— There has been further fighting between the Egyptians and Abyssinians, and it is stated that the Egyptian army is in great difficulty. King John demands the abandonment of the country.

— The Ann's Washington special says: The Senate's action in refusing to confirm the reports is substantially correct. It was substantially based upon the fact that the Senate did not desire to be further investigating nothing else, and the Senate has already investigated this case at large.

— At a meeting of the San Francisco and Marco and Santa Cruz Railroad Company, held at the office of the company, the following Board of Directors was elected: Directors—Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Timothy Hopkins, Mark Hopkins, Charles F. Crocker, Frederick Billings, Secretary, E. H. Miller, Jr.; Treasurer, H. Wells, Fargo & Co.; Auditor, Charles Crocker; Superintendent, C. P. Huntington; Chief Engineer, J. P. Ames, W. S. Hall, John Bonner.

— Louis Lesse, who pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife, on the 10th last December, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of June next. The execution will take place at Napa.

— All the street railroads have raised the fare to 5 cents, or four tickets for a quarter. This is the result of a meeting of the managers and satisfactory.

— A fair will be held in aid of the Church Infirmary on St. Joseph's corner, Tenth street, which was ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and will be held on the 26th inst.

— Deputy Marshal Lynch, who pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife, on

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29

April.
23—Sunday—Of Low Sunday.
24—Monday—Of Feria of Rogations, Major.
25—Tuesday—St. Mark, Evangelist.
26—Wednesday—St. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.
27—Thursday—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
28—Friday—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr.
29—Saturday—St. Peter, Martyr.
30—Sunday—

Hoped, you will have my grave kept in order.

Even a rumour in the morning, is the eager flesh of the day.
To pluck soon a creeping weed perchance, or train the white rose spray;
Just a moment to shade my violets from the glare of the ooncoming heat,
Just a text and a prayer in the gloaming, ere I leave but with lingering feet.
Ah! it is weak and foolish, but I think that in God there is mercy,
I shall know, and love to know, mine own, that I keep my grave so green.

I would fain, when the dews are pushing again the sweet primroses be thinking wistfully of my grave and in the rain;
That you should be thinking wistfully of my grave and in the rain;
paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber owes find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for neglegence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small; our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a dollar would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS IRELAND.

We may argue as long as we please against the impracticability of the Parnian plan for bettering the condition of Ireland, and we may censure as heavily as we like the spirit displayed in some of their public proceedings; but the fact remains that the British policy towards Ireland at the present moment gives a coloring of justification to all that they have done or intend to do. The Parliamentary plan adopted by the Home Rulers takes no ground but the barest fairness and love of justice in the English mind that, when it has been satisfactorily proven certain grievances exist in Ireland, Parliament will take steps to remedy them. It costs no blood and but little treasure to make speeches in the hall of St. Stephens, and if the wrongs of Ireland could be rightedin this way all sensible people would instantly adopt the plan. But we fear some of the Home Rule chiefs have too high an idea of British chivalry and magnanimity. Known facts do not show that English members of Parliament are at the slightest anxious to do justice to Ireland, even upon the most ample demonstration of cause of complaint, but rather indicate that they have a contempt for Ireland, and do not want to be annoyed by any grievances whatever. During the present session of Parliament Home Rule members brought forward several bills which had the beauty indorsement of Ad-vocates, but were promptly pooed town hall in Kingstown—137 feet, fronting the Royal Marine road—a term of 10c. per foot, on a 99 years' lease, provided a building approved by the Board of Works was erected, and the consent of Parliament obtained.

GALWAY.

The Galway Grand Jury have adopted the following resolution:—Resolved, That the Grand Jury request all the magistrates of petty sessions in or about this town to decline to certify for a ale-ar, for the conveyance of any prisoner, except a female or lunatic. That if a prisoner is unable to walk, a country cart be certified for and no other, the constabulary to march with their prisoners from one station to the nt. That a copy of this be sent to every magistrate in the county. Major Wilson Lynch seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

We deeply regret to record the death of Rev. Thomas Walsh, P. P. of Claregalway; which took place at the parochial house, Claregalway, on Sunday last. On occasion he was appointed parish priest of Rosmuck, where he labored assiduously for twenty-five years. It might be said that he found Rosmuck a wilderness, and left it an advanced state of civilization. He founded several schools, and seconded in driving out the proselytizers from his parish. He was removed to the parish of Claregalway a few years ago, where he labored with equal zeal up to the time of his death.

KERRY.

At the last Killorglin petty sessions, Mr. F. M. McGillicuddy, late major in the Kerry Militia, and petty sessions clerk at Killorglin, had Dr. R. Spottiswood summoned for using abusive and threatening language to the complainant, in the street of that town, on Sunday, the 17th of February. Several witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, as were also several for the defence, whose evidence was to the effect that it was the complainant who brought the trouble on himself. The magistrates, after a lengthened hearing of the case, retired to their room, and on returning into court, the chairman (Mr. Rae) announced the decision of the bench, namely, that of fining the defendant £4 10s. and 10s costs, and ordered that he be bound to keep the peace towards the complainant for two years, himself in £50,and two sureties for £25 each.

KILDARE.

At the assizes at Kildare last week a police constable named Allwell was convicted of the robbery of £200. A farmer dropped it at Kildare and Allwell, the constable picked it up and put it in his pocket. When the man were suddenly searched a week after, he endeavored to get rid of it, but it was found without it could be stood. The severe sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed upon him by Baron Dowse.

At the Kildare assizes a young man named Doherty pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, but urged, in mitigation of sentence, that he had no affection for his wife who was much older than himself, and whom, he alleged, he had been forced to marry while underage. Both women were in court, and it appeared that he had on the second occasion improved on his choice of personal attractions; each of the women also had a baby in her arms. The youthful bigamist was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

KILKENNY.

In compliance with a requisition signed by every member of the corporation, the Mayor of Kilkenny has promised to convene a special meeting of that body for Wednesday last, to consider the best means of organising local aid in support of the Bait Destitution Committee, if there be any call for the requisition, "to organise subscriptions in this locality to compensate in some measure the last distinguished Irishman for his valuable services to his country." Among the signatories to the requisition are Edmund Smithwick, Esq., Aldermen and J. P. (first Mayor under the reformed corporation, Bait has since several times filled the civic chair); Messrs. Patrick Murphy, William O'Donnell, Daniel McCarthy and William Crosby, Aldermen; and Messrs. John Hogan, Moolan, A. McMahon, T. Shirley, A. Gibbon, ling, S. Morrice, H. Aylward, M. Brophy, M. Shortal and James Loughlin, own Councillors.

KINGS COUNTY.

The body of the young man, James McBrain, a shopkeeper in Ferbane, who suddenly disappeared four weeks ago, was found on Saturday floating in a mill dam.

A special meeting of the Tullamore board of Guardians was held a few days ago for the purpose of considering the propriety of acceding to a demand of increased salary for the workhouse chaplain. Notice at present paid for the land is £3 15s elect and the increase asked is £1 5s per acre. In the application the agent said that if the sum asked for was not paid proceedings for ejectment would be immediately taken. A proposal to send the whole correspondence to the Dublin Tenant Farmers' Association was withdrawn for the present.

LIMERICK.

At the petty sessions of Limerick last week Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, Roman Catholic clergyman, and petty sessions clerk at Killorglin, had Dr. R. Spottiswood summoned for using abusive and threatening language to the complainant, in the street of that town, on Sunday, the 17th of February. Several witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, as were also several for the defence, whose evidence was to the effect that it was the complainant who brought the trouble on himself. The magistrates, after a lengthened hearing of the case, retired to their room, and on returning into court, the chairman (Mr. Rae) announced the decision of the bench, namely, that of fining the defendant £4 10s. and 10s costs, and ordered that he be bound to keep the peace towards the complainant for two years, himself in £50,and two sureties for £25 each.

TIPPERARY.

A public meeting was held last week in the townland of Kille-nas, a few miles from Cookstown, county Tyrone, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favor of tenant-right, grand jury reform and vote by ballot in the election of members to represent divisions of the poor law boards The meeting was a very respectable and enthusiastic one.

WATERFORD.

Three young men named Ronayne, McDaniel and Nolan were drowned on Saturday night in Waterford harbor. A party of four had gone out in a boat to get some wild fowl, and it capsized in a squall. Only one of the four was saved.

At the Waterford assizes a Captain Winn was convicted of having sent a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

WEXFORD.

At a meeting of the Wexford grand Jury, last week, several members of the road to an item in the schedule for £83 5s. 1d., which was set down as being for extra police force. It appears that though the county is paying for four extra men, it is really eight sent. The grand jury agreed not to pass the presentment.

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Enniscorthy union Dr. Furlong called the attention of the Board to the case of Garret McCarthy, who was deported there last week from the Brownlow Hill union, Liverpool, altogether against his will, and on a representation that he labored under a sickness that will produce a permanent disability. The doctor states that he is only laboring under a small ulcer of the leg, and will be able to resume any ordinary duty in a few weeks. Garret McCarthy was born in Enniscorthy, but has not resided in the county for the last twenty-two years, fifteen of which he served in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the remaining seven in different parts of England.

The Power of Kindness at a Bull Fight.

A Cadiz letter in the New York *Ledger* says: Notice had been posted on all the public places that on a certain day the bull fights of Seville would be introduced into the arena, and that, when he should have been goaded to the uttermost fury, a young girl would appear and reduce the animal to quiet subjection. The people of Cadiz had heard of "El Moro" as the most magnificent bull ever brought into the city, and as the town became known that the bull advertised was a peasant girl of Espara, who asked "El Moro"

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—A colony of Benedictine monks have just made a foundation in Scotland, after an absence of three hundred years.

—His remains and a lay-brother have just left Lyons for the perilous mission of Dahomey, Africa. A large number of people bade them farewell at the chapel of the African Missions. *Salvete Aores martyrum.*

—A Cathedral is in process of erection at Canton, China, which is to cost $3,000,000. It is reported that no other quite as magnificent and costly is to be erected at Pekin, and churches are springing up in nearly every important city in Chile.

—On Monday, March 27th, there was a solemn Office and High Mass celebrated in the church of St. Patrick in Wicklow for the eternal rest of Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, P. P., in the presence of a crowded, most respectable and deeply-impressed congregation. The Cardinal Archbishop presided.

—On Sunday, March 26, the Feast of St Joseph, the solemn and interesting ceremony of a reception took place in the Convent of Mercy, Galway. His Lordship the Bishop officiated, assisted by the Vicar General, Very Rev. P. Dooley, P. P. The young lady who had the happiness of receiving the white veil was Miss Kate J. Reid, eldest daughter of T. J. Esq., Wood quay House, Galway.

—The death is announced of Rev. William McMullen, P. P., Ardglass, aged 59 years. Father McMullen was a native of the parish of Kilmegan, near Castlewellan, and after receiving a preparatory education he entered Maynooth College, where he was successful, and after the usual courses of theology he was ordained in 1841. His first mission was to the parish of Lisburn as curate under the late Rev. Bernard Dornan.

Grant's Boom.

There is abundant cause and proof to justify the President's impeachment and conviction, without going beyond the case of Babcock. As Gantism is doomed to disgrace and defeat next November, it is a question of expediency only, whether the remedy provided by the Constitution for high crimes and mis-demeanors should be applied to him. Judge Durrell sought to escape impeachment by resignation of the office he has abused and discredited. The Judiciary Committee, headed by Ben Butler, held that he was still amenable to trial, but that was not the time for such trouble, as he was powerless for further mischief.

The developments of Grant's conduct in regard to Babcock's trial are astounding, and show a disregard of law and decency which shocks the public mind. Mr. Pierrepont has testified that the instructions to the District Attorneys, virtually forbidding immunity to Sheva's evidence, were prepared by the President's order, and without any conference with the prosecuting officers of the Government. The effect of that order was to embarrass the prosecution of the Whisky Ring at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, and that was undoubtedly its intention.

Bell, the detective, who formerly served as Grant's scout in the army, and who was first recommended by him for a place in the Attorney-General's office, and then in the Interior Department, swore without being contradicted in any way, that Grant desired him to spy out the secrets of the District Attorney's office, and to report as to the probable guilt or innocence of Babcock upon the testimony there filed away. This brazen-faced method of "looking into his bans."

Colonel Dyer swore before the Committee of War Expenditures that Fox, one of Grant's friends, had declared to him that the President informed of the proceedings in regard to Babcock's indictment, the action of the attorneys against him, and the inclinations of the jury. These secret communications were received by Grant with a faint shudder that Fox had violated his oath, and that he himself was a party to an outrage upon the law which he had sworn to see faithfully executed.

These three sets would be sufficient to impeach Grant. He interfered with the course of justice, through Parrepont, to exculpate his crony against Babcock; he employed a spy at the public expense to search the District's Attorney's office; and he connived with a member of the Grand Jury to influence the action of the inquest. It is bad boss politics to arraign Andrew Johnson on any part of those charges, or on flagrant corruption such as Grant has openly countenanced; he has not stained his hands, or, no human power could have prevented the conviction. As it was, he was barely saved in the Senate by the influence of the honesty of six Republican Senators.

No longer Presidential candidate to defy public opinion, violate law, trample on propriety and protect rascality, as Grant has done during the last seven years, with the consent and co-operation of the party which he has prostituted with shocking cynicism. The Shepherds, Spencers, Sawyers, Caseys, Wests, McDonalds, Joyces, Babcocks, Kilbournes, Longs, and that pleasing and precious crew of adventurers and rogues, were and still are among his intimate friends and political confidants. Their only counsels, heated with whiskey and jobbery, were employed in the advice of the best and wisest Senators and Representatives. They have practically shaped the policy of the party and influenced its measures in Congress.

If or few months more Grant will be shorn of his power, and he must then drop dishonored among the companions he has sought out in his corrupt and low career. There is no future for him after he is ejected from the Presidency, but a return to his old associates in St. Louis, from which he was ennobled by the war. As a public man his career will soon be ended, and he will go into exile with his laurels as a soldier irreparably tarnished, and his obscene fame as the most hopelessly degraded by the love of Bess Sheppard and his cronies.—*New York Sun.*

Dragging Out Existence.

The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as he phrases it. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian becomes a burden to himself. There is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly overcomes dyspepsia, nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities of which nervous weakness is more frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder, impurities of the blood and malarious fevers are also sources of debility. They eradication however, by this genial restorative, which also remedies rheumatism, a disorder of certainly of the same character. The Bitters are also unrivaled and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial country.

WHILE waiting for a cough to go away, you are often laying the foundation for consumption and bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure it more speedily and readily, and relieve you of all anxiety in distressing consequences. Lease & Brigham San Francisco, wholesale agents.

That Skirmishing Fund.

It is with a vast ocean of relief and a degree of gratification it takes us to express, that we are able to announce, on the authority of a *Herald* reporter, that those who expect to hear of wholesale destruction of property and assassination (at the hands of O'Donovan Rossa through the "Skirmishing Fund") will be grievously disappointed." This is asserted to be the result of a conversation with Rossa himself. It is time such assurances were made. From the very inception of the scheme every appeal of Rossa's and every letter from his contributors bristled all over with dark hints about "dynamite" in connection with "Liverpool," the "House of Commons," the "British Navy" and "English Camps in Ireland." Men offered themselves as "sacrifices" in the "cause" whose enthusiasm was temporarily repressed by published comments to the effect that "there was a good time coming."

We confess that but for the absurdity of the thing we would have been greatly shocked. That any one could so misuse the name of Irishmen as to father a project of cowardly assassination and useless destruction roused our indignation; and we saw with pity that Irishmen could be found in considerable enough to follow such a leader. Further than this we have not deemed the matter worthy of notice. We placed the "skirmishing" project on a par with that other brilliant plan of wearing the Princes of Wales like lambs, running him off to the mountains, and holding him as a hostage for Ireland's liberation;" and we asserted ourselves that the seemingly embryo Themseuses were really those who did not reflect upon what they were doing. We are certain of one thing—that a "dynamite" scheme, if projected in earnest, would never find in the proportions of Irishmen to Irishmen.

But think for a moment of the consequence of such a piece of barbarity if carried out successfully! The sympathy of the sensitive civilized world would at once be withdrawn from the cause of Irish nationality, and all human beings would be instantly banded together to crush it forever. Worse still, a brand of shame would be irrevocably fixed upon the name of every Irishman and Irishwoman to which that which damns the memory of the Bremerhaven fiend would seem a ray of transcendent glory. This is why we are rejoiced to learn that the useless destruction of ancient institutions—masonry of them Irish—and wicked assassination is not contemplated. Added to this is the Skirmishing Fund will now pour in, we have no doubt, without stint. The more the better, say we. Get together all the money you can, Irishmen at home, and when you have enough, declare war on England, if you have to do it yourself. Then buy your dynamite and anything else that can do damage to England, and use it properly and like a brave man. You may count on us for all the assistance that lies in our power.—*Irish Citizen.*

IRISH TRADE AND THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—We, says the Cork *Herald*, had an opportunity of inspecting a large assortment of linens and tweeds, which are about to be forwarded to America for display at the great Philadelphia Exhibition this year. The cloths, which were manufactured at the Blarney Mills, are of every description. There were light shades, but the colors were well blended, and the designs were well and happily chosen. The Irish wool represented in the Mangerton tweeds and Tanker bantine serges, and the Australian wool was represented by the fancy tweeds and worsted coatings. The latter were beautifully and tastefully manufactured, and no doubt would be hailed the best fabrics in the West of England could turn out such well finished material. The linens from the web were worthy of notice, but nothing, in our judgment, could equal the texture and the finish of the tweeds, the serges and the worsted coatings. There are altogether twelve or thirteen cases of goods going to America, representing about one hundred different pieces of goods.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.—One of the guests at the Patrick's Day dinner at the Irish College in Rome was Cardinal Ledochowski, who made some sympathetic allusions to Ireland. He said that between Ireland and Poland the sympathies of the Catholics of Germany of to-day there existed a bond of pain which served to secure hope and strengthen the desire for martyrdom for conscience' sake and for the sake of Catholicism. His mentioned there was no exercise in his two dioceses more dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the still gracious consequence was so marked that in several of the churches belonging to the seminaries which were under the control of the Cardinal, and he spoke in grateful terms of the action of the Irish bishops, who, in their synod uniting at this time, immediately resolved on dedicating all Ireland to the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer.—*York Examiner.*

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate the vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains in the blood, and must be carried to every part of the system. What follows? Why, the whole mass of blood is poisoned and rendered unfit for the nourishment of the body. Nature tries to work off the poisons through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., and many diseases are produced. It is perfectly plain that the liver is beneficial to their primary functions, also causes many of these diseases, by not performing its duty thereon.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is also very prominent as a source of disease. Nerves run to it from the heart, and it has a perfect network of nerves of its own. Nothing can be perfect in the action of any organ or system of its functions, which are diseases, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, fits, nervousness, loss of memory, crazy fancies, or even insanity, gloomy forebodings and suicidal thoughts. Bad blood itself is a disease, as it runs the whole round of the skin, it is no trifling and foul poison that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples in patches, and other eruptions. Then comes boils, ulcers, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, kidneys, and other organs, become diseased, and a long train of horrors follow, such as dropsy, shortness of breath, rheumatism, erysipelas, diarrhœa. Other diseases, such as consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, throat, liver, and bowel complaints, running rough, humors, and many others, are also caused by bad blood, as only spare room remains to mention the boils, tetter, and salt rheum.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the great blood purifier and liver invigorator, and will cure all diseases of the liver, blood, and lungs, if taken according to directions. Every one every where who has used it has spoken in the highest terms of its wonderful curative powers. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little liver pills, are the cheapest pill in the market, as one pellet is a dose. They are sugar-coated, and are entirely vegetable. Price 25 cents per vial.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed, or Pain Killer, is a valuable remedy for sudden colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pains, bruises, sprains, etc. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Nasal Syringe, for the cure of catarrh, is sent free on receipt of $1.00.

All of the above medicines are sold by druggists.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
Tuesday, April 29, 1876. }

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra $6@6 25; $ bbl. Superfine at $4 @ $5 25.

WHEAT.—In our last we noted a decline in Liverpool of 3d per cental as compared with the prices of the previous week. Yesterday an advance of 1d was telegraphed. The market here has been more or less nominal during the week at $1 70@1 80 per cental for shipping and $1 75@1 85 for milling.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 17½@1 37½ for feed; brewing at $1 50@1 55.

OATS.—Quotable at $1 70@1 80 for No. 1 White; $1 60@1 65 for Gray; $1 50@1 55 for Black.

CORN.—Quotable at $1 60@1 65 for White; $1 50@1 55 for Yellow.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 @ per cental.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at $2 @ per cental.

BRAN.—We quote this from wharf as follows—Fine, $1 30@1 62½; Red, $1 37½; small White, $2; Bidwell, $1 80@2; $1 70@1 80 @ $2 @.

MIDDLINGS.—Quotable at $2 @ per cental.

CHOPPED FEED.—Quotable at $1 70@1 80 per cental.

HAY.—Quotable at $20@25 per ton for Wheat; $18@20 for Oat; $18@20 for Barley; $20@25 for Alfalfa.

STRAW.—Quotable at $10@12 50 per ton.

CORN MEAL.—Table varieties, $3@3 50 @ $; feed do. $26@28 $ ton from mills.

BRAN.—We quote this from wharf as follows—Fine, $1 30@1 62½; Red, $1 37½; small White, $2; Bidwell, $1 80@2; $1 70@1 80 @ $2 @.

WHEAT AND BARLEY.—Chicago, $1 @ central; Marysville, $1 @ central; Feed from wharf as follows—Fine, $1 30@1 62½; Red, $1 37½; small White, $2; Bidwell, $1 80@2; $1 70@1 80 @ $2 @.

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OATS.—We quote the market at $1 75@2 75 for Gray; $1 50@1 75 for Red; $1 50@1 75 for White; $1 50@1 75 for Black.

CORN.—Large White and Yellow may be quoted at $1 70@1 80 per cental; small do. $1 @ $.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 @ $ bbl.; 80 @ 100 lbs

THE NAMELESS ONE.

Poor Clarence Mangan has expressed all the hopeless misery of his unfortunate life in the following remarkable poem:

Hail forth, my song, like the rushing star
That sweeps along in the mighty sea!
God will inspire me while I declare
My soul to thee!

Tell thou the world when my brain is whirling
Amid the last horrors of frenzy and sin,
That there was one whose voice ran lightning
No eye beheld.

Tell how his boyhood was one dream night-long—
How choice for him through his grief and gloom
No star of all heaven sends in light our
Path to the tomb.

Roll on, my song, to after ages—
Tell how, disdaining all earth can give,
He would have traded man, from Wisdom's pages,
The way to live.

And tell how, trampled, derided, hated,
And worn by weakness, disease and wrong,
He fled for shelter to God, and waited
His word with mind.

With song, which always, sublime or rapid,
Flowed like a rill in the morning beam,
Perchance not deep, but intense and rapid—
A mountain stream.

Tell how this Nineteen, condemned for years long
To herd with demons from hell beneath,
Saw things that made him, with grease-lined irons, long
For even death.

Go on to tell how, with genius wasted,
Betrayed to friendship, blasted to love,
With spirit ship-wrecked, and strength long ago blasted,
He still, still strove.

Till, spent with toil, dreading death for others,
And none whose love would have wrought for him—
Without a friend to close his mother's—
His mind grew dim.

And he fell for through that pit abysmal,
The gulf and night of Marsh and Want,
And pawned his soul for his devil's dismal
Hell of rum.

But yet redeemed it with days of darkness,
And nights and nights of God knows what,
Whose death, in hideous and ghastly starkness,
Has not my lot.

And tell how yet, amid wreck and sorrow,
And wail and torment and loneliness nights,
He gave to his fellow men to borrow
Such songs as this.

And tell how he still, in spite of hell's hate,
At his supreme, from Sunday and woe,
He lived, enduring what human power
Never shall know.

Then grant a grave to me, ye pitying souls,
Down by a running stream. There let me rest;
No, no, bad tears for all seem in trouble,
Where and to best.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The Secret Service Fund Used to Corrupt Elections.

John I. Davenport, U. S. Commissioner, Chief Supervisor of Elections, and General Ballot Generally.

Startling Facts Never Before Developed.

NEW YORK, April 20.—John I. Davenport, who is brought into national prominence and infamous notoriety by the late developments of the ex Attorney General and the ex-Chief of the National Secret Service, has been a conspicuous and important factor in the politics of the city ever since 1869-70. He is still a young man, a mere boy in stature, of intellect small, of attainments, a pupil of Big Butler's, an unscrupulous, scheming, reckless, political manipulator. By chicanery, and, as S. Washington, after securing the passage of this Act, he was exceedingly jubilant, and openly boasted that he had secured for himself an office—referring to the Chief Supervisorship—that was worth a great deal more than the Presidency of the United States. A reference to the law in question will show that he was largely justified in these boasts. As a mere Commissioner, he was starving for employment. He was in debt to whomsoever would trust him, and was owing borrowed money on every hand. He had been admitted as a member of the Union League Club, but was still in debt to a friend, and is so in debt to this day, for the payment of his initiation fee. But this supplemental election law gave him prospective wealth. He was a United States Commissioner, and he was also Chief Supervisor of Elections under that law for this district, with authority to arrest almost indiscriminately. He had an army of deputies under him, all working for pay, and for fees. Every warrant required, every subpœna, all examinations and commitments, and processes of every nature and kind growing out of the execution of this law were to come before him as Commissioner. Under this remarkable law he was empowered to make all the business as Chief Supervisor which he, as Commissioner, could dispose of, and pocket the liberal fees both of office and magistrate. Whether the office yielded him as much as his sanguine anticipations counted upon or not there is no question. Davenport is not impressed with one young law clerk Davenport suddenly blossomed out into a second-class wealthy man, occupying a grand house in a high-toned, up-town neighborhood, with his private carriage and liveried servants to do his bidding.

EMPLOYED BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE GANG.

Previous to the election of 1871 the Custom House political leaders made a desperate effort to secure control of the city government. Tom Murphy, George Bliss, Marshal Sharpe and others of that ilk concluded to make one grand effort, supposing then that the restoration of this city and State to Republican rule would be impossible the grand success of the scheme for the reelection of Grant. Having this great object in view, the assessment of the population of the city under the census law, under the direction of Marshal Sharpe, was made. They all had important adjuncts to the schemes of the managers. Davenport, always ready for a job, and here again employed. The original census returns of entirely were placed at Davenport's disposal, and he had opposite each name the letter "D," or "R," as the case might be, denoting, to indicate whether the citizen was a Democrat or a Republican. These duplicate returns, unauthorized by any law, were destroyed by Davenport, and from them he obtained, as was supposed, an accurate list of every voter in the city, with his political predilections. Having acted the previous year as Chief Supervisor of Elections, Davenport was in the possession of the entire registry of voters. By comparing this with the census returns he was enabled to make a tolerably perfect list of every voter in this city, with his age, residence, occupation and political standing. Armed thus he let his warrants out

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.
April.
30—Sunday—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Philip, apostle of Phrygia. Virgin.
May.
1—Monday—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
2—Tuesday—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church whom he stands to with spirit.
3—Wednesday—Invention of the Holy Cross.
4—Thursday—St. Monica, widow.
5—Friday—St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.
6—Saturday—St. John before the Latin Gate.
No eye behold.

All how his boyhood was one dream night hour—
How all his manhood was one strife; one grief and shame
No star of all heaven sends to light our
Path to the nameless grave.

Roll on, my song, to after ages—
Tell how, darkening all earth can give,
He would have to rest—rest, from Wisdom's pages,
The song in vain to live.

And tell how, trampled, derided, hated,
And worn by weakness, disease and wrong,
He fled for shelter to God, who seated
His soul with song.

With song, which always, sublime or rapid,
Flowed like a rill in the morning beam,
Perennial joy did keep his aching breast content,
The only light he saw
In all the darkness where when the inherited
Curse rested on him.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or upper corner of the paper the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber knows, the first step to friends by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for neglegence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

THE PICNIC SEASON.

Now that the picnic season has fairly set in, and our streets every Sunday ring with the martial music of the bands escorting the pleasure-seekers, we are treated to the usual stories of violences, rowdyism and drunkenness accompanying the return home from the rejoicing place. There are, we cheerfully say, people who cannot go out for a day's enjoyment in the country without indulging in dissipation and becoming a nuisance to all around them, and they flock to places as naturally as ducks take to water. It is possible to keep an excursion held on a week-day comparatively free from these pests; but, reasonable as they are in themselves

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of April 1.

ARMAGH.

A company has just been formed in Belfast for the purpose of purchasing the extensive flax mills and linen factories and premises, situated in Belfast, and carried on under the respective names of the Millspinning Company and William Malcolmson & Company.

A public meeting was held a few nights since in the Abercorn Rooms, Victoria street, Belfast, to take into consideration the conduct of the police and magistrates in the recent prosecutions of farmers at Ballynafeigh, with the view of passing and adopting such measures as should procure an inquiry into the local administration of justice.

Mr. William Carlisle, guardian of the Belfast union, was summoned a few days since at the Belfast police court, for defending and for conspiring to defeat certain voting papers for the election of guardians for the poor. It appeared that after the police left the voting papers in the houses of voters the defendant, or, as alleged, parties in his behalf, called, and in the absence of the voter put his (the voter's) initials after the name of Mr. Carlisle, who was a candidate. In several instances it was sworn that the voter did not so wish to vote. He was fined £10, or three months' imprisonment.

ARMAGH.

There were no Crown cases for trial at the Lenten quarter sessions, which commenced on Monday.

It is stated that Lord Lurgan, who, with his family, is at present upon the continent, does not intend to return to Lurgan, at least for a considerable time, and that the lordship intends to let his farm of some hundred of acres.

On Saturday, as the remains of an old man named Meldrum were being interred in the Gaulstown burial ground, Lurgan, intelligence was received that his brother had just died. They were both upwards of 70 years of age, and the fact of the two deaths occurring within such a short space of time was considered very singular. They were the oldest inhabitants of Largan.

CARLOW.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners of Enniscorthy, held last week, Thomas Brady, Esq., was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year, in the room of James J. Treyor, Esq., M. D., whose year of office expired on the same date.

Another case, showing the anomalous condition of the law relating to the removal of Irish poor from England, came before the Dublin Guardians at their meeting on Thursday. The present instance it was shown that the applicant for relief, Mary Rowan, who was deserted before the guardians with a pair of illegitimate twins, had resided for the greater portion of six or seven years in England, having returned there about five months ago for the purpose of preparing for the double event, which accordingly her application for admission, but on her applying to the Liverpool Board of Guardians for relief, those gentlemen, as they were entitled to by legal enactment, had the unfortunate woman and her children conveyed in her native nation, in charge of an officer, at the chargeable Leighlinbridge as her birthplace.

CAVAN.

At the election of a master for the Cootehill union the voting was as follows: For Mr. Dawson, 14; Mr. Magorty, 6; Mr. Johnstone, 3; Mr. Lockhead, 1.

CLARE.

The parish of Kilrush has contributed £69 3s. 6d. towards the Maynooth College Church fund.

The learned and distinguished preacher, Rev. J. Murphy, S. J., who is vice rector of the Catholic University, has been appointed to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, in succession to Dr. Meyrick, who has been promoted to the Professorship of Moral Theology, in succession to Dr. Leahy, who has been appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology, in succession to Dr. Meyrick.

CORK.

On Saturday, at the South Presentation Convent, Cork, the foundation stone was laid of a new memorial chapel, which the ladies of the Presentation Order intend to raise in remembrance of their great founder, Nano Nagle. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Dean Hurley.

A fatal encounter took place last week between two soldiers belonging to the depot of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, stationed in Bantry. The men quarrelled about some trifling matter, and one appears to be subject to such annoyances, yet no help for it.

As we said before, everything that is done is done, and done well in Ireland, whether by the organisers, whether by the military, to preserve tranquility; the evil exists and if we have We are glad to see that, in a subtle, insidious way, there are concessions made to create the public mind that it is a Irish genius which are disgraced by of drunkenness and turbulence.

Stirring implement concerts at the end of an Irish hockey or an Irish military pany, we are sure to find it paraded demonstration in the parishes of Kilkenny daily papers at full length and with comments next morning. But the Irish people are not to be subjected to the of their nationalities even when they happen, and, if the matter is simply at all, it is spoken slightly of and of the exuberance is generally 24 words seem to let the reporter's scruple about reducing the Irish, with very careful about having the exact of other classes of the people know, as a matter of fact, that the and quietly. But to make the exception and call it a national failing is impossible to keep ourselves to forward a petition to Parliament that abstainers, and that more in Ireland is inseparable from earnest support."

On Sunday an imposing religious ceremony was witnessed in the fine old Cathedral of Kilkenny, when the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory, from Rome, a grand demonstration of welcome which had been previously arranged, was consecrated. It had been intended that the united members of the Christian Brothers' and St. John's confraternities should meet in Kilkenny, and, forming a procession on his arrival, the proper officers were to receive the bearers of such address, and that an address of welcome and congratulation on his safe arrival should be presented to him. It is now announced that the address shall be presented to his lordship in St. Mary's Cathedral.

KING'S COUNTY.

In Tullamore thirteen hundred people have been enrolled members of a religious society called the "Confraternity of the Holy Family." Rev. Joseph Flood, C. C., is spiritual director, and to his exertions the success of the association, and the benefits conferred by it on the members, are mainly attributable.

At the different masses last Sunday in the Tullamore Catholic chapels, a pet lion in favor of the Local Government bill was introduced by Mr. Bust was offered for signature, and a large number or persons of all grades of society affixed their names to it. Copies of these cards were numerously signed in Mullingar, Navan, and other towns in the diocese of Meath.

At the petty sessions of Tullamore last week, before George Evans, Esq., Jno. Pierce, J. H. O. Rogers, R. M., and Andrew Armstrong, Esq., J. P., a case was investigated which created considerable interest in the locality. Two Protestant youths named James O'Neill and Hugh Jones were summoned by Mr. Lawrence Doyle, pawnbroker, for wilfully and maliciously breaking a pane of plate glass, his property. The defendants were represented by Mr. Dowling, pleaded guilty, and offered to pay the value of the plate-glass. Mr. Doyle refused to accept the offer, and informed their worships that for the past two months nimilar, of every description were nightly thrown at a particular window in his house. Inside the window was a large picture of the Blessed Virgin, before which a light was kept burning; the stone could be seen to come from the opposite side of the street, and who preceded that attacks were made by the defendants through decency and manners for his religion. The magistrates expressed their determination to put down such attempts at rousing a feeling of animosity between the Roman Catholics of the town and people of other denominations, and mark their sense of the present impudent conduct, which they believed was done by the defendants, they fined them to pay 10s. compensation for the glass, and all costs.

LIMERICK.

The collection in the parish of Rathkeale for the Maynooth College church amounted to £50 15s.

In the Limerick Reporter and Vindicator of Friday week the following appears: "Our readers will be glad to learn that a rumor which prevails to the effect that Lord Normanton is about to take up the lands in those parts of the county of Limerick which he owns, is unfounded misconception. We believe the exception of the highly respected Catholic family, all the estates in these parishes who are middlemen, and generally speaking, exceedingly well disposed people, with having their lands taken up, are Protestants.

LOUTH.

At the last meeting of the Louth Tenants' Defence Association, S. Bradford, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Owen J. Cheshire, Esq., seconded by Jas. Murphy, Esq.: "that this association approves of Mr. Butt's Land bill, and hereby pledges itself to forward a petition to Parliament in its favor, and that Messrs. Sullivan and Kirk, P. P.'s, be called on to give it their earnest support."

Mr. Justice Barry, who opened the Wicklow assizes last week, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the county, but observed that there was a considerable increase in the agricultural crime, that this was as usual accompanied by an increase in the number of civil bills.

At the assizes of Wicklow last week a man named Barret, *alias* Marks, *alias* Farrell, was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. He falsely informed that Miss Marryatt, editor of *London Society*, would give readings, and that the funds would go in aid of a testimonial to Captain Webb, but when he had received the money of the ticket holders he kept it absconded. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

MEATH.

A rambling tramp, named James Baptist, hailing from America, entered the house of a farmer, near Castlepollard, for the purpose of the owner of the house, who was out. A daughter of the owner made some reply not satisfactory to him, and he threatened to shoot her if she would not give him money. The poor girl became much alarmed at his threats, and got rid of him as best as she could. Information of the outrage was conveyed to the police at Oldcastle, and Constable Moriarty lost no time in turning out his men, who, after much difficulty, arrested him and brought him to the barrack.

TIPPERARY.

Lord Lismore has become a member of the Cloghjeen Reading Rooms.

The people of Rosecrea are fortunate above the inhabitants of the rest of the Kingdom in enjoying the blessings of cheap meat. The Guardians of the Roscrea union have accepted a tender for the supply of "best beef" at 3½d. per pound, and they say the meat is really "best beef."

Much surprise was experienced in Clonmel at many of the inteligences that after passing the ordeal of the road sessions and two grand juries, the presentment for the new bridge over the river Suir should be thrown out at the last moment. The case came before Judge Barry and a Jury at Waterford on Saturday, Mr. Hemphill advocating and Mr. Chichester opposing the bill. The work will be again presented for at road sessions.

WATERFORD.

At the Waterford Board of Guardians last week Mr. O'Shea proposed that the vote by which the Board of 1874 voted a contributory under the Teachers' Relief Act should be rescinded. Mr. Keogh moved the previous question. After some discussion ensued, which terminated by the resolution for rescission being carried by a majority of nine to seven.

WESTMEATH.

An important private treaty sale of land has just been completed near Moate, by which a farm in the neighborhood of Coolbuck, containing two hundred Irish acres, was sold by Patrick Maxwell, Esq., J. P., Athlone, to Patrick Egan, Esq., merchant, Moate, for the sum of £4,000. The farm is held from a minor, under lease for an unexpired term of seventy years, and is subject to a rent of £24, par sore. The furniture of a commodious house situate on the farm, and all the cattle, were also purchased by Mr. Egan on a valuation made by Mr. Robert English, auctioneer, Athlone, who also offers made for the land was one of 50s. per acre, free of purchase money. The land is all under grass.

WEXFORD.

At Wexford Assizes last week a Londoner named Edward Dawson was convicted of obtaining money from a farmer on the false pretence that he had a loan office in London, and would lend him £500 on his note of hand. It appeared that the prosecutor was weak enough to give the funds would go in aid of a testimonial to Captain Webb, but when he had received the money of the ticket holders he kept it absconded. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

In addressing the Wexford Grand Jury Baron Deasy said that although there was a larger number of civil bills to be sent up to them than was usual in the county, and even on those occasions when he had the honor of Presiding there was no criminal judge—there was nothing either in the solicitor's return or in the county inspector's, to indicate any disturbance in the general state of public tranquility. The condition of the county was one of perfect tranquility.

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ANTRIM.

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CARLOW.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners of Bagenalstown last week, Thomas Brady, Esq., was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year, in the room of James J. Traynor, Esq., M. D., whose year of office expired on the same date.

Another case, showing the anomalous condition of the law relating to the removal of Irish poor from England, came before the Board of Guardians of Carlow union at their meeting on Thursday last. In the present instance it was shown that the applicant for relief, Maria Browne, who appeared before the guardians with a pair of illegitimate twins, had resided for the greater portion of six or seven years in England, having returned there about five months ago for the purpose of applying for the double street, which necessitated her application for admission to-day on her applying to the Liverpool Board of Guardians for relief, these gentlemen, as they were entitled to do by legal section, had the unfortunate woman and her children conveyed to the relative union, in charge of an officer, as she claimed Loughlinbridge as her birthplace.

CAVAN.

At the election of a master for the Swanlibar section the voting was as follows: For Mr. Gardener, 14; Mr. Magorry, 8; Mr. Johnstone, 2; Mr. Lockhead, 1.

CLARE.

The parish of Kilrush has contributed £55 8s. 6d. towards the Maynooth College Church Fund.

The learned and distinguished preacher, Rev. J. Murphy, S. J., who is with universal results concluding a mission here, says the Kilrush correspondent of the *Freeman*, has taken occasion to place the Temperance Association on firm and solid religious grounds. The learned divine has re-established the temperance body in close connection with the Sacred Heart, blessed by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

CORK.

On Saturday, at the South Presentation Convent, Cork, the foundation stone was laid of a new memorial chapel, which the ladies of the Presentation Order erect to raise in remembrance of their great founder, Nano Nagle. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Dean Neville.

A fatal encounter took place last week between two soldiers belonging to the detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment stationed in Bantry. The men quarrelled while under the influence of liquor, and one is said to be subjected to such annoyance, you suppose to be so help for it.

As we said before, everything that is done is done, and done well in its way, by the organizers, whether military, to preserve tranquility; civil exists and furnishes. We are told, in the last instance, by the insidious way in constantly made to create the opinion on the public mind that it is Irish peoples which are disgraced by Irish outrages and lawlessness.

A subject of unusual importance at the ensuing Irish society or an Irish militia. We have heard that there is much pain many, we are sure to find in possession of Kilmallock daily papers of the last length and weight, com-mencing next morning. Between the opinion of other nationalities evoked by which may happen, and, if the matter is suppressed at all, it is spoken slightly of and the commercial is generally It would seem as if the reporters of other classes of the people scruple about tradesing the Irish, and the very careful about handing the expenses.

LOUTH.

At the last meeting of the Louth Tenantry Association, R. Bradford, Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Owen J. Carabor, Esq., seconded by Jas. Murphy, Esq.: "That this association approves of Mr. Smith's Land bill, and hereby authorizes to forward a petition to Parliament in its favor, and that Messrs. Smith and Kirk, M. P.'s, be called on to give it their earnest support."

On Sunday an imposing religious ceremony was witnessed in the fine old Catholic town of Drogheda. In the morning all the children of the parish were assembled, to the number of 800, were the pupils of the Christian Brothers, whose indefatigable and zealous labors cannot be too highly spoken of. Next came 800 girls in the same order, belonging to the schools under the care of the good nuns of the Presentation Order, in charge of Father Harbison, of the Metropolitan Order. Large crowds of people were delighted spectators of the sight.

MAYO.

The following gentlemen have been elected as new members of the Ballina Board of Guardians: Dr. Macauley, Bernard Egan, Esq., and P. Dillon, Esq.

MEATH.

A rambling tramp, named James Bamfield, hailing from America, entered the house of a farmer, near Gartlaney, and inquired for the owner of the house, as he was out. A daughter of the owner made some reply not satisfactory to him, and he threatened to shoot her if she would not give him money. The poor girl became much alarmed at his threats, and got rid of him as best as she could. Information of the outrage was conveyed to the police at Oldcastle, and Constable Mooarty came to him in turning out his men, who, after much difficulty, arrested him and brought him to the barrack.

TIPPERARY.

Lord Lismore has become a member of the Clogheen Reading Rooms.

The people of Roscrea are fortunate above the inhabitants of the rest of the Kingdom in enjoying the blessings of cheap meat. The Guardians of the Roscrea union have accepted a tender for the supply of "best beef" at 3½d. per pound, and they say the meat is really "best beef."

Much surprise was experienced in Clonmel at receipt of the intelligence that after passing the ordeal of the road sessions and two grand juries, the presentment for the new bridge over the river Suir should be thrown out at the last moment. The case came before Judge Barry and a jury at Waterford on Saturday, Mr. Hemphill advocating on the part of the opposition. The work will be again presented for at road sessions.

WATERFORD.

At the Waterford Board of Guardians last week Mr. O'Shea proposed a resolution vote by which the union had been made contributory under the Teachers' Ireland Act should be rescinded. Mr. Power had moved the previous question. A long discussion ensued, which terminated by the rescinding for reclaim being carried by a majority of nine to seven.

WEXFORD.

An important private treaty sale of land has just been completed near Moate. A farm in the townland of Cloghan, containing two hundred Irish acres, was sold by Patrick Kelly, Esq., J. P., Athlone, to Patrick Egan, Esq., merchant, Moate, for the sum of £4 000. The farm is held from a minor, under lease for a long and long term of seventy years, and is subject to a rent of 22s. per acre. The furniture of a commodious house situated on the farm, and all the cattle, were also purchased by Mr. Egan on a valuation made by Mr. Robert English, auctioneer, Athlone. Among the other lands for the land was one of 50s. per acre, free of purchase money. The land is all under grass.

WEXFORD.

At Wexford assizes last week a Londoner named Edward Dobson was convicted of obtaining money from a farmer on the false pretence that he was an officer in London, and would lend him money on his note of hand. It appeared that the prospectus was wholly fictitious, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

In addressing the Wexford Grand Jury Baron Deasy said that although there was a larger number of bills to be sent up to them than was usual in that county—at least on those occasions—there was no bad the honor of Presiding there as the Judge—there was nothing either in the police's return or in the county inspector's to indicate any disturbance from the normal condition of their county, which was one of perfect tranquility.

WICKLOW.

Mr. Justice Barry, who opened the Wicklow assizes last week, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the county, but observed that there was a considerable increase in drunkenness, and that this was an unusual accompaniment to an increase in the number of cases.

At the assizes of Wicklow last week a man named Barrett, *alias* Martin, *alias* Darrell, was tried and convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. He falsely announced himself as Lord Milltown

THE MAID AND THE RIVER.

A maiden fair as the summer day
Chaned down from her home in the rippling river,
Where the willows warp as it winds away
And the calf may leave and the long grasses quiver.
"O river, beautiful river," she said,
"Tempting all in the cool to wandering be,
Whither then goest I, too, would go"
Oh, the glistening, glancing river!
Oh, the stump legged dancing river!
By groves and forest bowers, and bright wild flowers,
The maiden followed the glancing river.

And fast and far from their native hills
Roamed the maid and the restless river;
By woods and moors and misty dells,
Through sad laughing, and laughing sorrow—
"Sweet," the maiden said, "are the sights we see,
"Tempting and pleasant in the sunshine's glow;
"Death forest trees where the morning bee so
Dreamily echoed the waters' flow—
Oh, the broad and bounding river!
Oh, the swift and mounting river!
And on at last, with unwearied feet,
The maiden sped with the bounding river.

On through the evening's gathering frown,
Where dismal sights in the waters mirror,
Into the heart of the mighty town—
Oh, the wicked and wearying river!
Death like stripping arm and baby slime
By piles like a accursed this shadow throw—
By sighted hells, by maddening wails,
By the scenes of vexis and the haunts of woe—
Oh, the dark and dreary river!
Oh, the wide and weary river!
Through the glare and din, 'mid the shame and sin,
The doomed maid follows the dreary river.

There's a refuge of death in that mighty town,
There's a calm for the heart that is free from malice,
And there stands the maid, hurried down
Over the reeled isle of the rolling river,
To that earth of doom creeps a goods and lost
A shuddering shape of sin and woe;
From the lunatic bigh there's a wailing cry,
And a plunge in the fatal flood below!
Oh, the murmuring, moaning river!
Oh, the gloomy and groaning river!
In the awful night a face death-white
Once can to the sea on the mourning river.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. Father Woelinger's recent mission in Texas was a remarkable success. In the small town of Brushy alone he converted thirty American Protestants.

—Rev. George Harold, late C. C. of the parish of Dalkey and Ballybrack, has been appointed by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to the parish of Wicklow, left vacant by the death of the late Very Rev. P. Delany.

—The people of Navan have presented an address, with a purse of 300 sovereigns, to Rev. Hugh Behan, who had been curate in Navan for several years, on the occasion of his promotion to the parish of Rathkenny, Rathwell and Grange.

—It is announced from Rome (Tarragona) that Mgr. Melchor-Inchidan, Bishop of the Armenian Catholics, has again come into possession of his cathedral and residence, which had been taken from him by apostates aided by the Turkish Government.

—An allocution was held April 26 in which the Pope created two new Cardinals. He also preconized eleven archbishops and bishops, among whom were Mgr. Kutsch er, elevated to the Archbishopric of Vienna, and Rev. Michael Warren, elevated to the Bishopric of Perna, in Ireland.

—We regret to announce the death of Rev. John Geary, which event took place at the Presbytery, Donoughmore, on April 3d. The remains were conveyed to Mallow, thence by midday train to Fermoy, where the Office and High Mass took place on April 6th.

—The monument to General Lamoricière in the Cathedral of Nantes, which has been for some time in course of erection, is now completed. It consists of a recumbent statue in marble, larger than life, and at the four angles of the base are seated bronze figures representing Faith, Charity, Military Courage and Meditation.

—A pilgrimage to Lourdes from Ireland is in preparation. For the sanctuary of that favored spot two beautiful and costly offerings will be borne, early in the approaching summer, by pious pilgrims from the Sister Island, as evidences of their love and veneration. One of these is an exquisite silver lamp from Munster, the other is a richly-embleoped and embroidered banner from Connaught.

—On Saturday, April 1st, a Solemn High Mass was ordered up for the eternal repose of the soul of Sister M. de Sales, at the Convent of Mercy, Clifden. The holy sister who had spent over twenty years in religion, was sister to Mr. Martin of Galway. A holier death could not be imagined. She sincerely longed to receive her heavenly reward, and to join the company of the angels, Mary and Jesus, whom she had served so faithfully during life.

—Baron Rodiere, in a recent audience at the Vatican, had conferred upon him by the Pope the Order of St. Gregory the Great, his Holiness having been a casual spectator at a sacred scuffle between a missionary of Napoleon I., which once belonged to the great Duke of Marlborough, Madame Lætitia. It was purchased by the Baron at the sale of the household effects of Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, and ordered it to be filled with snuff, saying as he did so: "I shall fill it best myself, as I am sure it will be then put to no other use." The snuff-box with much pleasure

THE MAID AND THE RIVER.

A maiden fair as the summer day
Came down from her home to the rippling river,
And there she sang a merry lay
Of the time for the mowing and the long grasses quiver.
"O river, beautiful river," she said,
"Whither then flowest? I fain would know;
Through all the sun thy wanderings be,
Whither then goest I, too, would go"
Oh, the glistening, glancing river!
Oh, the dimp'ling and dancing river!
By groves and bowers, mid bright wild flowers,
The maiden followed the glancing river.

And first and far from their native spot
Roamed the maid and the restless river;
By grassy mead and sunny dell,
Lingered and laughed, and lingering never—
By hoary rime and hazel wine,
Drowsily bushed in the meadow's glow;
Through forest trees where the morning dew as
Dreamily echoed the waters' flow—
Oh, the broad and brooding river!
Oh, the swift and scouring river!
And on it fled, with its wonder fed,
The maiden spent with the brooding river.

On through the evening's gathering frown,
Where shrouded lights in the waters quiver,
Into the heart of the mighty town,
Solemnly passes the restless river—
Through the dripping dusk and by many skies,
By piles that a earnest-like shadow throw—
By lighted halls, by mouldering walls,
By the homes of wealth and the haunts of woe—
Oh, the dark and dreary river!
Oh, the wide and weary river!
Through the gloom, and the storm, and the shame and sin,
The sullen tide mocks the dreary river.

There's a bridge of death in that mighty town,
Where dim shades flit and the night winds shiver,
And hoary clouds hang heavily down
O'er the veiled ribs of the rushing river.
The thick arch of doom conceals the coming form—
A shudder shapes of sin and woe.
From the lamentable high thereby a wailing cry,
And a plunge in the fatal flood below!
Oh, the cold and merciless river!
Oh, the cruel and treacherous river!
In the awful night, a fiend's death-wake
Do you or he see on the mourning river.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— Rev. Father Weninger's recent mission in Texas was a remarkable success. In the small town of Brenham alone he converted thirty American Protestants.

— Rev. George Harold, late C. C. of the parish of Dalkey and Rathmichael, has been appointed by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to the parish of Westtown, left vacant by the death of the late Very Rev. P. Doherty.

— The people of Navan have presented an address, with a purse of 300 sovereigns, to Rev. Hugh Behan, who had been curate in Navan for nearly four years, on the occasion of his promotion to the parish of Rathkenny, Rossmeill and Grange.

— In the same week from Beaconn (Tarbroy) that Mgr. Melchesedechus, Bishop of the Armenian Catholics, has again come into possession of the ancient and rich cathedral and residence, which had been torn from him by spoliation and by the Turkish Government.

— At a Consistory held April 3d his Holiness the Pope created two new Cardinals. His nine promotions since his accession raised bishops, among whom were Mgr. Kutschker, elevated to the Archiepiscopal of Vienna, and Rev. Michael Warren, elevated to the Bishopric of Fyras, in Ireland.

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— A pilgrimage to Lourdes from Ireland is in preparation. For the sanctuary of that favored spot two beautiful and costly offerings will be borne, early in the approaching summer, by pious pilgrims from the State. Ireland, as evidences of their love and veneration. One of these is to be a splendid silver lamp from Munster, the other is a richly-embroidered and embroidered banner from Connaught.

— The remains of Lieutenant Cahill, who was ordered up for the eternal repose of the soul of Daniel M. de Salas, at the Church of Mercy, Clifden. The holy mass, who had arrived twenty years in the service, was sister to Mr. Martin of Galway. A heller death could not be imagined. A sincerely lamented. He receive her heartily reward, and to join the company of the saints, Mary and James, whom she had served so faithfully during life.

— Baron Redlee, in a recent audience at the Vatican, had rendered upon him by the Pope the Order of St. Gregory the Great, his Holiness receiving in return a casket enclosing 500 best considering a miniature of Napoleon I., which once belonged to the Emperor's brother, Madame Letitia. It was presented by the Baron at the sale of that venerable lady's effects. His Holiness was much pleased with the gift, and ordered it to be filled with gold, saying he did so "that all his be was enough, and when it is empty it shall be placed among the rare curiosities of the Museum."

— On the 26th of April the Catholics of Chicago will have occasion to rejoice in the consecration of another church edifice in their already large city. The new church of the Congregation of the Mission—better known as the "Lazarist" order, will, on that day, solemnly open their doors for worship. Visitors to the northwestern part of the city will then have an opportunity of being present at the ceremonies which will be performed by Right Rev. Bishop Foley, and the ceremony on that occasion will be preached by Most Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Toronto. In the evening Right Rev. Bishop Spaye, of Belleville will officiate.

— A general meeting of the bishops who formed the Catholic University was held at Dublin on April 19th. The organization of the three faculties of law, letters and science was effected by their existing incorporation, and elected and appointed. A note for publication was addressed by the meeting to the Catholic laity of Ireland, announcing the purpose of the Government bill which had been laid before the two Chambers proposing to place the new university on the same status in the right of conferring degrees, as everything the existing law, on the faith of which many serious sums of money material interests were now staked. The meeting was also charged Mgrs. Donnelan and Gulbert, the Cardinals Archbishops of Rouen and Paris, to express to the Government the unanimous opinion of their colleagues on the subject.

Dropping Out Existence.

The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of sympathy in its pleasures, in which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to mental intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the wretched victim is but an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which expels the disordered matter, braces the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities in which nervous weakness is most frequently manifested. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are forms of nervous debility. They, nevertheless, however, to attract a degree of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken resolutely, and for that purpose it should be used in the case of malarious and general fever or ague and other contributing diseases. Physicians of a medical science.

Mass.

To me nothing is so consoling, so piercing, so thrilling, so overcoming, as the Mass, said as it is among us. I could attend Masses forever and not be tired. It is not a mere form of words—it is a great action, the greatest action that can be on earth. It is, we know, the mystation incarnate, but, if I dare use the word, the evocation of the Eternal. He becomes present at the altar in flesh and blood, before whom the angels bow and devils tremble. This is that awful event which is the scope and the interpretation, of every act of the solemnity. Words are necessary, but as means, as it were, they are not mere addresses to the Throne of Grace, the instruments of what is far higher, of consecration, of sacrifice. They hurry on, as if impatient to fulfill their mission. Quickly they go, the whole is quiet, for they are all parts of one integral action. Quickly they go, for they are awful words of sacrifice, they are a work too great to delay upon, when the Lord came down in the cloud, calling on the name of the Lord as he passed by, "the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth."

And, as Moses on the mountain, so we, too, "make haste and bow our heads to the earth, and adore." So we, who are assembled in his place, look out for the great Advent, trusting for the storing of all our prayers, separate but concordant, watching what is going on, watching for Him, and uniting in his commemoration: not painfully and hopelessly, following a hard form of worship from beginning to end, but in the concert of musical instruments, each different in Name for movement, in the concert of his promotion to the parish of Rathkenny, Rossmeill and Grange.

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Wants Small 1 Value!

This is often a serious question with ill-invalid. He finds the market flooded with proper sary medicines, scores of which are recommended to certain cures by puffing agents, through the columns of papers, circulars and almanacs, and finds each one lauded by glowing testimonials to be a sure cure for all forms and specific action. The recommendations are so strong for one as for another. The nervous sufferer does not have been wrought by one are so wonderful as to be incredible, and the sufferer is sometimes not to try it at all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In kind where all are false. Where all are equally valuable—as one is made from experience with the other—the only way to find the best is to try them for yourself by the same test commonly applied to everything. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be is to try it. The test of a pudding is the eating of it. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be strongest presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy over others in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A close regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the product of Dr. Hostetter's family formula, the properties of which we say that they are prepared by new and scientific processes by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a portion of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race exists into the composition of either his Celebrated Medical Discovery or his Stomach Bitters. The preparation alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds sold under the name of rum, rot gut, bust, or vinegar, which are every day destroying the lives of thousands of our fellow-citizens. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is offered to the ages. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate seasons, when they are fresh with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimonial is offered:

NEWARK, N. J.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.—Dear Sir: I have had a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others because I know they are reliable, and to those who use them. I hear from remarks as "Hegeman's Compound Extract of Tar, Wild Cherry and Pepsin," or "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel like a new man since I took it," etc. I have also found that the best is strengthening bar tonic, and says "there is nothing like it." I have sold it for years, and it always gives satisfaction. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was long ago discovered, and after taking two bottles of it I felt much better. I continued its use for a few weeks longer, and was entirely cured. I was troubled with a severe cough, and was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." And so I might go on. I am, most respectfully yours, ATHA D. CROCKER.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra at $4 50@$4 75 lb bbl, and $2 25@$2 37½ lb half bbl.
WHEAT—The English market has dropped 1@2d per cental, as compared with our quotations a week ago. Here $1 40@$1 for choice milling, and $1 30@$1 35 for shipping; the latter is prime.
BARLEY—The market is quotable at $1 12½@$1 17½ for feed, and $1 20@$1 25 for brewing.
OATS—Quotable at $1 60@$1 70 lb ctl.
HAY—Quotable at $16@$18 lb ton.
CHEAP—Quotable at $1 50@$1 60 lb ctl.
POTATOES—Quotable at $1 50@$1 75 per ctl; new potatoes are coming in freely from the country.
CORN—Large white and yellow may be quoted at $1 37½@$1 40 per cental; small, $1 30.
RYE—Quotable at $1 75@$1 85 lb 100 lbs.
BEANS—Bayos, $3 50@$3 75; Pinks, $3 50@$3 62½; Reds, $3 75@$3 90 lb ton from mill.
BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 50@$2 75 from wharf as follows: Extra, $2 50@$2 62½; No 1, $2 37½@$2 50; No 2, $2 25@$2 37½.
CORNMEAL—Quotable at $3 50@$3 75 lb ctl; $3 75@$4 lb ctl for extra.
CRACKED WHEAT—$3 50@$3 75 lb ctl.
GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $3 50@$3 75 lb ctl.
FEED—Quotable at $18@$20 lb ton from mill.
MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $21 50@$23 lb ton from mill.
BRAN—Quotable at $17 50@$18 lb ton from mill.
RICE—Quotable at 6@7½c lb.
BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at 3½@4c lb.
HONEY—Extracted, quotable at 10@12½c lb; Comb, 15@17½c lb.
BEESWAX—Quotable for white and light; for brown; Amelia, 19@21c; Honey Lake, 20@22½c lb.
HIDES—We quote California dry at 12½@14c; wet salted, 6c for light and 8c for heavy. Dry Kips and Calf, 12@13c; salt Kip, 6@7c; Calf, 7@8c.
TALLOW—Quotable at 3@3½c lb.
WOOL—We quote long staple, good free, at 18@21c lb; short staple, 15@17c lb; Foothill, 12@14c lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, fresh roll, 30@32½c; firkin, 25@ 30c; Eastern and Western, 18@21c lb.
CHEESE—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 20@22½c lb.
EGGS—California, 17@17½c lb; Eastern, 20@22½c lb.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—First quality, 10@10½c; other grades, 6@9c lb.
VEAL—At 12@13c lb.
MUTTON—At 9@9c lb.
PORK—Dressed, 11½@12c; on foot, 6@6½c lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 14@16c lb; Eastern, 16@18c lb.
BACON—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 14@15c lb.
LARD—Quotable at 10½@10½c now, and 10@10½c lb in tierces.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, 1@2 lb; Roosters, $5 @ 6; Hens, 1@$1 lb dozen.
GAME—$2@3 pair.
DRESSED—$1@2 dozen.
TURKEYS—Live, 25@30c lb.

"Low" Protestantism.

"Low" Protestantism has distinguished itself at Bristol as well as at Chatham. The hatred of Romanism has aroused an iconoclastic mob, and some statues on the west front of the beautifully restored old cathedral have been committed to bits. The barbarism is a little startling. So steadily has the progress of refinement gone on in England of late years that we had almost arrived at the confusion that the Mahommedans were now the only people in Europe who could conceive no use of a sacred image except to worship it. But we perceive that this was to do injustice to the intensity and stupidity of Bristol fanaticism. It has already dented the deal, and now it smashes the marble. A statue of the mother of our Lord was an object of peculiar abomination to them. If any one broke an image of the Queen of England in their presence, they would probably lynch him; but they think it a meritorious act of their soundness of faith to smash an image of the Queen of Heaven. Truly, religion is advancing apace in that ancient city, and the Protestant mob have very lofty ideas of religious duty. Their creed has the merit of being easily followed, and of being very altruistic in those of humble rank. To split up persons of more wide into fragments is a simple so using a hammer, and it is very amusing to the great masses who have no sense of artistic beauty or of decorative work. Wordsworth thought he depicted a very low order of humanity when he said

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"Anywhere you please, so you put your name," and after this would you believe the good man took my face between his two hands, and having given me two or three first class huggings, sent me off rejoicing, not without having previously said with you had of an American, that's the way you get things." I write with this photograph before me; he has a great many of Father Burke's traits of countenance—an eye as bright as burnished steel, and a great, noble expression of look and mouth that attracts attention at once. In conversation he is full of animation, and, as in his conference, illustrates all that he says by gesture. He hopes that we may continue to prosper, but he would not be astonished, I think, if the Church received a shaking before many years. I returned to Ireland in no very exaggerated frame of mind.

What are the Americans?

It has been hitherto so much the custom with American writers, and with the manufacturers of public opinion in America, to talk about their Anglo-Saxon ancestry, that the opinion generally prevails that the native population of this country are pure-blooded descendants of the Teutonic followers of Hengist and Horsa. Nor it is strange that this fallacy has been so widely received, from the fact that our prevailing language is English, and the consequently, we receive our opinions on history and ethnology, to a very great extent, from English sources, where the character of the plundered Celts of Ireland and Great Britain had been so long held up to hatred and contempt, it is the easiest thing to believe. They are all uneducated, and have yet to be trained before they can be of much use in the arts of peace and civilization, for woom they are intended. The Chatham strong-minded Quaker was a good deal annoyed by people who make pedestals of them. Old maids and eccentric bachelors have a predilection for the dears of domestic toys. The monkey is, strange to say, rather delicately constituted, and many of the race, particularly the varied monkey with chestnut body, yellow head, yellow cheeks and black crown, and the green monkey, with black face, are never seen in this country, because they cannot live outside of their own climate. The colored monkeys seen here are not the genuine article, and are usually got up for sale, in the fashion of Mayor Barnum's woolly horse. —*N. Y. World.*

A Visit to Pere Monsabre.

A couple weeks ago you learned of my success in Notre Dame, when I wished to see the sacred crown of thorns and other relics, and how, by a correspondent, particularly an American, has a chance to enter where others would almost fear to tread. Another illustration of this has just occurred that you must learn about. For would have to have been hearing of

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Colored Silks,
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HOW THE BABY UNDERSTOOD.

Quoth the baby, "What is Easter?"
While her two eyes opened wide;
"And has Easter got a story?"
Then crept close to mamma's side.

"It has a story, dearie;
Will my baby understand?
If I tell her what is Easter
And baby raised a chubby hand:

Made a wishing, groaning gesture,
And, with whining, baby voice old,
Said, "Ohl yes; you tell it easy,
No I'll know it when its told."

"Easter is the day God made 'love;'"
Then the baby's face grew bright,
And she nodded, softly saying,
"Yes, just like He made the light!"

"And it has a lovely story
Of our Lord, dear, eloquent told
In a place called tomb—a rare place—
For the dead in narrow beds."

But the baby shook her bright head,
Mocked the world with whisper low:
"I haven't stick where God was in Here—
He hinige light with Him, you know."

Now mamma spoke very softly:
"Can it be there is a stone
That no man could move to close it,
Rolled against the tomb so large?"

"For our Lord had said He'd leave it,
And in days of three again
And His holy word was doomed
By those selfish and cruel men."

Now the baby carried her red lips—
Now her brow a queen's look wore
"He! they didn't know how much ways He goes,
Angels always go before!"

Then mamma, with heart full filling,
Tried to tell the story's end;
But the baby, sleeping, sighed,
A sad hour is soon to spend

By the tomb. His mother longing
For a sight of her loved one,
Weeping came. My dearie, listen—
The great earthquake shook the ground!

Leaped the light into the blue eyes,
Unaged now, and baby hands so in prayer—
Rang low happy voice and sweet:
"Heaven's light and angels there!"

"I'm," and then she stopped, and tears
With the tears that to it rising—
"All the tomb one angel surrounded,
And fair light in certain thing

"Over the entrance, from which others
The huge stone had rolled away,
White sat Lord, with light encircled,
Stood the angel. This made Him

Then the baby's faith shone radiant
In a smile on her face—
So His mother found Him—found Him!
I know what is Easter now!"

MRS. M. M. WARNE
—Pittsburgh Christian Journal.

THE IRISH WAR OF 1641.

An Interesting Paper by Rev. T. A. Finlay, S. J.

From the Manuscript Journal of the Dublin Historical Society.

A large meeting of the Essay and Debating Society of the Limerick Catholic Literary Institute, was held on Friday, March 31, when Rev. E. T. O'Dwyer, C.C., Presided, occupied the chair. There were, besides, a number of the clergy and laity present, and they must have an eminently practical significance for those whom duty or inclination lead to take part in and to influence the events of the present. Into a detailed history of the events of the period it would be impossible for me to enter. I shall confine myself to such a summary of them as shall serve to bring out the special points of interest I have mentioned. The Irish re-united on an extensive scale a national league excepting to worship it. But we perceive that this was to do injustice to the intensity and stupidity of Bristol fanaticism. It has already dented the deal, and now it smashes the marble. A statue of the mother of our Lord was an object of peculiar abomination to them. If any one broke an image of the Queen of England in their presence, they would probably lynch him; but they think it a meritorious act of their soundness of faith to smash an image of the Queen of Heaven. Truly, religion is advancing apace in that ancient city, and the Protestant mob have very lofty ideas of religious duty. Their creed has the merit of being easily followed, and of being very altruistic in those of humble rank. To split up persons of more wide into fragments is a simple so using a hammer, and it is very amusing to the great masses who have no sense of artistic beauty or of decorative work. Wordsworth thought he depicted a very low order of humanity when he said

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REPLY.

WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 1876.
Victoria Hospital, Queen of the Isles and the Continent: If you want a stem-winder you had better get Mr. Wales to steal you one in India. My first wouldn't let me go without a stem-winder if Mr. Ingalls hadn't given me one. You are cheeky, anyhow. Regards to Nellie and the baby.

MRS. HIRAM ULYSSES GRANT,
Of the White House.

P. S.—Our eagle can lick your lion.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.
MAY.
7—Sunday—Third sunday after Easter. Of St. Joseph.
8—Monday—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel.
9—Tuesday—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
10—Wednesday—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.
11—Thursday—St. Anastis, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (April 21).
12—Friday—St. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilla and Pancratius, Martyrs.
13—Saturday—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
ONE CENT,
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY ..... MAY 6, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at be printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. We think is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of this paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As several of advice has always been taken in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

A "HARMLESS" INQUISITION.

The *Chronicle* cannot understand our description of the Inquisition, and seems to think it somewhat peculiar that our contemporary is unable to call the Inquisition to mind for a moment without unpleasant recollections of racks, thumb-screws and other implements of torture. Nor can it comprehend how anything in the shape of an Inquisition is necessary or could be maintained at the present time. Now, it appears to us there ought be no difficulty about the matter at all, because it is really very simple. In the olden days men valued faith above everything else in the world, and spared no effort to keep it pure and undefiled. And they believed that Almighty God had appointed a tribunal on earth whose decisions upon faith and morals were infallible. When the so-called "Reformation" broke out, for in particular of the nature of a pestilence, even preachers of the Gospel fell away, and the strangest doctrines were promulgated. There were Lutherans, Calvinists, and the like, and the glaring of their career declared their intention of abandoning the Church or rejecting the ancient faith; but, on the contrary, one and all of these insisted that they wanted to reform certain real or imaginary abuses, and stoutly maintained they were excellent and zealous Catholics.

It became a serious question in the minds of such confusion to decide what was and what was not true Catholic belief. The faithful had a right to know, and the authorities of the Church were in duty bound to decide. So, wherever the people remained true to faith in spite of the utterance of dogmas conflicting with long cherished belief, recourse was had to Rome for a pronouncement upon their orthodoxy. Questions of the kind becoming numerous, learned ecclesiastics were empowered to inquire into them and pronounce judgment. Hence arose the Inquisition. If emperors, kings and princes chose to attach any corporal punishment to the publishing or holding heretical opinions, that was no affair of the Popes, and was entirely outside their jurisdiction. If any potentate owned the Sovereign Pontiff that he intended to drive heresy out of his dominions, the Pope could not do otherwise than approve of the design, which in itself was good and laudable. At the same time the approval did not convey any sanction of the means employed. Whenever the Popes interfered or expressed an opinion upon such subjects, it was always on the side of mercy, and in most instances their remonstrances were received with a very bad grace.

With the infliction of punishment, high or heavy, the Church never had anything to do, either directly or indirectly, for that was the prerogative of the secular power. All that ecclesiastics ever did was to say whether such and such doctrines and opinions were or were not contrary to Catholic faith, and at that precise point their mission ended. They could not help giving their decision, for truth is sacred and must be asserted, and they could neither deal nor connive at falsehood. If those who accuse the Catholic Church of complicity in the excesses of the secular arm of the Inquisition in some places would only make themselves acquainted with the stringent rules which for bid ecclesiastics having anything to do with the taking of life, and they are fearfully stringent—non-Catholics, we fear, would be inclined to call them tyrannical—there would be much less talk about the horrors of the *Popish* Inquisition. And so far as the secular princes who decreed and carried out the punishments are concerned, it is manifestly unfair to judge their conduct by the ideas prevailing at the present time. The spirit of all legislation in their days was brutal and oppressive. It is put correctly a hundred years since in catechised and Protestant" England a little girl was hanged on the gallows for the crime of stealing a few yards of ribbon to adorn a doll. It is not much longer since Quakers and "antichaps" were very unceremoniously treated in America. And the torture of the Protestant Inquisition in Ireland—carried on, be it well remembered, by the head of the Protestant Church—are things duly recorded in history.

We have said that the theory and principle of the Inquisition, for which alone the Church is responsible, were all correct. Any system of religion cannot be maintained in face of the different dispositions and intellects of men, unless it has some agency for the suppression of error, and some authority for defining its own tenets. Indeed, the pettiest sect at present in existence has some such "Inquisition," and claims power to condemn heresy or wrong-teaching on the part of its ministry or members. The secular power does not, happily, step in with its punishments, and that one fact constitutes all the difference between now and the middle ages.

THE BRITISH FIELD OF FAME.

England is about entering upon another of those "little wars" which turn out so very unprofitable and expensive, but which she rather relishes, nevertheless, because they afford her the only opportunities she can now get of showing the world that her military prowess is still undiminished. The mighty King of Dahomey is the high potentate who has now to feel the crushing weight of British anger, and fall prostrate before the conquering arms of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. It is not, we believe, the first time that her Majesty contented with her Majesty, and both settled their differences in true royal style upon the field of battle. Her Majesty, of course, appeared in the fight only by proxy, being represented by one of her many gallant generals; but the Majesty always took the risks of war himself, and led his dusky warriors to the conflict. The cause of the latest difficulty, so far as we can see, is not without a reason to State papers, is the melancholy circumstance that some Englishmen, wandering about Dahomey, got the skull broken by the club of his Majesty's retainers. Her Majesty was quite shocked at this untimely taking off of one of her loyal subjects; but she was willing to forget and forgive the unfortunate occurrence in consideration of a certain number of ounces of gold. Indeed, we imagine that, in genuine British commercial spirit, she would only be too happy to supply an indefinite number of English specimens, belonging to the race classes exclusively, for all the clubs in Dahomey at the same rate. The King who, we suppose, had plenty of gold, thought the terms cheap enough, so he agreed to furnish the precious metal according to the stipulated conditions. The first installment he paid promptly and honorably, to the great satisfaction of the British. But we are sorry to say that when paying the second his Majesty so far forgot his royal dignity as to attempt to play a trick worthy of a third class confidence man. He substituted the gold with base metal, and tried to palm it [illegible] by know what gold ought to be, and refused to take the fraudulent stuff.

A demand was made upon the King for a supply of the genuine article, but he declared that the Queen should be contented with what she got, or else go without any. Payment was again requested promptly, under pain of hostilities, and the refusal was a polite invitation to the British commander to come to the capital of Dahomey and pay for powder and ball. The invitation has been accepted, and by the time the troops of England are on the march for the miserable collection of huts which pass for a city in Dahomey. The King's best troops, strange to say, are women, and precisely what glory is to be gained from beating them by the disciplined and muscular troops of Great Britain, it would not be very easy to determine. If Queen Victoria had the spirit of fair-play in her, and we are afraid she has not, she would equip a regiment of those gentle dames who, in the coal districts of her own country, assume the garb and carry the arms of men, strike matches, and go out to command them betimes. The amazons of Dahomey might then have some kind of a chance for victory, but as the case now stands, we cannot conceive any termination more consonant with the principles of justice than a complete defeat of the British forces. Such a result would be a glorious one for the Dahomeyans, and would be hailed with delight by all the civilized world. Will not the Frenchmen and the Prussians awake in their bosoms as they read the details of the brilliant victories gained against the women warriors of Dahomey by the sorried legions of Great Britain?

"D. M.," Virginia City.—The declaration of principles of the O. A. U. which you send us appeared in our columns in a more elaborate form some months ago, copied from a New York paper. It is to be regretted that an organization so intelligent should open the large influence you credit it with in a cosmopolitan and liberal city like Virginia. The surest way of rendering their power nugatory is for all honest, fair-intentioned citizens to combine against them, and whenever one of them runs for office, no matter what ticket he is on, vote against him. They are not near so numerous as some suppose, but they are powerful for evil because of their thorough organization and their unanimity of action.

NEXT SUNDAY being the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the general communion of the St. Joseph Society of St. Francis' parish, together with the investiture of new members, will take place at the nine o'clock Mass, in St. Francis' church, Vallejo street.

The decision of the Supreme Court against the issuing of notarial debts will reduce the roll of this county fully one hundred millions of dollars.

KENNY & SHEAHAN have removed to 691 Market street, Bolden Building.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE POPE.

From time to time we hear of rumors that a "reconciliation" is about being effected between the Sovereign Pontiff and King Victor Emanuel, and that the former intends to "recognize established facts," as Napoleonic phraseology goes, and bless the Italian Kingdom. These rumors are eagerly discussed in the press, and the papers which lay claim to a liberal character invariably express a hope that they may be fulfilled. These clever but not learned exponents of public opinion are kind enough to speak of Pius IX. as a good and sensible old man, who is respected by everybody; but who, unfortunately, has little erotchets and peculiar ideas about his rights which they cannot approve of. The thing they condemn most severely in the Supreme Pontiff, and which they consider is most unreasonable, is his refusal to recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, or acquiesce in the annexation of his own territory. Even Catholics will occasionally be found who seem to think that the Holy Father is a little obstinate on these points, and that the Church would get on much better if he yielded. People who are of as accommodating disposition and rather deficient in principle, no doubt, find it somewhat difficult to understand the firmness of a person who steadily, and despite all entreaty, refuses to acknowledge as right that which he knows to be base and wrong. The case is not mending better acquainted than the Pope is with the iniquitous means by which the unification of Italy was brought about. He is, M. Mon, Rattazzi, Garibaldi, and the perjuries which were used to overthrow the independent principalities. Such things cannot possibly obtain the approval of his pure mind; for he is to set an example of honor and truthfulness to Christendom.

It may be that the changes are all for the better; it may be that Italy will be more prosperous now than she formerly was; we do not say so, and do not think so; but that does not alter the character of the means by which the revolution was accomplished. If the Pope were to recognize the Italian Kingdom, as demanded, it would be tantamount to confessing that he believed the end justified the means. So far as the States of the Church are concerned, the position of his Holiness is even more strongly supported by justice and morality. He does not own them, and cannot surrender them to anybody. As a sacred trust he received them, and he is bound to deliver them to his successor just as he received them. If Victor Emanuel retains them, having most unjustly seized them, that is his affair, and he will frankly acknowledge that the attitude assumed by the Pope with reference to the cession of his dominions is perfectly consistent with honor and dignity. But the question is not one of principles, but of expediency. Will the Pope be policy served in [illegible] by his persistent refusal to acquiesce in the accomplished facts? Will the [illegible] to be practical upon him, we are fairly taken aback at the impudence and audacity of the plagiarist, Mr. "W. B. H." [illegible] Pope, and he cannot be held accountable for it; but he cannot either waive or forfeit the rights of his successors by any voluntary act of his. To ask him to do so is simply to ask him to commit a crime. Any jurist skilled in international law

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of April 8.

ANTRIM.

An action brought by a constable against Sir Hervey Bruce Bruce, was tried last week at Belfast. Lord Caledon had sought him with a party of preachers on a friend's estate adjoining his own, and in a letter to the Inspector-General of Constabulary complained that the constable had, a gun in his hand, and was impertinent to him. He pleaded that this was a privileged communication, and the jury returned a verdict in his favor.

At the assizes of Belfast, last week, Patrick Murphy was tried on a charge of the manslaughter of James Houston, the Marquis of Donegall's game-keeper, at Cavan Hill, Belfast. Houston had caught him poaching and arrested him, and during the struggle of the two men the poacher's gun went off and mortally wounded the gamekeeper.

CLARE.

The sporting fraternity and the public generally in this district, says the Ennis correspondent of the *Freeman*, still regret to learn of the sudden death of Ralph Westropp, Esq. He died in the 44th year of his age, of heart disease, accelerated by a game of hand-ball, played a few hours before, which is supposed to be the immediate cause of death.

CORK.

At the last meeting of the Cork Town Council election was called by Mr. Harris to the mayoral chairmair of the Council for the new post-office in Cork. Ten thousand pounds has been voted for the work, but, owing to the high price paid for the site, only three thousand is available for the building, which, consequently, will be of anything but an ornamental character. The Council resolved to address a remonstrance on the subject to the Postmaster-General, and the Mayor promised to call on Lord Hartington next week.

At the Queenstown petty sessions, last week, some of the Passage fishermen, who have fifth nets, obtained summonses against fishermen Black-rock, whom they charged with having attacked them in the water on Sunday night. The Black Rock men, forming a flotilla of five boats, drove complainants before them into French's Bay, where they seized their boats and carried off nets, anchors and all other gear. The complainants summoned the bailiff to whom they applied in reference to the affair would give them no assistance.

TIPPERARY.

At the quarter sessions of the Newtownbutler a few days ago, before entering on the civil list, Fred. Hall, Esq., Q. C., said addressing J. J. Scanlon, Esq., as Lord Belmore's agent, I gave him great pleasure to assist that during his absence your experience as Chairman of the county Fermanagh has been of great service. I record a single instance of an ejectment against a tenant on the property of the Earl of Belmore. Mr. Scanlon, in reply, expressed his hope that this pleasant state of things would long continue, and added it was gratifying to have obtained the notice from the bench, so long associated with the county, and so much respected therein.

GALWAY.

At the last meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners tenders for the construction of sewerage works in the town were considered, and that of Mr. Swallow, of Dublin, who proposed to do the work for a sum of £5,336, was adopted. A letter was read from Mr. Robert Barker, stating that he was about establishing a company for an overland route from Galway to America.

KILKENNY.

At the Ballinrobe quarter sessions on Saturday the chairman was informed that a tenant farmers signed it, and had it sent by that day's post to Mr. A. M. Sullivan's care.

TIPPERARY.

Up to the 30th of March the diocese of Ferns had contributed £224 3s. 7d. to the funds of the Catholic University.

A few days since Mr. Flint, of Dublin, auctioneer, by instructions received from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, sold by public auction about twenty-two Irish acres of glebe land attached to the rectory at Thurles. The principal competitors were Rev. C. B. Harley, rector, Thurles, and Mr. Dall Hackett, Derrynilla House, New Birmingham. The land was knocked down to the former, subject to the approval of the Church Commissioners, for the high figure of £1,500.

TYRONE.

At the last meeting of the Coolstown Board of Guardians Mr. Loughran moved that a petition from the Sentiff (county Clare) Union regarding the disposal of the Church surplus be signed by the chairman on behalf of the Board. Mr. Rickard seconded the motion. Mr. Wilcocks moved that the petition be not signed. It was an endeavor (he said) to get part of the property of which the Church had been despoiled. Earl Castletown seconded the amendment. Mr. Richard (the Board) would not agree to the amendment of Mr. Wilcocks. A vote was then taken, when the motion of Mr. Loughran was carried by a majority of 15 to 4, the remaining gentlemen not voting. The petition was then signed by the chairman.

ARMAGH.

At a meeting of the friends and supporters of the nunnery and Lancasterian schools, Waterford, held in the vestry of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Wednesday after the sermon on St. Patrick's Day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: "That the grateful thanks of the Catholic inhabitants of Waterford are cordially due, and are hereby given, to the Rev. P. Murphy, the zealous, patriotic and disinterested pastor of St. Anthony's, Liverpool, for his effective appeal delivered this day in aid of the funds for educating 1,400 poor children attending the three convent and Lancasterian schools.

WICKLOW.

At a meeting of the parishioners of Kilbride, at Imbhuspa—Henry M. E. Collins, Esq., in the chair—a Vigilance committee was appointed for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to prevent ritualistic innovations being introduced into the parish churches should such be attempted.

Rev. M. Gaughran has been appointed president of the diocesan Reformatory in the room of Rev. M. F. Skinnors, who retires at the end of a three-year period, and who, it is understood, was offered a renewed appointment to the same office. Some 250 boys are at present inmates of the institution, and in good health, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the climate during the winter and spring. Additional workshops and other improvements are in contemplation at the reformatory.

THE "FENIAN FUNDS."

The long-continued law suit of O'Mahony vs. Belmont, about the Fenian funds seized by the British Government in 1865, in trust to shut up the mails, was up once more, on the 19th April, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt. The funds involved had been made payable to the order of John O'Leary, and his conviction and the confiscation of the money had been put in as the original cause of action against the defendant. November 9, 1875, an amendment to this answer was served, sworn to by Eugene Kelly.

Mr. Belmont. The amended answer alleges that this money was August Belmonts, and was the value of the bills on which it was drawn. The amended complaint, finding that the defendants, Belmont and Locke, were co-partners and were improperly joined, dismissed the suit.

When the case came on last week, counsel for the defendant Belmont asked for a dismissal, the same on the ground that he had done all that was required of him by law, having remitted the funds to meet the draft. Counsel for plaintiff urged that the action was simply for money had and received.

Justice Pratt directed counsel to hand in briefs, and reserved his decision.—*Irish American.*

A "New Departure" Necessary.

Of the Irish immigrants who have come into the United States since 1840 it is safe to say that *sixty per cent.* of each, male and female, are agriculturists in Ireland—farmers or laborers. It has been stated that not over *five per cent.* of this number have become farmers in this country. Most of them have settled down in the cities as day laborers, or in some other menial employment. The present condition of this class, according to the Irish American newspapers, is one of great wretchedness; and if we are to credit the said newspapers, the prisons and poor houses of Northern and Eastern States have, unfortunately, too large a proportion of their inmates recruited from this population. Can nothing be done to influence the industrious and sober portion of them to seek homesteads in the Western States, where they can at all events have enough to eat, and where their children may grow up independent farmers? The "do nothing" policy has existed long enough. It is to be hoped that it will be followed by some active movement to induce those suited for a farmer's life to seek good homesteads. —*N. O. Morning Star.*

THE VALUE OF A CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic Journal* tells some truths in the following remarks upon the subject of Catholic journals. It says: "A Catholic newspaper is an immense help to the priest. In whatever parish it circulates to any extent, there the clergyman's labor will be considerably lightened. It displays the triumphs of the Church, defends her teachings, states into her sorrows, and does forms by degrees the reader's mind in the atmosphere of Catholicism. It must be, indeed, ever subservient to the pulpit, since the commission to preach the Gospel is of divine institution; but it is an ever-effective handmaid of the Gospel. Our Holy Father recognized, in a most effective manner, this truth by blessing the Catholic press and those connected therewith. If Catholics would but only spend the money they pay for nonsense of doubtful (to say the least of them) morality, illustrated weeklies that vilify their faith, then in a short time we would have a Catholic literature that we might be well proud of. No father of a family should look on the Catholic paper as a mere luxury which his family can dispense with at will. We would advise every family to have its Catholic journal. If they prefer them away from home, well and good. If you find they are there beneficial to yourself and family, we say, do it in your own home. And not only should you take a Catholic journal, but you should encourage your neighbor to do likewise."

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Cardinal Ledochowski has received the Presbyterial title of Sancto Maria in Ara Coeli.

—At the last Papal Consistory Rev. F. Warren was appointed for the See of Ferns, Ireland, left vacant by the death of Bishop Furlong.

—There are now in Prussia 5,000 vacant parishes; very near 8,000 priests have been expelled or imprisoned since the beginning of the "Kulturkampf."

—The distinguished Jesuit, Father Franzelin, a master of theology, who was recently raised to the Cardinalate, has taken the title of St. Boniface and Alexius. He will reside in the South American College.

—Very Rev. Thomas Burke, the distinguished Dominican preacher, has been obliged to leave Ireland in the hope of recovering his health beneath the sunny sky of Italy. He is now domiciled at the Convent of St. Clement, Rome.

—The *Westminster Gazette* announces that of the four hundred priests who had been exiled to Siberia, one hundred died on account of the sufferings to which they were exposed. Had these four hundred priests been Chinese bonzes, Jewish rabbins or any other denomination than Catholic, all Europe would be in arms against the Russian tyrant.

—A Dispatch from Rome to the London *Times* April 8t, reports that the *Osservatore Romano* (newspaper) was sequestered for publishing the Pope's pastoral thanking the Bishop of Orleans for his letter to Signor Minghetti, in which a violent attack was made on the Italian law rendering priests liable to military conscription.

—The Ursuline nuns, New York, celebrated Easter Monday by giving the white veil to two postulants and the black veil to two of their novices at their convent in Melrose. The lay sisters who made their vows are Sister Mary Mestilde Josephine and Sister Mary Columba Josephine. Miss Florence O'Keefe received the white veil of the choir and the name of Sister Mary Frances de Chantal Josephine, and Miss Annie Gilly received the white veil and the name of Sister M. Florian Josephine.

—On Easter Monday, 17th April, at St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, Rt. Rev. J. S. Tuigg, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, received the solemn vows of Sister Mary John Evangelist (Miss Mary Wall), honoring her the black veil or the Order. The Bishop was assisted by Very Rev. Stephen Wall, President of St. Michael's Theological Seminary, and several other priests. The Right Rev. Bishop delivered a short address to the candidate. Sister Mary John belongs a very respectable Catholic family, which has already given two talented sons to the priesthood, Very Rev. Stephen Wall, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. John Wall, deceased, and formerly pastor of St. Agnes' church, West Chester, Pa.

—When his Holiness Pope Pius IX. lately received the Prince Apostolic of Australia he learned from him a fact worth making known. A young woman of one of the savage tribes appeared before the missionaries and asked to be baptised. The missionaries hesitated, thinking her not sufficiently instructed in the Catholic faith. She then told them that St. Peter the Apostle had appeared to her during the forest of a venerable old man, and besides making her acquainted with the truths of our holy religion, had also told her many things concerning the near and terrible persecution which would soon overpower every believer of the Catholic Church. The missionaries still hesitating, led the young woman to the Prince Apostolic, who interrogated her on the catechism and found her perfectly instructed. She was baptised her, and since that time the rest of the tribe, all of whom had promised to the savages and been the cause of many conversions.

An Irish Baronet on the Stage,

A London correspondent writes respecting the approaching appearance on the stage of Sir Randall Roberts, a native of Kinsale:

Sir Randall Roberts is announced to appear before us on the 15th of May in a comedy of his own writing called "Under the Veil." The play is to be produced at once the Olympic, and much good both of actor and author is spoken in the coolness. Sir Randall Roberts is one of the few who adopt the provisions in order to secure himself leisure. He is a thorough artist and excels in more branches than one. Sir Randall is the twelfth baronet of his name, and began life as an officer in the 7th Regiment, and served in the Crimea and through the Indian mutiny. No name is ever possessed more decidedly artistic three than Sir Randall Roberts, for he has tried his hand at enthusiasm in almost every branch, and exhibited a purpose at the Royal Academy, where so many are rejected. During the Franco-Prussian war he was the agent correspondent, and took an active part in the German successes. He shared in all the perils of the campaign, had a horse killed under him at Mars la Tour, and was severely wounded at Gravelotte. The latter portion of the war he was again terribly wounded. Sir Randall may be fairly adjudged by the application made by Prince Frederic Charles to Lord Granville to have the honor Sir Randall claimed by his personal staff. The refusal of this request naturally brought about a rupture with the object of securing the place for nothing was done but Sir Randall had left the service when he was promoted to the Prussian generalship he could be obtained, and the enjoyment of all privileges of a Prussian officer with that rank. But not only in the field, but also in the ambulance did the services of the English baronet become the subject of remark. For saving the life under heavy fire the King of Prussia bestowed upon him the Order of the Iron Cross. He higher distinction was one conferred upon a foreigner. Ever since the war Sir Randall has occupied himself in the arts. He has published tales and novels, he has composed plays and dramas, but it remained for him to try his fortune on the stage. This he is about to do, and everyone joins in wishing him a brilliant success on the boards as he has already obtained on the battlefield.

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and its success is not because it has special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a province would be manifestly absurd—but because it operates in accordance fully improving effect upon the general tone of the system and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and excretion. Hence its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, consumption, infirmity of the liver, rheumatism, kidney complaint and nervous affections. It is scarcely proper to be highly serviceable in preventing as well as curing, bilious fevers, and this is one of the many virtues of the Bitters. Disorders and disabilities originating in poverty of the blood, enervation, debility or an impaired condition of the nervous system, are also improved by a performance of the physical functions.

AT our request, Cregin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, free, on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, a sample of Dobbins' celebrated Soap to try. Send, and try.

Catholicity in Scotland.

The establishment of the Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus, on the banks of Loch Ness, in the Highlands of Scotland, has given cause for much odious warning and useless vituperation on the part of the neighboring Presbyterian messes and kirks. Fort Augustus was purchased by the late Lord Lovat in 1867 as the best investment for the sum of £4,000. The Fort had long ceased to be used as a military station, and had fallen into a ruinous state. It was once considered a strong fortification. It had four bastions, was defended by a ditch, a glacis and covered way. Attached to it were barracks capable of holding three or four hundred soldiers. The Duke of Cumberland, after the battle of Culloden, made Fort Augustus his headquarters for some time. The situation of the building is beautiful beyond description—so beautiful that Dr. Johnson, on his visit to the Highlands, mentioned the place as one well adapted for pleasure if not for strength. Being in the line of the Caledonian Canal, it is well known to tourists, who have time to visit the loft and grounds while the steamer is delayed in passing through the locks. The Benedictine monks, for whose benefit Lord Lovat has made over the property as a present to the Church, will take up their abode in this delightful retreat towards the latter end of May, just when the place is in all its glory of verdure and bloom. It is understood that the holy brotherhood will, following in the footsteps of their brethren of Fernham, found a college for study and to the cultivation of letters. Hitherto monastic life has been the aim of their labors. A printing press will be established in the building, and a library is in course of formation by a collection dispensed for the purpose to the various capitals of Europe.

The Benedictine monks were celebrated as being the most high-bred and learned among the religious orders of the middle ages. Sir Walter Scott eulogizes their great literary industry, and observes that their revenues were never spent on self-indulgence and indolence. The Fort Augustus house includes about sixteen acres, a college carrying on the Scottish College of Benedictines, which existed formerly at Ratisbon, and was taken possession of by the Bavarian Government some three years ago, because it was no longer able to fulfill the conditions of its foundation, it attached to the monastery. The rent of the farm at Ardcony is to be especially assigned to the college. The Church is to be commenced as soon as possession of the deed of transfer shall be obtained. The late Lord Lovat vested the rent of the lands of Ruisbrea, in Inverness-shire, for the benefit of Catholic missionaries resident on the Lovat estates. This now yields about £235 per annum. A great number of the Catholics inhabitants of Scotland have already determined on confiding the education of their children to the Benedictine monks of Fort Augustus, and the authorities of the monastery are planned for the reception of two hundred pupils.—*Dublin Evening Telegraph.*

Death of Father Bolgaires.

We announce with deep regret the death of the distinguished Oratorian Father whose name we have given above in our last early on the morning of April 7th, in the oratory at Brompiom, London, where he had spent so many years of his most useful life and devoted himself so many works in advancement of the Catholic Church in England. Father Dalgaires had filled a large and prominent place in the modern history of Catholicism in England. He was an accomplished and eloquent exponent of Catholic theology, and was himself the instrument of receiving numbers of Protestants into the Catholic fold. But more many valuable and elaborate treatises on Catholic subjects, and gained a reputation which will not quickly pass away by his beautiful publication on "Holy Communion." It is an invaluable treasury of theological lore, and discourses on the Blessed Sacrament, and is safe and able protest against the Jansinistic errors for many years prevalent on that solemn and interesting question. Father Dalgaires had a large part in the receiving of converts into the Catholic Church. Even among the Orientalists he was more than remarkable in this particular. If we are not mistaken, he was much interested in the last-reputed reception into the Catholic fold of an illustrious ex-Premier of England, and he was the chief instrument, under Divine Providence, in preparing for admission into the Church the late lamented Duchess, the Marquis of Ripon, who had ruled the philosophy and learned religion of the Freemasons of England. For some months past the health of Father Dalgaires has been a source of much anxiety to his friends, and under the weight of much personal prostration and the anguish of bodily physical suffering he passed peacefully away last Friday morning, and, strengthened with the sacraments of the Church, departed this life to be judged by his Lord.—*Dublin Freeman.*

Denis Dowling Mulcahy.

We understand that Mr. Denis Dowling Mulcahy is about to engage in a lecturing tour throughout this country. In wishing him every success, we express our cheerful feelings of all good Irishmen, with whom the fact of Mr. Mulcahy having suffered for his country's cause is a never way to deal affection that would be the subject of nobility from the proudest land on earth. We much regret, however, to see that in his reply to the Cork Nationalists Mr. Mulcahy says he is about to abandon the line of the way to throw discredit upon Federalism. It is painful to see good and true Irishmen wasting in the condemnation of each other that energy and zeal ability which might be better employed against the common enemy. We feel assured that when Mr. Mulcahy has been some little time in this country, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the various opinions held by Irish Americans on the subject of selection they think it best to pursue, he will see the wisdom of giving men credit for honesty of purpose who are not bigoted enough advanced opinions as himself, but who may have really made greater sacrifices for the national cause than ever he has done. He may, if he makes strict inquiries, find among those in the ranks of the Federalists, the only difference between them and their being that the force of circumstances may have thrown them into prominence, whereas others, perchance so equally gifted and equally patriotic as himself, have toiled on in obscurity, without having the approbation of their fellowmen to encourage them as being patriots or martyrs, but quite satisfied with the consciousness of having done their duty to their country. We trust that the distinguished patriot who is now in our midst will take nothing for granted that this party or that party may tell him, but that he will make inquiries for himself. If he does this we feel quite satisfied that he will move among his countrymen in Ireland and Great Britain, not as a disturber, but as one who comes on the noble mission of helping to gather into one common camp the different sections of Irish national opinion, and moulding them into a power which may prove irresistible when it is judged that the right time has come to direct it against our country's oppressor.—*Liverpool United Irishman.*

ANOTHER HUMBUG EXPLODED.—The assessment set on foot a few months ago by parties interested, and based upon the reported existence of gold in large quantities in the Black Hills of Wyoming, is rapidly subsiding, leaving in its wake the usual disappointment, suffering and disaster which are the legitimate results of such baseless rumors. After diligent and laborious prospecting throughout the region indicated as highly auriferous, extending through several months, not a single instance well authenticated can be given where the mining effort has been successful. Town lot speculators, rum-sellers, gamblers and confidence men may have made a little money while the excitement was at fever heat at the diggings, and a few merchants and businessmen at Cheyenne and Laramie may have driven a brisk business for two or three months; but the half-starved and credulous army of gold-hunters who are now plodding their weary way towards home are unanimous in their expressions of bitterness and disgust over the hoaxers of the grand swindle which has been perpetrated upon them.—*Chronicle.*

REMOVAL.—Keasy & Sherban, merchant tailors, have splendid stock of the finest cloths and newest importations at 631 Market street, Nucleus Building.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, } TUESDAY, May 4, 1876. }

FLOUR.—We quote the following prices for best Extras $4 25@5 25 by bbl. Superfine $4 @ $4 25.

WHEAT.—The market has remained in much the same state as noted in our last, though prices are somewhat lower. The prices in Liverpool are 1d per cental better, but this has had no perceptible effect on the sales of the week have ranged all the way from $1 42½@1 60 @ ctl. A close quoting is nominally at $1 46@1 70, and shilling at $1 32½@1 37½ @ ctl.

BARLEY.—The market is quotable at $1 16 @ 1 17½ for feed; brewing at $1 20@1 30.

OATS.—Quotable at $1@2 37½ @ ctl.

RYE.—Quotable at $1@1 10 @ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT.—Nominal at $2@2 50 @ ctl.

POTATOES.—Quotable at 50@75c per sack for early; 60@90c per sack for common to good.

ONIONS.—Are quoted at 75@90c per sack.

BEANS.—We quote the market at $2 75 @ 3 00 for Pinks; $3 @ 3 25 for Bayos; $3 50@3 75 for Whites.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, 10@12½c; Peaches, 12½@15c; Pears, 10@12½c; Plums, 10@12½c; Apricots, 15@17½c; Nectarines, 15@17½c per pound.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples, $1@1 50 per box; Pears, $1@1 50 per box; Peaches, $1@1 50 per box; Plums, $1@1 50 per box; Grapes, $1@1 50 per box; Strawberries, 15@20c per pound; Raspberries, 15@20c per pound; Blackberries, 15@20c per pound; Cherries, 15@20c per pound; Figs, 10@12½c per pound; Oranges, $3@4 per box; Lemons, $3@4 per box; Bananas, $3@4 per bunch; Pineapples, $3@4 per dozen; Cocoanuts, $6@8 per hundred.

HAY.—Wheaten, $12@16 per ton; Oat, $12@16 per ton; Barley, $12@16 per ton; Alfalfa, $12@16 per ton.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, 25@30c; fresh, 25@30c; Eastern, 20@25c; Pickled Roll, 20@25c; Firkin, 20@25c; Cheese, 12½@15c.

EGGS.—Quotable at 15@20c per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Chickens, $4@5 per dozen; Turkeys, 15@18c per pound; Geese, $1@1 50 each; Ducks, $4@5 per dozen; Pigeons, $1@1 50 per dozen; Rabbits, $1@1 50 per dozen.

HIDES.—We quote: California dry at 11½@12½c; wet do, 9@10c; Oregon dry, 11½@12½c; do wet, 9@10c; Mexican dry, 11½@12½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, 25@30c; fresh, 25@30c; Eastern, 20@25c; Pickled Roll, 20@25c; Firkin, 20@25c; Cheese, 12½@15c.

EGGS.—Quotable at 15@20c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 10@10½c; second, 9@9½c; third, 8@8½c per lb.

VEAL.—At 12@12½c per lb.

MUTTON.—At 8@9c per lb.

LAMB.—At 9@10c per lb.

PORK.—Dressed, 11@12c per lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS.—California, 11½@12c per lb; Eastern, 13@13½c.

BACON.—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 13@13½c.

LARD.—Quotable at 11½@12c in tcs, and 12@12½c in 5 cans.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POWLS.—Hens, 11@12; Roosters, 11@12; Roosters, 8@9 per dozen.

GAME.—$1 75@2 50 per doz.

DUCKS.—$4@5 per dozen.

TURKEYS.—Are quoted at 15@18c per lb.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Grenadine and Jackets, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—Just the article for Spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Grenadine and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $8, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jacks to be found in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very nicely made up and cheap, at

SULLIVAN'S.

MOURNING SUITS AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS. Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at

Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $12—Best value offered in this city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Silk and Worsted Suits, $20—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $8, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome Suit or Cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S

No. 14 Montgomery Street.

mr18

SPRING GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats.

Children's School Hats.

Fine Millinery Goods.

Boys' Hats.

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Linen Suits, - $6 00

Ladies' Linen Dusters, - 4 50

Drap d'Ete Sacks, - 8 00

Children's White Embroidered Pique Dresses, - 2 00

Boys' Braided Linen Blouses, 2 00

Ladies' Linen Collars, four for - 25

Corsets, - 50

Parasols, - 25c to $8 00

Satchels for Picnics, 75

Satchels for Traveling, 1 75

Stair Oilcloth, seven yards for - 1 00

Spool Cotton (black), per dozen, - 25

Ladies' Underwear, cotton and merino.

The "Palmer" 2-button Glove, - 1 25

The "Palmer" Shirt (fine), - 1 50

Ladies' Necktie Jewelry, Lace Veils, Perfumery, etc.

☞ We manufacture Boys' and Men's CLOTHING from the BEST California and Oregon Cloth. Merchants and buyers from the country can purchase cheaper here than at any other place in the city.

PALMER BROTHERS,

726, 728, 730, 732 and 734

Market Street.

mr18

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH

CLOTHING,

Retail at Wholesale Prices,

—OF—

SCHAFER & CO.,

708 and 710 Market Street,

NEW YORK HOUSE—61 and 63 Warren street.

One Price Only.

mr18-1m

SPRING, 1876!

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON AT

THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

A Superb Array of Novelties. Special Designs for Spring now on Exhibition.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public generally that we have commenced our Grand Display of SPRING NOVELTIES. The great facilities within our control have enabled us this season to procure the most Elegant Novelties that could be produced in the Fashionable World.

The recognized preeminence of our establishment at present is an assured guarantee that the immense Catalogue of Novelties now on exhibition will be offered at prices which cannot be equaled by any house in California.

An inspection of our establishment is respectfully solicited. Orders carefully executed. Samples sent on application. Packages delivered free of charge in Oakland and Alameda county.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

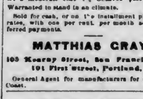
And Broadway, Oakland.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents'

BOOTS AND SHOES.



MEN'S AND BOYS'

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

NO FANCY PRICES. Dry Goods, Etc.

[JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,

725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,700 pairs Ladies' Kid-finish Balmorals.....$1 25 / Boys' Custom-made Boots.....2 50
Full Stamped Balmorals.....1 50 / Children's Calf Shoes.....1 00
Extra Quality Balmorals.....1 75 / Misses'.....1 00
Misses' Kid-top Balmorals.....1 00 / Men's Rubber Boots.....3 00
Misses' Stamped Balmorals.....1 00 / Men's Rubber Boots (long).....4 00
Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality.....1 50 / Ladies' Rubber Sandals and Overshoes from.....$1 00 to $1 50
Ladies' Gaiters.....2 00 / Finest Beaver Suits, from.....$12 00 to $15 00
1,000 pairs Leather Slippers.....50 / A splendid Stroke of Gent's Overcoats.....$7 50 to $10 00
1,000 pairs of woven made Boots.....1 00 / Boys' Clothing a specialty; splendid suits, $3 50 to $5 00

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. mr13

HATS. HATS

For a Stylish Hat, get up of the best materials, call at

McGANN'S

PRACTICAL HATTER,

870 NO. 42 THIRD STREET, 872

And have one made to order, or select one out of an immense variety of styles, including the very latest and fashionable, at reasonable prices.

Spring Styles Just Received.

P. S.—I make a specialty of cutting all in price and style. mr13

NOTICE.

THERE ARE THREE ORGANS FOR SALE at the French Church, 23 Stockton street, one built by the celebrated Mr. Jewett of New York; another by Parks, and the third, formerly of Middleton and Hall, of Worcester, Mass. Any of the above will be sold at a bargain, and will be delivered free. Apply to PRIEST ROBERT, Pastor.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

B. FLOOD,

Fashionable Tailor,

637 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.

☞ Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:

Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order.....$6 to $8
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order.....$25 to $30
Fine French Beaver Pants, to order.....$15 to $20
Fine Spring Overcoats, to order.....$25 to $30

☞ All other garments made at proportionately low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to

Fine Livery Suits.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS

Square, $475 and $550.

Square Grand, $700.

Upright, $550 $600, $800

Grand, $1,080, $1,200.

☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KNAUCH, BAUM & LOW (New York)

SUPERIOR PIANOS,

At a moderate cost—1¼ Octaves—$300 and $350 Square Pianos.

Sold for cash, or on 1st instalment plan at cash prices, and per cent. per month added on deferred payments.

MATTHIAS GRAY,

105 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and 101 First Street, Portland, O.

General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast. mr18

JOHN LEDDY,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

182 FOURTH STREET,

Between Mission and Howard ..... San Francisco.

Selling off for Less than Cost.

Men's Boots.....from $4 50 to $5 50
Men's Boots, best quality.....from $6 to $ 7 50
Boys' and Youths' Boots.....from 3 50 to 4 50
Ladies' Gaiters.....from 3 50 to 4 50
Misses' Gaiters.....from 2 50 to 3 50
Misses' Balmorals.....from 1 50 to 2 25
Children's French Calf.....from 1 75 to 2 50
Children's Plain Leather.....from 1 00 to 1 50

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. mr13

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

In all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of

Black Silks,

Colored Silks,

Striped, and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS

AT JOBBERS' RATES.

☞ Orders from the country promptly executed.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

Central Dry Goods House,

704 and 706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.

And 5 and 7 Geary Street,

CORNER KEARNY.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS

ETC., ETC., OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,

and 110 PINE STREET.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, - - - Publishers.

DAVID LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.

OFFICE—523 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 5, 7 and 9, up-stairs.)

☞ All communications should be addressed to LYONS & BARRY.

TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
Mail subscribers, per year.....$4 00
Six months.....2 00
Mail subscribers to Ireland or either of the British Provinces, per year.....5 00
Do. do. six months.....3 00

☞ Postage is each case prepaid by publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 time.....$1 50 | 1 square, 4 months..$15 00
" 1 month.....6 00 | " 6 months..22 00
" 2 months.....7 00 | " 8 months..11 00
" 3 months.....9 00 | " 1 year.....35 00

☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

THE LIMERICK DEMONSTRATION.

THE PROCESSION ATTACKED---ROUT OF THE NATIONALISTS.

On Easter Monday the people of Limerick gave their representatives, Messrs. Isaac Butt and Richard O'Shaughnessy, a magnificent welcome home from their Parliamentary labors. Of the many popular manifestations to denote the origin of the Home Rule movement in Limerick, in numbers and splendor this far distanced them, while the popular enthusiasm was worked up to the boiling point of excitement, no attempt made to mar its success. For several days it was openly proclaimed that a section of Nationalists had resolved to chase Home Rule from every public platform. In the face of the overwhelming opinion of all classes, and their repudiation by the vast body of Nationalists, this extraordinary determination was persisted in.

Mr. Butt was received at the railway station by his colleague, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Wm. H. O'Sullivan, representative of the county, Mr. Bolster, ex-President of the Limerick Farmers' Club, and several clergymen, corporators and other influential persons of both the city and county. Among those present were Rev. Mr. McMahon, P. P., Parteen; Rev. Mr. Molyneux, Adm. St. Michael's; Father Nolan, C. C., St. Mary's; Father Sheedy, C. C., St. John's; Father McCoy, Adm. St. John's; Father M. O'Sullivan, P. P., Ballyloogford; Father Gilligan, Kilrush; Father Dundon, Father Dwyer, C. C., Kilrush; Father Molyneux, Askeaton; Father Quade, St. John's; Messrs. Mathew O'Flaherty, President of Farmers' Club; Denis Kelly, Alderman; Councillor T. C. Keane O'Mara, Michael Gilligan, John Kelly, Richard Ryan, Councillor John Keasley, Henry O'Shea, James Markey, Dominick Sadlier, M. Collins, Jacob Russell, T. U.; P. J. Kirby, Mondellsby; Michael Kirby, Mondellsby; Joseph Collins, John Sheehy, coroner; H. Sheehy, Mac; John Sheehy, Patrick Sheehy, Fortwilliam; J. Forrest, Stephen Quade, Dublin Kennedy, T. Fit Gerald, O'Mara, Jr.; Michael Harney, J. Hartigan, Wm. Lonergan (solicitor), Tase Roche, Thos. Buckley, Daniel Kenny.

Mr. Butt received a splendid ovation by he appeared in the full flush of his great spirits, accompanied by Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, M. P.; W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P.; Joseph O'Connell, and Alderman Spaight, who was well filled by a open carriage drawn by four grays.

The Limerick trades were there in splendid form. Their banners gleamed, their band beds the member welcome, and the vast crowd testified its pleasure in sent up each a thundering cheer as proved the secure position maintained by Mr. Butt and the stronghold of the people's heart. The rising Home Rule leader and his friends, taking their seats in an open carriage, were met for the O'Connell monument, followed by the cheering multitude, and there was a well filled address delivered. The procession came close to the foot of the monument, at which, by previous arrangement, Mr. Butt was to address the people.

Here the business of the demonstration was to have terminated. An obstacle contemptible in point of strength, but directed by the steering will and the fell spirit of the rescinders, opposed itself to the act of the popular will. It was no secret that the attempt to prevent the meeting was planned. The day before placards had been posted bearing the name of one of the leaders of the

blessing, Bridget," she answered, as she went to ring the bell for school to re-commence. Bridget opened her spelling-book and began looking through it. In a moment she held out to Eugene a little, green bunch of something dry, but neatly pressed and tied with a knot of green ribbon.

"Here," she said simply, "it's a shamrock I picked myself before we left home, an' you said a good word for me yesterday, an' so I brought it to ye, for it's like an Irish boy ye are, sir, an' not a country-born at all, at all!"

He just said "thank you," when the shilldree came hurrying in.

He put the precious shamrock in one of his books, and thought to himself, "how pleased mamma and grandpa will be to see it." School went on then, and he soon became absorbed in his lessons, for he was just as much in earnest about them as he was in his play.

But when the time for dismissal came a most extraordinary scene presented itself to his astonished gaze. A space as he found himself fairly disengaged from the crowd of his schoolmates he saw that a number of them—the same who had maltreated him on the street the day previous—collected on the pavement and cowering together. He had not gone many steps when he became aware they were following him. At first his heart sank within him, for he knew he would be attacked when they had him far enough from the school-house; but as you have already seen, my little readers, he had a brave heart, and so determined to not the man. As he crossed a street, about six squares from where the school-house stood, a most comical looking brigade met his view. Jem was followed by bold-faced and nose-boys, walking down the street which crossed that on which he was so bravely marching up his way, and the one at their head seemed to be giving them some sort of directions. You can imagine the picture they presented; their faces innocent of towel or soap, and their queer clothes, so funny that one would think they invented their costumes purposely. If any rule of fashion did exist in that assemblage, it was lately was that no garment should fit; and second, it certainly was that no garment should be of any known color under the sun. Well, they turned the corner, and Eugene just saw that their leader gave them a wink, and said:

"Fellers, sharp's the word now!"

That, to his utter amusement, they followed him in perfect silence. Now the fear entered his mind that they had been bribed to help the others, and he gave one look back to guess from their face if they were so. Imagine his astonishment. The ragged leader winked at him with a ball fellow-well met air!", and all the others winked too. I think Eugene got "pretty winks" in return for that one look of his, and bewildered beyond measure, he proceeded onwards. He knew he was in the country the street, and, further down, it crossed, getting in front of him. They then "about-ahoot," and it not straight in his path. The foremost held up a handful of mud, and drew back his arm, ready to launch it at Eugene.

"No *yer* don't!" cried a voice behind, and the leader of the "ragged brigade" darted forward, arrested the uplifted arm, and held it in the air with a grip of iron for a moment, then dashed it back, so that the shower of filth descended on Eugene's face and they began to splatter, sneeze and wipe their faces, amid the derisive shouts of the opposite party.

"Order, fellers!; cried their leader, with a sneer.

The "fellers" came forward, and the detachment placed themselves around Eugene, as a sort of body guard, and the others proceeded to wipe off their pelting opponents. Each ragged defender took hold of one of the latter and held him tight, or if his struggles required more handling, two did the work. They disposed them on each side of the regiment, leaving a sort of lane open between the two rows of astonished and furious prisoners. Then the leader, still preserving his majesty, said to Eugene:

"There's *yer* road, sir, an' of any of them rascals like the greasers at yer, by George he'll lose that very eyebrow!"

Eugene went forward, and was suffered to march triumphant and alone between the pri-oners. When he had passed through unmolested, the body-guard followed, to whom the leader said sternly (that he let them beat to the theater). "Attend him to his gate, an' any of these villains to me. They shall have a fair fight," and then dropping the stage manner and language, "girls don't know how they've got the best luck' they ever heard tell of!"

But Eugene, hailing in his brave but tender little heart that evil would come of the fight, generously determined to stop it with Mike Lynch's plan. He turned round just at the head of the line. You should have seen the sneering there, the head-some face glowing, and his noble-looking head upraised, as if it would tower above every wheat in the motley crowd.

"Boys," said he, speaking as a man might, with power in every flash of his eye and tone of his voice, "you shouldn't fight! I never did anything in school or out of it to offend you. Too began this be-cause I called a little Irish girl, and because I am of Irish descent. I don't believe you would promise me that you are doing. Look here! The British that we whipped at Bunker Hill, and who tried so hard to make slaves of the Americans, they're the tyrants over the Irish, and that's the reason they have to leave their country and come here; and now we going to help them and make them welcome, or are we going to be meaner than the British and trample on them?"

A shout rose from prisoners and captors. Ragged and neatly fitted forgot the air to gether, and as this required the agency of hands in the end former were freed.

That was Eugene's first appearance; he has made many since to crowded audiences, as one of the most eloquent stage and public speakers, but he says he has never received any applause half so sweet to him as this.

When the cheering was over he said:

"Right, old fellers! I knew you liked freedom too much to begin in the trampling line. Why, yes, were actually commencing to feel good! Now, let's be friends again."

The band shaking that ensued was rather sooty, but done in good faith all round. Then said the leader of the "ragged regiment" to Eugene:

"You're spunky, by Jove—a feller worth fightin' for. If *yer* ever want any little wrse his' done for ye, don't be sayways bookward callin' on me an' my crowd, for I'm *Bridget Maher's brother!*"

Which explained all mysteries, and, to Eugene's mind, they had been many.

"Good-bye!" cried a voice in the school-boy crowd.

Don't be shocked, careful mother, reading this in your boys; they only adjourned to—a peanut stand—where'ed they made the Italian proprietor happy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Before arithmetic was invented people multiplied on the face of the earth.

THE WIVES OF WEINSBERG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BURGER.

Know you the spot where Weinsberg lies",
Say where from Prath it shines?
For it has cradled many a vine
And gallant wife and maiden
A hide from that there town I, 100,
Will take, if ever I end or woo.

Once Kaiser Conrad was enraged
With this good town and people!
(A cruel, kneely war he waged)
On every side he breached
With trench and loop, and route about
The long-swing forces prow and shout.

And as the now withstood his might,
And none would flinch or sell it,
Had—in his type with anger—this
The white—lo, herald, tell it!
Let hang—whatever the walls I win—
Each mother's son I find within."

The herald went; his horrid news
Unnerved the bold defenders.
Then rose their woeful pitiless
Above their "no surrenders."
Though bread was at a famine price,
Yet dearer still was good device.

"What shall I do? alas! alas!
Had Kelly has wisdom me!"
Each housekin cried,—"Fool that I was,
O, Lord! I marry no-ne!
My thrice! already! Hagles, oh!
What shall I do? Where shall I go?"

Yet when the worst has come, in spite
Of weeping, of woe-begone,
Things of are set again aright
By women's wits and brains.
For parson's wives and women's ways
Had all things—in reserve!

A dame, both young and beauteous, then
Not one day wed, intended
A plan, in which the Kaiser and men
With one accord consented,
Good, proof, for my! but what were you
Yourself know will praise it, now?

Of Weinsberg names the power,
A lovely reputation,
Sought Conrad at the midnight hour,
Imploring his compassion;
And every lady had her boon sought,
Yet this was all the boon they got:

"The ladies all may come away
Uncensured, unmolested,
But all the rest my soldiers may
Destroy and entre as pleased.
The fair ambassadresses incensed
Yes hard consolation, not content.

But what occurred? At morning's dawn
The chief gate was unbarred,
The bridge let down, portcullis drawn,
Then out the ladies marched!
Each with a load upon her back—
It was her husband in a sack.

To fill the hick the courtiers tried,
But—what! more have spoken
Than Conrad? Then he smiled replied,
Well, well, it is a token
No, honor to such noble dame,
I would my wife was of the same."

He gave them pardon and a ball,
In honor of this ladies;
And dance and music made them all
Like shepherds upon May days;
And much was happy I now—not now
The broom-girl than the empress.

Thus show me where's the land, the site,
Of Weinsberg town's a ruin?
It has earned many a true and bright
Fame for its women's doing.
Every fair wife and maiden
From that good town my bride shall be.

[From the Monster (Ireland) News.]

THE IRISH WAR OF 1641.

An Interesting Paper by Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Confederate generals were soon ready to take the field. Their successes were, at first, not at all proportioned to their superiority in point of numbers over their hostile opponents. Ormonde's army, as it was some time before the combined forces of Barry and Castlehaven could check the marauding excursions of Inchiquin [and St. Leger in Munster, in the parts of Ulster alone the consummate military skill of its commander gave the Irish forces a superiority which, as long as they were led by him, they uniformly maintained. Like Epaminondas, he opened for his country's arms a career of victory which lasted as long as he led her troops to battle. With him, as with the Theban general, the light of his country's military glory went out when he ceased to be kindled any more. He was one of the few Irishmen who, to their land, have displayed a high order of military genius. He had learned the art of war in the Netherlands of Picardy and Champagne, and there had won the admiration of friend and foe by his valor and address. Throughout his long campaign in his native land, where he commanded not well disciplined, perfectly disciplined, perfectly equipped legions, but troops of half naked, half-starved mercenaries—where the business of raising, disciplining and maintaining his forces devolved wholly upon himself; where he had to contend with the secret jealousy of his own subordinates, and the more dangerous to a powerful faction in the Government he served or crippled by the poverty and wretchedness of his followers and thwarted at every step by his enemies at the council board, he displayed a lofty courage, a intelligence of purpose and a fertility of resource which, exhibited on any other stage, would have won for him a high place among the foremost soldiers of history. His character has little in common with the typical Irishman, with whom he was all but familiar. Cool without apathy, cautious without being dilatory, patient without being despondent, affable but not familiar, personally brave but never rash, a dexterous politician and a consummate soldier, such was Owen Mac Art O'Neill, Confederate General of the Province of Ulster—in my judgment the greatest Irishman who has played a part in the history of Ireland.

On assuming the command of the discontented multitude that called itself the Ulster Army O'Neill found himself at the face of the most formidable enemy then in the field against the Confederates. Monro, Leslie and Major-General Munro had been detached from the Scotch army, with a force of 11,000 men, previously to defeat the Scotch plantations in Ulster against the rebel Irish, in reality to safeguard the interests of the Presbyterian settlers and to shed Irish blood. Against such adversaries some great strength's said alone could close enable O'Neill to hold his ground. He was equal to the requirements of his situation. For years he avoided a pitched battle. All the while he was successfully harassing the Scotch with the sword to the end of musket and pike, accustoming them, in unimportant skirmishes

TO MEET THE DREADFUL CUIRASSIERS AND FIRE-ARMS

Of the Parliament, and inspiring them with confidence in him and in themselves by uniform success in these engagements. Lorca, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Covenant, had warned Munro, when leaving him in command of the Scotch force in Ireland, that he would be detected by O'Neill if that general succeeded in getting an army together. The event justified the warning. In the fourth year of the war the Ulster General, at the head of all his forces, offered battle to the Scotch beside the little village of Benburb, on the boarders of Tyrone. It was accepted, and on the evening of the 5th of June, 1646, the flower of the Scotch army lay dead beside the Blackwater, their colors, artillery, ammunition and provisions were in the hands of their victorious opponents, and their lieutenant-colonels and brave-headed, was flying from the pursuit of the troops of Irish horse, to seek shelter behind the walls of Lisburn. With the incidents of that day the history of the Scotch occupation in Ulster concludes.

In the other provinces the military operations of the Confederates were neither directed with such skill nor attended with such success. The Leinster and Munster commandants were again defeated by Ormonde and Inchiquin with much less numerous forces, and more than once the rapid advance of the Northern General union saved them from the fatal consequences of their incapacity. In spite of these reverses, they were at length able to possess themselves of most of the strongholds of the South and East, and to shut up Ormonde in Dublin and Inchiquin in Cork. The cause of the overthrow of the Confederation lay not in its mischances on the field of battle; they were intrinsic to the organization itself, they grew up spontaneously and inevitably within it, and would have brought it to a disastrous and inglorious end without aid from the external agencies that tended to the same result.

Neither the first English settlers in Ireland nor their descendants ever became Irish in sympathy. They came as colonists of an alien power, and such they continued to be. It is true that in some cases they adopted the dress and language of the population about them, and when self-interest required it, they could profess a high zeal for their allegiance to the English Crown. But even with these occasional points of resemblance to their neighbors, they always came identified with them in national feeling or shared their sentiments and aspirations. During the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century the English settlers, after the example of their Celtic neighbors, clung firmly to the ancient faith, but this community of religious belief did not beget any bond of political fellowship. Catholic or Protestant, the Anglo-Irishmen regarded the country from which his ancestors had emigrated as the colonists of Cremona or Placentia regarded Rome. For him it was the home of a higher civilization, the source of a ruling power—the center whither he was to look for redress or protection when his needed either. In the strife of parties which followed the Reformation he was occasionally to be found arrayed against the Government, but his excessive loyalty was the more remarkable that it was often more than once pro-jected to his sovereign's face; and his profession were distrusted by his Celtic co-religionists, who believed they, to be at peace with the throne, he was ready and scrupie to infringe upon the rights of the Church.

It did not require much foresight to predict that no alliance between these men and the "Old Irish" would be lasting. The gentlemen of the Pale had been driven by

A PERSECUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

They venerated, into a league with men whom they despised and feared. They were rebels by compulsion, and were ready to subscribe at once any bond which would reconcile them with the power that had goaded them into rebellion against itself. They were Catholics, and to the Catholic they had sworn to obtain the freedom of the Irish Church; but their notion of religious liberty was that of a contradiction—that of the universal establishment of their own creed. The material prosperity of the country, so far as it was not commensurate with their own, they cared little for its civil independence, not at all. Their Irish allies, on the other hand, uncompromising in their demands for religious liberty, were not indisposed to increase their power by the social independence at the expense of the Crown—and were avowedly in favor of a distribution of the confiscated territories which would permit them to live like chieftains. Beings in their own country. An occasion soon arose which brought out in strong contrast the diverging tendencies of the two parties. The ravers of royal cause in England induced King Charles to seek a reconciliation with his Catholic subjects in Ireland, and he sent orders to the Marquis of Ormonde to conclude a truce with the insurgent Irish, and they retired to Galway to prepare for a fresh campaign. O'Neill fell back upon the interior of the province.

A little later the Marquis of Ormonde landed in the south and succeeded in triumph to Kilkenny, installed in the chair of the President of the Supreme Council, the Legislature of the Confederation of Irish Ireland assembled. A few months later

OLIVER CROMWELL

At the head of a large, well-appointed and powerful army, was sweeping away the remnants of the Confederation, as well as the royalist government which had supported it. Into the further history of those times I have neither room nor desire to enter in these events it is, in most cases, not worth while to inquire. One word as to the part played by Owen Roe O'Neill in the stormed Drogheda, and, having put his insurrection down, he marched that when advancing southwards he preaching death and ruin around him, the terrified royalist and Confederate chiefs hastened to submit whose skill had never been at fault, and who lay inactive with the remnants of his gallant army by the waters of Lough Erne, had outraged him by every form of contumely and insult. Owing to the course of events, he was the one man in Ireland fitted for the task, conquering prejudices and passions which seemed to attempt it. But it was not to be; his career was run. His death, unknown, caused, traitors say, by poison administered by a band of a gentleman of the Pale, was upon him when he was on the verge of a victory. He died as he sat, army, borne in a litter, he began his last campaign, and pain compelled him to halt at a small village on the road. He felt the leaves of death in his blood; he bade adieu to his companions, and was borne to the neighboring castle of Clough-puner, and died before the news of his country's hopeless ruin could sadden his soul. What the cause for which he had lived, fought

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR ONE WEEK BEGINS MAY 14.
May.
14—Sunday—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
15—Monday—St. Isidore, Husb'd. Martyr. (April 15.
16—Tuesday—St. Ubaldus, Bishop.
17—Wednesday—St. Pascal Baylon, Confessor.
18—Thursday—St. Venantius, Martyr.
19—Friday—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.
20—Saturday—Vigil of Pente. Confessor.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN,
AND
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY ..... MAY 13, 1876.

[illegible] will please specially look at the label on the margin in respect of [illegible] to [illegible]

THE DISTURBANCE AT LIMERICK.

We have now received full accounts of the disturbance which took place in Limerick during the great Home Rule demonstration held on Easter Monday, and for the first time feel justified in making editorial reference to it. Exactly as we imagined, the version sent here by telegraph was exaggerated—as the report of everything widely published in the smallest degree to discredit Ireland always has been so long as we can recollect. Our readers will at once call to mind the description forwarded to this country of the "rioting" which was alleged to have taken place at the laying of the foundation stone of the O'Connell Monument in Dublin, and one to which a reference to the newspapers will recall the long fierce articles about Irish lawlessness and intolerance, and about the necessity of a strong government to prevent different sections of the population from flying at each other's throats. These few individuals grew curiously very intolerant, and clamored for a spirit of despotism, but they escaped every punishment upon themselves and were subjected to no repression whatever. They were clearly and unmistakably in the wrong from beginning to end and so deprived themselves of all claim to public sympathy. If they had succeeded in getting to the place quickly, they could only have created a disturbance, and their protest they could only make in a way which would give them the appearance of being numerous as they were not. They failed to do so, and the Rulers should be grateful for it. But to insult their Queen and Royal Family is a thing which the Rulers should not do, because it did not require any carrying arms to make the insult to an inoffensive people more galling, and especially to show that the men who tried to create one were more hated than good. They are inclined that the same result followed the very murders of thousands of soldiers and their sheer starving of the chiefs of foreign misgovernment. These men may oppose the programme of O'Donovan Rossa; but in common honesty they cannot help acknowledging the excellence of his qualities, and admiring the pluck and fidelity with which, through good report and ill, he has clung to his opinions.

Superintendent Keating of the Almeboon is being investigated again. It has transpired in the evidence that he has been in the habit of constituting city officials with enabling pigs, and making presents of new potatoes to others. County Clerk Reynolds is having a fancy Jersey saw provided with leather notches to her quality at the city's expense, and the Supervisors dont see but his next fitting boots ought to be the official cobbler.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors have accepted the invitation to be present at the yearly excursion of the Knights of the Red Branch on Sunday at Belmont.

MAY FESTIVAL AT THE SACRED HEART PRESENTATION CONVENT.

The May Festival at the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent was celebrated with the usual pleasing and impressive effect. The addition to the extensive schools building just been completed, afforded new facilities for the promotional exercises. These schools are so constructed as to connect the building and grounds and form a[illegible] promenade for such exhibitions as well as supplying ample accommodation for loungeing, etc. After the procession the pupils entered their respective schools for the opening of their several courses and other refreshments, as noted on the subjoined programme. There was a numerous and respectable assembly of spectators, who seemed highly gratified with their youthful proteges' general appearance and address. One of the most striking features in the programme was the[illegible] of distinction bestowed by the Queens on each of the children in each school as had during the year[illegible] themselves by good conduct and general improvement. The following were the programme of exercises:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Queen, Miss Minnie Cooper; Maid of Honor, Miss Mary Ellen Cooper; Miss Mary Cooper, Miss Mary Ellen Cooper, Miss Mary Cooper, Miss Mary Ellen Cooper, Miss Mary Cooper, Miss Mary Ellen Cooper,

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of April 15.

ANTRIM.

At the Belfast Police Court last week there were several prosecutions brought by Mr. John Rea against James Griffin, for fraudulently tampering with certain poor-law voting papers, so as to make them in favor of Mr. John Carruth, a candidate for St. Ann's Ward, Belfast. The offence was proved in the case of a man named James Bagley, whose name had been written on the paper by the defendant in Bagley's absence. Their Worships imposed a fine of £10, or in default five months' imprisonment.

There was a meeting of the magistrates in the Town Hall, Belfast, on Friday, under the Presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in view of the proposed demonstration in honor of the Cooke statue by the Orangemen of Belfast. There was a large number of the magistrates present. What resolution (if any) was come to has not been communicated to the outer world.

ARMAGH.

A musical entertainment was given in Lurgan, under Orange auspices, on Tuesday evening week. Major Stewart Blacker, who presided, referred to votes given by the Ulster members, on the motion of Sir T. Chambers, in the House, on the subject of monastic and conventual institutions, and the names of the members who voted for the motion were cheered. Major Blacker asked where was his friend of Ballybilling on last occasion, and suggested that the cheer to be given for him should be reserved until he had offered some explanation of his absence.

CARLOW.

There was not a single Prisoner for trial at the quarter sessions of the county of Carlow

On Wednesday week the committee of management of the Templemore-Thurles dispensary district held a meeting for the purpose of appointing a medical officer. The meeting was largely attended, and resulted in the election of Dr. Charles Allen.

CLARE.

The Clare Advertiser of Saturday records a generous act of Rev. Father O'Shaughnessy, late P. P. of Milltown-Malbay. The Local Total Abstinence Society was a few pounds in debt, and "Father Ned," as he is affectionately called, contributed £20 out of his slender resources to wipe out the liabilities.

CORK.

Mr. Baggot, the Cork publican in whose house some men were found in a state of insensibility from drink a few days ago, has been fined £10 by the magistrates at the police office for having supplied them with drink.

A public meeting was held in Middleton last week for the purpose of establishing a monthly fair in that town. Six fairs are already held in the town in the year, and a resolution was passed in favor of establishing six more, to take place on the second Monday in January, March, April, June, August and December.

The Cork butter season of '75-6 closed on Saturday. The receipts during the year were 441,193, which is the largest on record for the previous year of 363,320. The prices this year were lower than last, but a good average price was the throughput maintained.

At the Cork borough sessions a few days since a case was brought by Mr. Jas. Varian, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, against the sub-sheriff of the city, to recover £60 for the maintenance of two prisoners during the summer assizes of 1875. The prisoners in question were those suspended for the trial of Mary McMahon for murder, and Maloney and O'Sullivan for the Foot-office loss robbery. The sub-sheriff disclaimed personal liability, and maintained that the cost should be charged to the Crown. The case was tried by a jury and they awarded the plaintiff £20.

DOWN.

The Belfast News Letter announces the death of Mr. Richard Stitt Joyce, "one of the eight that first won the Ribbon Shield for Ireland, making on that occasion the highest score ever made at Wimbledon and winning their valuable prizes."

A successful tenant-right meeting was held on Wednesday night week in Banbridge. Mr. Crawford, M. P., and Mr. Andrews, Q. C., were present. Resolutions approving confidence in Messrs. Crawford and Andrews, and condemning Mr. Mulholland's Land Bill, were passed unanimously. A meeting was also held at Rangor last week with similar results.

DUBLIN.

The Rev. George Harold, late C. C. of Palmer and Rollyrock, has been appointed promoter of the opposition to the above Bill, which, nevertheless, has twice brought down upon him the censure of some of his Protestant and non-resident brethren. Like other men of his cloth, he is managing to keep his hand in. Mr. Jerry O'Leary, who is by now in Dublin, failed to exhibit sufficient nerve in proceeding, even against Shepherd, who could bring a bench to pass judgment on any point of law he chose to raise. He simply says that the "Land Bill Fund" will be used to handsomely buy out the revolutionists are ready but to settle their great blow. Very many Irishmen think an honorable settlement is longer has not the least possible hope for the purpose by the late Mr. W. O. Murray, and the site, which adjoins the town, was given by the proprietor, Captain Blake Forster.

At a public meeting held a few days since in Ballinasloe to arrange for the presentation of an address to Major Cosgrove, on his retirement from the position of land agent of the estates of the Earl of Clonmorris, which he has held for thirty years, the chairman of the meeting stated that during that period no threatening letter had been sent to the landlord or the agent, and no attempt made to assassinate either of them.

KERRY.

At a meeting of the Tralee branch of the Catholic Union last week it was resolved to open a subscription list in aid of the persecuted clergy of Germany.

Mr. Crosbie, Coleman has been re-elected Chairman of the Killarney Board of Guardians. He has held the office without interruption for a period of twenty-nine years.

The report of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum for the year 1875 has just been published. The accommodation at present is for 260 patients, but additional buildings are being erected for 100 more. The number at the asylum at the end of the year was 378.

KILKENNY.

An outrage of a particularly mischievous character, says the *Freeman*, was discovered to have been committed in Kilkenny. Some miscreant or miscreants had refused to pay; but they had to consent, having no place to go to.

MEATH.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Daniel Neill, a steward at Clonstreeny, county Meath, went out as he usually did to shoot rabbits, and was found by Mr. Wade in about an hour afterwards lying on the ground in an insensible condition, with all the evidences of having received in his neck and head the contents of the weapon which he carried. Mr. Wade, with his usual kindness, dispatched messengers with all promptitude for the priest and doctor; but before either had time to arrive the poor sufferer breathed his last. As no person was present when the sad accident took place, the prevailing opinion is that the trigger of the gun caught in one of the branches of a tree which the deceased was in the act of climbing for the purpose of shooting the rabbits therefrom. The funeral, which took place on Thursday week, was one of the largest witnessed in the neighborhood for many years.

ROSCOMMON.

At the Castlerea quarter sessions there was only one criminal case for trial.

SLIGO.

At the Sligo quarter sessions last week the Chairman briefly addressed the Grand Jury, and said he was happy to meet them in the new, commodious building, which was a credit to the county, owing chiefly to the enterprise of the town and county. He believed there was not a finer jail in Ireland, and the building is large and commodious. The conduct of the people generally was highly creditable, both as to religious and moral point of view. There were only three cases to go before them, and he might say there would be nothing were it not unfortunately from the cause of which he generally complained—Intoxication.

TIPPERARY.

The Lord Lieutenant has revoked the license to carry arms granted to Philip Mahony, of Ballyvonare, county Cork, parish of Nenagh, barony of Lower Ormond and county of Tipperary, N. R.

WATERFORD.

At the Waterford quarter sessions last week, George Waters, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the county, addressed the Grand Jury, and congratulated them on the fact that their duties would be very light. There were only two cases to go before them—one was for an assault, not of an aggravated nature, and the other was for larceny.

At the meeting of the Dungarvan Guardians held on Tuesday week, Dr. Cleary, P.P., chairman of the Board, appeared before the Board and explained his views on the question of removing the Christian Brother's books, and connecting the schools of the workhouse with the National Board of Education. He said several gentlemen spoke for nearly an hour, treating the subject ably and efficiently. Mr. John Quinlan proposed, Mr. H. Fitzgerald seconded, and it was unanimously carried: "That the books of the Christian Brothers be retained in the schools, and that Dr. Cleary be appointed inspector." It was then moved by Mr. A. Anthony, seconded by Mr. M. Flynn, and also unanimously passed: "That a vote of thanks be passed the *ex-officio* Guardians for the friendly spirit they manifested in adopting the views put forward by Dr. Cleary." This harmony is again restored at the Guardians' meetings, and the friendliness and cordial feeling which always prevailed at the Board established on a more firm basis than ever.

WEXFORD.

The death of the Very Rev. John Canon Sinnott, P.P., took place at the parochial house, Ballyfarnon, on Saturday, in the sixty-second year of his age, and the twenty-fifth of his sacred ministry. The *Roscommon People*, it is lamented not only by his parishioners, by whom he was loved and revered, but by the clergy of the diocese, by whom he was regarded as a man of great intellectual powers, and by the talismen of a conservative character, and zeal in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to his sacred office.

WICKLOW.

At the Wicklow quarter sessions the Chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the peaceful state of the county, there being only two cases of very trivial importance to be disposed of.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

A Brief Sketch of his Remarkable Career.

O'Donovan Rossa will arrive in San Francisco next Thursday or Friday evening, and will be received by a delegation of prominent citizens, and on Sunday he will be the guest of the Knights of the Red Branch, and will accompany them to Belmont to take part in the great Irish National demonstration. He has escaped from the prison in the Pentonville mansions since its inception, and in the Phœnix organization (so-called) previous to that.

He is a gentleman of good education and of superior natural talents. Of all the imprisoned Fenian leaders there was the most popular as O'Donovan Rossa. His frank and genial manners gained him a large good will of all with whom he came in contact, and his thorough devotedness and independence of character, his great courage, his quick perception of his organized associates; while his intrinsic good qualities as a man and a friend had so endeared him to his neighbors in his native district, that few men in the South of Ireland had a larger personal following than he. He is somewhat above the middle height, very cordial and affable, with an open and rather handsome countenance. His first experience of an English prison was when he was arrested with several others for the Phœnix conspiracy, and confined with his companions after several months of incarceration, the jury before which he was tried not having agreed to a verdict.

No sooner was he restored to liberty than he resumed his revolutionary labors, and was the managing of the Fenian movement in the South of Ireland up to his removal to Dublin in 1865, when he became manager of the *Irish People* newspaper in that city. But his labors were not confined to his connection with that journal. He made frequent tours to England and Scotland, and more than once to the United States, in the service of the organization. He was arrested in September, 1865, with the other conductors of the *Irish People*. When tried, soon after, he defended himself with consummate tact.

On being convicted of treason and felony, he was sentenced to penal servitude for life. While in prison he displayed the same indomitable pluck which always characterized him. Of course he was subjected to the many penalties, such as dark cells, bread and water, etc. On one occasion, for a trivial breach of prison rules, he was subjected to the indignity of having his hands tied behind his back for twenty-one days, in solitary confinement, which position compelled him to eat his food, such as it was, in quadruped fashion. But evidently this brutal treatment did not have the effect of subduing him, for he is now servilely engaged in organizing and arousing his countrymen in the United States to aid in the same cause for which he has suffered so much. His will address the people at Belmont Park next Sunday on the subject of Irish revolution, and also deliver a course of lectures previous to his departure from this coast. His sufferings for and devotion to the cause of Irish independence have made him popular with his countrymen.

O'Donovan Rossa is now about forty-five years of age, and the proprietor of a hotel in New York. His stay in San Francisco will be brief.—*Call.*

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The Commercial Course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical knowledge in a very short time possible. While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own linguists receive special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$200 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Library.....2 00
Lay Students.....50 00
Use of Bath, Lanyards, Name and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
1911 BRO. H. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably payable in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum.....$200 00
Payable one-half at commencement, per month, $1 00
Tuition on piano, per month.....2 00
No extra charge for Piano Boxing, Fancy Needle-Work, etc.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY.
1270

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and enjoys the privileges of an Academic Institution, opened the Twenty-fifth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871. The course of studies embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....42 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physician's fee (unless he be preferred by parents), per the bill in case of sickness (per quarter).....2 50
Piano, per quarter.....10 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....12 50

Terms per month (in advance).

Select Day Scholars, including Washing and Instruction Classes.....$ 6 00
Preparatory and Primary.....4 00
Drawing and Painting.....4 00
Classes.....10 00

Extra charge for French, piano and ornamental branches.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
1812

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with its privileges, by the Legislature of California. Under the direction of the Catholic clergy, and including all the advantages of a healthful location, extensive buildings, a commodious play-ground, a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for physical culture.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and Cabinets of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practical schools of Telegraphy, Phonography and Surveying. The Commercial course even is taught in a thoroughly liberal manner.

The Academy for young children is under the direction of five months each, commences in August and closes with the annual examinations.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance.)

Matriculation Fee (paid but once).....$10 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Medicine, per month.....30 00
Use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....2 50
For each Academic Degree.....5 00

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. aug7-tf

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The place is unsurpassed for the purity of its atmosphere and the quietude of its surroundings. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, in the case of Catholics, they are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of their Church.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

Board and Tuition.....$150 00
Washing.....12 00
Physician's fee and Medicine, if required.....5 00
Use of Piano.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....2 00

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. aug7-tf

Hurry Up those Butter Cakes!

WHO HAS NOT THIRD THEM? THOSE NEW YORK

Butter Cakes and Coffee

FOR TEN CENTS,

At Burns' Coffee and Oyster Saloon,

317 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Under California Market.

☞ Open at all hours of the Day and Night.

JOHN H. BURNS.....PROPRIETOR.
ap1

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 26th of April, 1855, empowered to confer academical degrees and literary honors as are granted by any College or University.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education to such students as may attend its classes.

The College is intended for day scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH:
(Payable in advance).

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$ 3 00
" in Grammar Department.....4 00
" in Higher Department.....5 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month.....$1 00
For the use of instruments, etc., second year, per month.....2 00
For each Academic Degree.....5 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding an extensive view from the front of the building, recently erected, is supplied with all the modern improvements, and every attention is spared to provide for the comfort of the boarders.

The course of instruction comprises the branches of a useful and refined education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (French included).....$180 00
Washing.....20 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the Institution).....10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, each.....20 00

For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
1270

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated a Dolores street, opposite the Mission Church.

Besides being located in one of the most healthy and delightful parts of the city, it is in close proximity to the Mission Cars, thus affording to the pupils the utmost advantage of the young ladies residing in the city, whose parents may prefer giving them all the means for beautiful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every branch of an elementary and solid as well as the most Academic education.

The next session will open on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871. The course of studies embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....42 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physician's fee (unless he be preferred by parents), per the bill in case of sickness (per quarter).....2 50
Piano, per quarter.....10 00
Vocation spent at the Academy.....12 50

Terms per month (in advance).

Select Day Scholars, including Washing and Instruction Classes.....$ 6 00
Preparatory and Primary.....4 00
Drawing and Painting.....4 00
Classes.....10 00

Extra charge for French, piano and ornamental branches.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
1812

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CONCORAN.....PROPRIETOR

MR. CONCORAN, having purchased the above-named Hotel, assures its many friends and the public generally that no effort on his part will be spared to render the House one of the best conducted in the State. The Tables will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and the Rooms are healthy and pleasing to the eye.

In connection with the Hotel is a fine stable of horses and carriages, which can be had at any hour of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. ap1-1m

J. CHOPARD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 206 Santa Clara street, San José. 6m6

MENEELY'S BELLS.

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER BELLS. Improved Patent Rotating Mounting. For prices and catalogues apply to

MENEELY & COMPANY,
West Troy, New York.

GRAND RECPENING.

PETER JOB,

THE PIONEER CATERER,

HAS, FRONIK-LIKE, RISEN FROM HIS ashes, and opened a CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON at

NO. 857 MARKET STREET,

(Opposite Baldwin's New Academy of Music),

Where he will be pleased to meet again all his old acquaintances and customers, assuring them that they can be furnished with meals at all hours (the same as carried at any other establishment of the kind in the city. He has a large number of Rooms furnished rooms for families and gentlemen wishing private accommodation.

P. S.—PETER JOB'S reputation as a caterer has been well established to take it by stating a resolution of twenty-five years. Give him a call. ap1

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

THE BLIND MAN'S BRIDE.

When first, beloved in vanished hours
The blind man sought my heart to gain,
The world was bright as flowers;
Now fresh and fair those flowers appear,
The bright'ning light made these to blow,
But dimmed were all to me.

As laugh, as years rolled swiftly on,
They talked to me of Time's decay,
Of notes from the soft closing eye,
Of locks frosted by age;
Of all these lessons I heeded not;
The world was changing for me.

And still, beloved, still His grows cold,
Well wander 'neath the genial sky,
And ne'er know that we are old.
By counting happy hours gone by,
They check their speed, and we
Say brown locks are beautiful as gray,
But oh the voice which first I love,
Still keeps the same sweet tone to me.

Mrs. Mrs. Norton.

THE GREAT AMERICAN WEAKNESS.

Deacon Grimes called the other day upon Mrs. Butterwick to ask for a subscription to the Missionary Society. The following conversation took place:

"Your husband is a Presbyterian, I believe, Mrs. Butterwick?" said the deacon.

"No," replied Mrs. B., "he belongs to no church. He is a man of sense, and has no crotchets. That's what I say to him, that while he is living so much he'd better give something decent, that'll do him some good. But he says he has no time. He spends most of every day among his various kinds. He's the smallest man for such things you ever saw, and all the time Wednesday to his Red Men night, Thursday to his Temperance Club, Friday to his bowling, along with the Odd Fellows, and all day Sunday he is visiting sick and widows and orphans of dead members. If there were sixty days in a week, I believe he would have lodge to attend every night.

"My trimmes, that man would spend more money on his regalia than he would afterwards. And he's awful mysterious about them. You never can tell by looking at him what the current of the Chicago wave reversed, and it now discharges its waters, as well as when it broke Michigan, into the Illinois, and through that, via the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of into the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

As a relic of olden bigotry in Maryland the following from the *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, of July 31st, 1745, will be read with interest now that intolerance is again cropping up here and there throughout the land: "Last Thursday the following persons were executed at Gallows Hill, Thomas Higby and James Carter. They suffered as they had lived, ignorant obstinate Roman Catholics, and at their desire were buried into their coffins with their clothes and crosses and other religious trumpery in them. Their behavior was reported by his Excellency. These men were all English subjects taken on board a French privateer, going to Scotland in that service."

Josh Billings says: "The inwerly is larger bird than the goose or turkey—it has two wings, and they are made to fly with, and it wears its wings on the side of its body."

50 VISITING CARDS, WITH YOUR NAME neatly printed, sent by mail for 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Nine samples and Agent's Outfit, 25 cents. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

TO AUENTS. For the best Home, Local or Traveling business ever offered, address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ADVERTISING IN

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WEEKLIES,

HALF PRICE.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

On the List Plan.

For information, address

G. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, m13-6 NEW YORK.

YES, IT IS TRUE, that Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation now positively known to science that will force a new growth of hair upon bald heads, and restore it without injury to the scalp, in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. Sent by express, prepaid, for $1 per bottle. Address R. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 50 Fine Bristol Cards, with Case, for 25 cents. Each card contains a name which is not visible until you write with it. Sample Book of Cards and Agent's Outfit, 10 cents. Big inducements to agents. NORTHEY PRINTING CO., Northey, Conn.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, with the population of each place according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also a catalogue of the newspapers with the counties and towns in which they are, giving greatest value in proportion to price asked. Every one intending to advertise should send for this pamphlet. It will contain information not to be found elsewhere. Mailed free to any address on receipt of twenty cents. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 41 Park Row, New York.

GIANT CEMENT!

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND UNIVERsally-needed article for mending Pitchers, Crockery, Glassware, Marble, Meerschaum, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Leather, Paper, Canvas, Rubber, Horn, Shells, Hides, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Goods, Toys, Furniture, Pictures, Frames, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Canes, Crockery, Glass, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Tools, Machinery, Belts, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Wagons, Sporting Goods, Billiard Tables, Pool Tables, Bagatelle Tables, Bowling Alleys, Base Balls, Foot Balls, Croquet Sets, Musical Instruments, Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hose, Steam Packing, Gas Fixtures, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Matting, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Mantels, Grates, Tiles, Fenders, Fire Irons, Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Notions, Stationery, Blank Books, Printing, Engraving, Lithographing, Embossing, Bookbinding, Paper Ruling, Envelopes, Paper Boxes, Tags, Labels, Cards, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Crayons, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Dies, Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Machinery, Tools, Implements, Hardware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Tinware, Ironware, Steelware, Brassware, Copperware, Woodware, Willowware, Rattanware, Cordage, Twine, Rope, Chains, Anchors, Canvas, Tents, Awnings, Flags, Pennants, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Goods, Shooting Apparatus, Ammunition, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glues, Pastes, Mucilages, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Rubber Bands, Medicines, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Cigar Holders, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Matches, Tapers, Lamps, Lanterns, Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Globes, Reflectors, Oil Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, Coal Oil Stoves, Gas Stoves, Coal Stoves, Wood Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Registers, Ventilators, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Filters, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, Clothes Dryers, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Clothes Baskets, Clothes Horses, Clothes Racks, Clothes Reels, Clothes Frames, Clothes Bars, Clothes Poles, Clothes Trees, Clothes Wringers, Clothes

The O.A.H's to the Mo[illegible]
Possibly arrival Simerick Disturbances Sunday Ev[illegible]
Observe

THE UNKNOWN BISTER OF CHARITY.

Unknown to fashion's idol throne,
Unknown to all the world's bright zone,
And pleasure's joyous circle;
Unknown where flesh hath bestowe
Her evanescent crown,
Wife for a fleeting honest glowe
The light of earth's renowne!
Unknown in life, unknown in death,
Thus would she live and die,
She needed not the trumpet breath
To waft her deeds on high,
But where the lowly noonday trod
Or the dark night was spread,
Unseen, unheard, his mighty rod,
The watchful Unseen led—
Where fiercely burned the fever flame,
And rang the dying groan,
Still will the friend's holy name
And gentle face were known!
And while her life's latest murmur breathed
On her its blessing fe[illegible]
Her fadeless crown[illegible] was wreathed
The angels of mercy joined
In the immortal lay
Of the English-Index Lord!
For Him her holy work was done—
For Him it claimed reward,
Yet though no fleeting honors wave
Where mercy's martyr sleeps!
What longing adorn her nameless grave
No earthly mourner weeps!
Who sacred her soul on angel wing
Beyond the gates of pearl
Where the Redeemer of the King
Of us her[illegible]
And where Love's rose her blessed [illegible]
A bow[illegible]
In heaven's light of fadeless flame
She lives forever know[illegible].

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— The wittiest and most genial priest in England is dead—Dr. Marshall, Catholic priest of Bedford. He was one of the first converts in the Oxford movement, and was remote to the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. He was a splendid preacher, a holy priest and a cheerful companion.

— The Redemptorist Fathers recently gave a mission in Leeds, England, in which all the local clergy co-operated. The result was the addition of 5,000 to the population of 20,000, not less than 12,000 went to confession. Twenty-five hundred were confirmed, and one hundred and sixty converts were baptized.

— We notice the death of Rev. Edward Buckley, one[illegible] many years in Rohersnbrenna, parish of Rathfarnham. He was a leading health for some time. One of the oldest clergymen in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, Rev. John Mc-Donough, P. P. Rossnaile, died recently, aged eighty-four.

— The Pope is about to create Mgr. Fontana, Bishop of Ayer, a Count of the Roman Empire, with the title of "Private Domestic Prelate of His Holiness and "Assistant at the Throne Pontifical." This is a rare distinction, and modern Italian honor upon the prelate who is the object.

— On the Feast of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Ottawaville, was[illegible] Wednesday, 15th ult., made their religious profession—Miss Cecilia Hughes (in religion, Sister M. Ignatius), Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Kate Cooly (in religion, Sister M. Augustine), of Kilkenny, Ireland.

— On Sunday, May 7th, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the new church of St. Charles Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, who celebrated Pontifical Mass at 10:30. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, who, as pastor of St. Dominic's, was present at the inception of all that section of the city.

— Several years ago a few converts in a[illegible] to erect a convent for the Sisters of Mercy and endure worth of Church property in Dubuque, Iowa, by the payment of the last of four thousand dollars. Recently, however, upon discovering that during the widespread ebb of the tide of immigration the Church had been the neglected, took immediate steps to relieve the vast property of its incumbrances. The deed in full of the same was offered, too, twenty times the amount was tendered; but the good Sisters have his proved of flesh, and this time his sound was the whole property. The sum was brought to the Convent, and has been safely deposited in the vaults of the Bishop.

— The new Catholic Cathedral at Savannah, Ga., was dedicated on Sunday, April 30. There was an immense attendance from other cities. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore; Bishops Keane, of Mobile; Lynch, of Charleston; Verot, of St. Augustine; Gilmour, of Cleveland, and about thirty priests from all parts of the world were present. The High Pontifical Mass was grand. After the first gospel the choir sang the Grand Coral Greath's Mass with an organ, orchestra of twenty-eight instruments and a chorus of sixty voices. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Lynch of Charleston. The words are opening from the sermon by Father Reilly of Atlanta. At the evening services, grand Pontifical Vespers, the sermon was preached by Father Wayrich, of Baltimore. Excursionists from Charleston, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, Dallas, and other points, were present.

— One of the most impressive and imposing ceremonies among the Jews, the Confirmation of the Church took place on the 16th April, at the Convent of St. Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa., when Miss Sarah E. Jones received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the Bishop. Miss Jones is the first convert to the Catholic Church in Pittsburgh who has ever been confirmed.

— All is apparently quiet on the Coal Creek war path. The militia are[illegible] to hold out against a return of the convicts. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company[illegible] Coal Creek, and the mines of that section are now in operation. Several hundred more troops have been ordered to the mining district, but on account of the outcome of affairs[illegible] many rumors are afloat.

— One of the largest petit millis in Massachusetts and Vermont have failed, with liabilities of[illegible] Another large mill in Lowell has closed down, in all, over 1,000 looms on print goods. Some 1,000 people have been thrown out of employment. The failures here crossed much talk among commercial men[illegible] in New York, several large houses being heavily involved.

— P. N. Rubenstein, the Polish Jew convicted of the murder of his paramour, Sarah Altrogge, died on the gallows in New York of spinal debility, caused by his refusal to take proper nourishment. Standing is mentioned by his clergyman as an entertaining[illegible] and an impediment to sentence had[illegible] he adopted it in the days of assuming the gallows.

— *A Herald* Washington dispatch says: The Democratic party will attempt to make political capital out of the[illegible] of the Hawaiian Treaty, released by England, whereby the Irish-American and Fenian sympathizers will be conciliated. The Foreign Relations Committee and State Department assert that[illegible] there will be no opposition to the ratification of the treaty, and[illegible] Senators, who had been negotiated.

— General Clinnett writes to the *Standard* that he solicited pardon. He says he expected to be[illegible] executed, and would have shot at Fenians Tubers or MacSheehan if he had captured them. Denying the statement, which he regards as an insult.

— A private letter from Port-au-Prince, dated April 30, says that on the 27th inst. at Mirebalais, Hayti, the[illegible] on board a French merchant-man, subsequently[illegible] the results of his war, subsequently[illegible] that steamer, and was buried at Lacrosse.

— A special from Madrid states that an order has been issued permitting officers who joined the Carlist insurrection to return to their duty on the[illegible] Queen's birthday. Among those who have been promoted in the[illegible] are Generals Dorregaray and Elio.

— The Chicago City Council on Monday voted in favor of increasing the pay for clerks of the police force by[illegible] The proposition to do so was defeated when it was referred to a committee[illegible] Tuesday morning. It will come before the Council[illegible].

— The Observer was before the Committee again on Friday, and gave some further[illegible] Mr. Bowen, the[illegible] Mr. Bowen, the[illegible] Mr. Bowen, the

THE UNKNOWN SISTER OF CHARITY.

Unknown to fashion's tinsel throng,
The restless and the vain;
Unknown where ringeth folly's song
And pleasure's syren strain;
Unknown where Sickle fame bestows
Her evanescent crown,
While for a fleeting instant glows
The light of earth's renown;
Unknown in life, unknown in death,
Her name and deeds unsung,
She toileth not the trumpet breath
To waft her deeds on high.
But where pleads at noonday rod
Or at the fatal way;
And where, beneath his weighing rod,
The stricken thousands lay—
Where Eternity hurled the fever flame,
And rang the dying groan,
Full well the Sister's holy name
And gentle face were known.
And while her life's unwearied summer breathed
On her the breath of heaven,
The final eternal was wreathed
The "deeper waiter" beyond.
She saw in every tortured one
Her anguish-laden Lord;
For Him her holy work was done—
For Him it claimed reward.
What though no flaunting banners wave
Where mercy's meaty shine;
What though above her nameless grave
No sterling monument swells;
Who scanned her soul's deeper sway
Who knew her purpose pure,
The unfinished temple of the King
Were her triumphal pride;
And where Love wrote her blessed name
Above his radiant throne,
In heaven's light of glorious fame
She lives forever known.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— The wittiest and most genial priest in England is dead—Dr. Marshall, Catholic priest of Ross. He was one of the first converts in the Oxford movement. He was a secretary to the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. He was a splendid preacher, and a holy priest and a cheerful companion.

— The Redemptorist Fathers recently gave a mission in Leeds, England, in which all the lower clergy co-operated. The result was that out of a Catholic population of 30,000, not less than 15,000 went to confession. Twenty-five hundred were confirmed, and one hundred and sixty converts were baptised.

— We notice the death of Rev. Edward Buckley, curate for many years in Robertsbridge, parish of Mathfarnham. He had been in failing health for some time. One of the oldest clergymen in the province of Kildare and Leighlin, Rev. John Mooney, F. P. Rossenille, died recently, aged eighty-four.

— The Pope is about to create Mgr. Fontana, Bishop of Agen, a Count of the Roman Empire, with the title of "Prelate Domestique" of the Holy See and "Assistant au Trone Pontifical." This is a rare distinction, and confers infinite honor upon the prelate who is the object.

— The Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Titusville, two Sisters, on Thursday, May 4th, made their religious profession—Sister Camilla Hughes (in religion, Sister M. Nolasco), from Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Kate Gooly (in religion, Sister M. Angela), of Kilmacy, Ireland.

— On Sunday, May 7th, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the new church of St. Catherine Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, who celebrated Pontifical Mass at 10:30. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, whose eloquent effort, Sunday's, was worthy of the utterer of all that section of the city.

— Several years ago a Jew obtained a title to over one hundred and fifty lots and valuable pieces of Church property in Dubuque, Iowa, by the payment of the tax of four thousand dollars. Bishop Hennessy, upon discovering that during the widowhood of his see the interests of the Church had been neglected, took immediate steps to relieve the vast property of its incumbrance. The money for the taxes was offered; ten, twenty times the amount was tendered; but the Jew would have his pound of flesh, and this time his pound was the whole property. The case was brought to the Courts, and has been settled forcibly to the claims of the Bishop.

— The new Catholic Cathedral at Savannah, Ga., was dedicated on Sunday, April 30. There was an immense attendance from other cities. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore; Bishop Gross, of Savannah; Bishop of Charleston; Verot, of St. Augustine; Gibbons, of Richmond, and about thirty clergymen from all parts of the world were present. The High Pontifical Mass was grand. The music was the production of the country of Corel Greeta's Mass with an organ, orchestra of twenty-eight instruments, and a chorus of sixty young voices. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lynch of Charleston. There was a grand ball to Bishop Gross by Father Reilly of Atlanta. At the evening services, grand Pontifical Vespers, the sermon was preached by Father Foley, of Baltimore. Excursionists from Charleston, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbus, Dalton, and other points, were present.

— One of the most impressive and imposing ceremonies among the many grand ones which Church took place on the 18th April, at the Convent of St. Joseph, Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. It was the occasion of the religious profession of eight young ladies, or what is commonly known among the laity as taking the black veil. These were as follower Miss Bessie Mead, native of Connecticut, (in religion, Sister Mary Mildred Joseph); Miss Lucy Josephine Flynn, of Pawtucket, N. J., (in religion, Sister Mary Thomas Joseph); Miss Annie Cleary, of Hazardville (in religion, Sister Mary Sebastian Joseph); Miss Mary Agnes Lavelle, of Collinsville, Conn., (in religion, Sister Mary Mechtilde Joseph); Miss Marie Josephine Murray, of Ansonia, Conn., (in religion, Sister Mary Veronica Joseph); Miss Katie Madeline Connif, Hartford, Conn., (in religion, Sister Mary Dominica Joseph); Miss Teresa Mary Whelan, of Montreal, Can., (in religion, Sister Mary Gonzaga Joseph); Miss Sylvia McCarty, of Providence, R. I., (in religion, Sister Mary Urwin Joseph).

— On the 17th April twelve young ladies became Sisters of Mercy in the pro-Cathedral, Providence, R. I. Their names were Miss Ellen Dorsey, of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Pauline. Miss Nora Byrne, of Bagnell Town, county Carlow, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Raymond. Miss Ellen Kinsey, of Shrigley, county Down, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Colleta. Miss Mary Teresa McArdle, of Rathmine, county Dublin, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary John. Mle Maria Lamb, of Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Modesta. Miss Bridget Nugent, of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Benedicta. Miss Lizzie Byrne, of Dublin, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Lawrence. Miss Mary A. Leddy, of St. Patrick's parish, Providence; in religion, Sister Mary Petronille. Miss Sophia Grady, of Collinsville, Conn.; in religion, Sister Mary Raphaela. Miss Mary McEroy, of Urlingford, county Kilkenny, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Martha. Miss Kate Power, Templemore, county Tipperary, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Evarista. Miss Bridget Keaney, of Dublin, Ireland; in religion, Sister Mary Ignolier.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

— Cardinal McCloskey is reported seriously ill.

— Dom Pedro has visited the President and both Houses of Congress, but refused any special privileges.

— Advices from Spain state that ex-Queen Christina and Isabella will return during the summer and permanently reside there.

— The grocery firm of Dutre & McGinty, of Montreal and Ottawa, has suspended. The liabilities are between $30,000 and $100,000.

— P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, has been elected United States senator from Connecticut.

— A dispatch announces that the House has passed the bill to refund to China the Chinese treaty. Its final enactment is considered certain, as its passage by the Senate is a foregone conclusion.

— General Clinton writes to the *Hamilton* that his solicited pardon. He says he expected to be shot if required, and would have shot as President Thiers or MacMahon if he had captured them. Everything the statement, which he regards as an insult.

— A private letter from Port-au-Prince, dated April 3d, says that ex-President of Hayti, Domingue, who was taken on board a French steamer, was subsequently died from the results of his wounds on board that steamer, and was buried at Larabee.

— A special from Madrid states that an order has been issued permitting officers who joined the Carlist insurrection to return to Spain and join the rank they held previous to desertion. One thousand two hundred officers have already been readmitted to the army.

— The Chicago City Council on Monday voted in favor of re-enacting the vote for license as Mayor, and the vote was 29 yeas to 27 nays—and so the license was carried. The message submitted by retiring Mayor Colvin was referred to a committee without reading. Colvin will contest his case in the Supreme Court.

— Observers was before the Committee again last Friday, and gave further testimony relative to the whisky frauds. He was followed by Supervisor Hayes, who testified that he had told Grant $15,150 and Judge Dent $10,000, to put up for him at the Republican convention.

— All is apparently quiet at the Ohio coal mines at present. The strikers are still firm, and the operators are declaring they have gone home. The troops are still there. Clerk of the Court Hoge says he expects that the strike will probably start up on Monday. Governor Hayes said to-day that he thought that while in minors safety, but no outrage is anticipated, although many rumors are afloat.

— Six of the largest print mills in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have declared a half-time schedule for one month and a half of dollars. They employ in all, over 5,000 hands on print goods. Some 1,800 people have been thrown out of employment. The mills declined to run on full time, as the jobbing and piece merchants in New York, several large houses having heavily invested.

— P. N. Rubenstein, the Polish Jew, convicted of the murder of the harness-maker, Sarah Altman, died in his cell in New York of general debility, superinduced by his refusal to take proper nourishment. Mugging is considered by his co-religionists as an unpardonable sin, and his hopelessness to prevent the last blow, as he adopted this mode of cheating the last blow.

— A *Herald* Washington dispatch says: The Mississippi Senators will attempt to make political capital out of the efforts to have O'Meagher Condon appointed Minister to Ecuador, whereby the Irish-American and foreign vote is to be secured. The Foreign Relations Committee and the State Department would feel greatly relieved if Venezia, on assuming the title of Emperor, would appoint Meagher as his best representative.

— James Stephenson, presiding elder of the Dayton District M. E. Church, is on trial at Urbana, Illinois, on a charge of having, through Lydia Stowe, formerly a servant in his family. After the girl left his employment she joined the Church and became very zealous, and was employed by Stephenson to write letters to him. She did so, and the letters were produced in court. The court, however, refused to admit them as evidence, and the case was dismissed.

— A special dispatch from Odessa reports that the Sailor's cottage was premeditated in the Custom House at that port. The Czar's brother Governor and the Prior that a massacre was intended. A feeling of insecurity prevails among the Christians and Europeans in Turkey. A Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says that one of the Russian staff remarked to a correspondent that the Russians were not prepared for the invasion of Turkey, but that Abdul-Aziz would be forced to declare war, a solemn notice to the French and Italian Consuls, and the Russian Ambassador to intervene against similar massacres.

— A serious riot took place in Salonica on Saturday, between the Christians and Mahommedans. The Greeks arose from their beds at midnight, and commenced a general massacre of the Turks, who were forced to defend themselves. The Turks have since declared that the body of Christians who attempted to massacre them were instigated to do so by the secret agents of the Government. The Consuls have protested against the instigation of the American Consul Blacque, and demanded his recall. The Consuls of Austria-Hungary, France and Germany Consuls went to a Turkish mosque and addressed the people, urging them to refrain from violence, notwithstanding the efforts of the Consuls to prevent it, the riot lasted for three hours, and resulted in the massacre of many Turks and Christians. The Turkish Governor-General has ordered the arrest of the Consuls who took part in the riot, and they have been placed on board a Turkish steamer, and will be sent to Constantinople. The Governor-General has also ordered the arrest of the Greek Archbishop, and the Consuls have demanded his release. The Governor-General has also ordered the arrest of the Greek Archbishop, and the Consuls have demanded his release.

Indisputable Evidence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1874. Dr. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ret. I was a sufferer from Catarrh for several years, and almost despaired of ever finding relief. I was induced to try your remedy, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured. I have since recommended it to many friends, and have yet to hear of a single case in which it has failed to effect a permanent cure. I have recommended the use of three medicines to many of my friends, and they are now among the most successful physicians in the house, and freely endorse them. I am now in the enjoyment of health, which I thought, an impure state of the blood, and to no one can I more heartily refer than to those who have known me for years. I will only mention one of the many cases that have come under my notice. Mrs. Hiram Kinney, Tremont, Ontario, of whom I have frequently heard my wife speak, was for years afflicted with a humor in the blood, which was completely controlled by your medicines. She was also troubled with bronchitis and a hacking cough, which had so much reduced her system as to render her unable to walk across the room without resting. She was induced to try your medicines, and after using a few bottles was entirely cured. Yours truly, W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

The Emperor of Brazil and suite arrived in Washington last Sunday. He registered at the Arlington as Viscount Dom Pedro. He attended St. Matthew's Catholic Church in the morning; in the afternoon he visited Arlington and Mount Vernon, and spent the evening at the National Observatory. He remained at the hotel only long enough to change his clothes. He believes are in bed in his spare seeing by the Brazilian Minister. Dom Pedro's programme is to visit Philadelphia and the Navy Yard, and it is probable that courtesies will be exchanged between him and the President.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Overskirts and Jackets, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Woolen Suits—Just the article for Spring—only $10, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Linen Overskirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $3, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very slowly made up and cheap, at
SULLIVAN'S.

MOURNING SUITS AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at
SULLIVAN'S.
Elegant Black Silk Suits for $50, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Black Alpaca Suits, $12—Best value offered in this city—at
SULLIVAN'S.
Silk and Worsted Suits, $20—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at
SULLIVAN'S.
Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $15, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $20, at
SULLIVAN'S.
Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome Suit or Cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at
SULLIVAN'S
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GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats.
Children's School Hats.
Fine Millinery Goods.
Boys' Hats.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Linen Suits,	$6 00
Ladies' Linen Dusters,	4 50
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	8 00
Children's White Embroidered Pique Dresses,	2 00
Boys' Braided Linen Blouses,	2 00
Ladies' Linen Collars, four for	25
Corsets,	50
Parasols, - - -	25c to $8 00
Satchels for Picnics,	75
Satchels for Traveling,	1 75
Stair Oilcloth, seven yards for -	1 00
Spool Cotton (black), per dozen,	25
Ladies' Underwear, cotton and merino.	
The "Palmer" 3-button Glove, -	1 50
The "Palmer" Slide (fine), -	1 50
Ladies' Necktie Jewelry, Lace Veils, Perfumery, etc.	

☞ We manufacture Boys' and Men's CLOTHING from the BEST California and Oregon Cloth. Merchants and buyers from the country can purchase cheaper here than at any other place in the city.

PALMER BROTHERS,
726, 728, 730, 732 and 734
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THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY
WHERE YOU CAN BUY
FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH
CLOTHING,
Retail at Wholesale Prices,
—OF—
SCHAFER & CO.,
708 and 710 Market Street,
NEW YORK HOUSE—51 and 53 Warren street.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
In all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped, and Checked Silks.
BLACK GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
A SPECIALTY.
DOMESTIC GOODS
AT JOBBERS' RATES.
☞ Orders from the country promptly executed.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
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OPPOSITE THIRD.

SPRING, 1876!

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON AT
THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

A Superb Array of Novelties. Special Designs for Spring now on Exhibition.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public generally that we have commenced our Grand Display of SPRING NOVELTIES. The great facilities within our control have enabled us this season to procure the most Elegant Novelties that could be produced in the Fashionable World.

The recognized pre-eminence of our establishment at present is an absolute guarantee that the immense Catalogue of Novelties now on exhibition will be offered at prices which cannot be equaled by any house in California.

An inspection of our establishment is respectfully solicited. Orders carefully executed. Samples sent on application. Packages delivered free of charge in Oakland and Alameda county.

J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
And Broadway, Oakland.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Second Grand Annual Sale of MEN'S AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. NO FANCY PRICES.
Dry Goods, Etc.
JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,250 pairs Ladies' Kid-Soled Balmorals.....$1 25
1,000 pairs Misses' Balmorals.....1 00
Extra quality Balmorals.....1 25
Misses Kid-Soled Balmorals.....1 50
Misses' Seaglove Balmorals.....1 00
Ladies' Goat Balmorals, extra quality.....1 50
Ladies' Gaiters.....1 50
1,000 pairs Carpet Slippers.....50
1,000 pairs Leather Slippers.....75
Men's Custom-made Boots.....$ 00
Men's Custom-made Boots.....12
Children's Calf Shoes.....1 00
Misses' 12
Men's Rubber Boots.....12
Men's Rubber Boots (long).....1 50
Ladies' Rubber Boots.....1 00
Elegant Rubber Sacks, from.....$10 00
A splendid Invoice of Irish Overcoats.....$7 00
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid suits, $7 50 to $10 00.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $700.
Upright, $550, $600, $800
Grand, $1,080, $1,200.
☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.
SHANCH, SAUR & CO., (New York)
Wareroom, 11 and 13 Post street, San Francisco.

MATTHIAS GRAY,
105 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and 1 Sansome street, Portland, O.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.

JOHN LEDDY,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
103 FOURTH STREET,
Between Mission and Howard.....San Francisco.

Selling off for Less than Cost.

Men's Boots	from $2 50 to $4 00
Boys' and Youths' Boots	from 1 50 to 2 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from 1 00 to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from 75 to 1 50
Children's Gaiters	from 1 00 to 1 50
Children's French Calf	from 1 25 to 1 50
Children's French Goat	from 1 00 to 1 75

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. m111

HATS. **HATS**
For a Stylish Hat, go up of the best material, call at
McGANN'S,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
826 THIRD STREET, 826
And have one made to order, or select one out of an immense variety of styles, including the very latest and fashionable, at reasonable prices.
Spring Styles Just Received.
P. S.—I make a specialty of suiting all in price and style. m111

NOTICE.
THERE ARE THREE ORGANS FOR SALE at the French Church, 312 Bush street, one built by the celebrated Mr. Erwin of New York; another by Pache, of Paris, and the third, consisting of Bourdon, Principale, Prestant, Flute, Dulciana, Voix Celeste, Octave, Fifteenth and Cornet, all in good condition, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to PETER ROBERT, Pastor.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
B. FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor,
627 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.
☞ Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:
Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order.....$4 00
Fine Business Suits, to order.....$15 00
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order.....$15 00
Fine French Beaver Suited, to order.....$45 00
Fine Spring Overcoats, to order.....$15 00
All other garments made at proportionably low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to style of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to orders by mail. 12x17

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TICKET OFFICE,
238 Montgomery Street, 238
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC
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Remember that this is the ONLY line by which passengers pass directly through Portsmouth Square and have a FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.
BULLIONS without leaving their seats
☞ Excursion Tickets to all points, at greatly reduced rates. Through Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.
WM. SINDEL, Passenger Agents.
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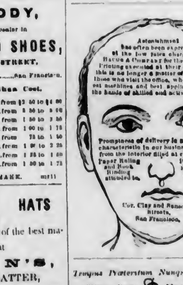

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Patent Rubber Cup attached to the Salve.
Cut, Clay and Remover
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Imagine Pestersham Nunquam Retro
"Time Past Never Returns"
I DON'T WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHES
Unless I can make them look well, fit well, wear well and please you in every particular. Therefore, Clothes and Zouaves, Pants and Vests, Overcoats and Ulsters will be made to order and will please or be altered until they do please you. Also, a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. If you want a good fit, or more different watchmakers, you will have to go elsewhere.
D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
24 Third Street, near Howard.
He will examine your Watch and clean, change and repair them at very moderate prices having work done at his store may rest assured that it will be done well and promptly.
He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Plated Ware as good and cheap as can be had in the city. All kinds of Jewelry made to order.

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Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

The Monitor And Guardian.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876. NO. 33.

J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

HIS LECTURE ON
Irish Liberty and English Prison Life
—AT—
Platt's Hall, Wednesday, May 17, 1876.
[Phonographically Reported for The Monitor.]

J. O'Donovan Rossa was greeted with a large audience at Platt's Hall on Wednesday evening. The subject of his lecture was "Irish Liberty and English Prison Life." Supervisor Hayes presided, and there were also on the platform, Capt. M. Greany, Mr. Burke Phillips, Judge Cooney, Capt. John Finnegan, Captain Stackpool, and Mr. O'Leary. Supervisor Hayes said: In the absence of the Mayor, the Committee have selected me to do the honors of the evening. It becomes my pleasant duty to introduce the eloquent lecturer, O'Donovan Rossa, a gentleman well known to you all if not personally, by name and reputation. His name is spoken of with respect in every hamlet and cities where an Irish heart beats. He is a gentleman who has suffered in prison, and has been tortured for the interest he has taken in Ireland and in the cause which is dear to every man, woman and child who has a drop of Irish blood coursing through his veins. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the lecturer of the evening, a gentleman who has been an inhabitant of this city for years, as he stated to the Judge on a certain memorable occasion."

MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA,

On coming forward, was greeted with prolonged cheering, and several bouquets were presented to him. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you very cordially for the reception you have given me this evening. I assure you there is some prejudice against strangers coming into this country, and that I was one of that class I can well understand. I know of a good many people who have undertaken to speak for me, and I come here to speak for myself this evening, and you will have to excuse me, if you please, after listening to me. There are a good many things about Ireland to speak of, and I do not know that I can say anything to give you information, but that did not break his spirit of independence; for a few nights after he delivered a lecture on "Native-American Ireland" in a Boston hall, in the course of which he gave utterance to some expressions which gave offense to a few Native-Americans in the audience. After the conclusion of the discourse he was applauded by some half a dozen individuals, one of whom told him he had given expression to some things which he—the Doctor—knew not to be untrue. "Do you see that door, friend?" asked the Doctor. "Yes," replied the now half-frightened individual. "Well, get through it before I rise from my seat, or I'll put you through it quicker," answered the Doctor, in a tone of unmistakable earnestness. He rose from his seat, removed his spectacles, and when he came "to look for his man" he was only in time to see him shoot through the door and disappear around the corner.

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it is no wonder that so many physicians adopted to the care of such—such a pressure would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderful superiority effect upon the general tone of the system and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides the numerous properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, atrophy of the liver, general debility, urinary and uterine affections, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming scrofula, hypochondria, rheumatism, insomnia, and many other disorders, and therefore, should be in possession of every family, ever one wanting the benefits of a safe and an imperfect appearance of the physical functions.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit or cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at
SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.
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THE EXHIBITING FUND.

Some of you have got up a prejudice against me, and I see one in it on account of this Skirmishing Fund. I have heard myself spoken of as a terrible fellow, as if I were the very devil on earth. [Laughter.] I think I must not be myself at all, as the old song says. However, there is one thing I do say fearlessly, I will say it and will not quibble, and I have the liberty to say it. It is this, that England has ever behaved murderously, and that she has behaved dishonestly, and never scrupled to read texts anything that opposed her interests in Ireland; and if we are going to war, why we go to war with an enemy that has no mercy or compassion in any manner, and that has no honor to appeal to. If we are to go to war, I go in just for fighting the devil with his own weapons. [Applause and Laughter.]

You must put on your boots and horns if you are going to fight with the devil, and if you are to go to war with England you must not have any punctilious scruples about how you shall treat her. In so far as I am concerned honor, to give it a name, is out of question."

Respecting the character of the Fenian leaders, I will read for you an extract from Isaac Butt's pamphlet. It was written without any gathered round them at first there are few men who tow deep in the principles of Irish nationality, or the merits of political sincerity, or a deep and earnest devotion to the welfare of Ireland in their cause, and if an unselfish and disinterested devotion to that cause. I was placed by my self-imposed duty in a false light. I gave me some opportunity of observing them in a position of difficulty and danger. Both I and those that were associated with me in that relation have been which few men in their position would have thought wrong. No money or selfish object was ever sought on. Only, very many messages were courteously to which I could not attend. And we were the most overstrained anxiety to avoid even a semblance of departure from

THE LAWS OF HONOR.

There was not one of them who would have purchased his safety by a falsehood, by a concession that would have wrought dishonor to a cause, or by a disclosure of counsel did not need sentinelling our failure, regretting that I would not be a senator. He men and look to my own interests; and he began to play the poor servant girl, cheated out of their dollars. "Hard Times," I said, "those minds were you elected out of?" and he said, "Oh, I was too cute for them; they did not get a dollar of my money." Oh, I dwelt on those we must rely to work out the independence of Ireland. We are the representatives of an enslaved country. We would have more respect paid us but for this one brand of slavery on us, and the fact that our mother land is in chains.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

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only had his mother evidently met some one she was glad to see, but he had recognized in the same person the woman who had been so kind to him in the street two or three days before.

"And you, Elsie," said she, when her questions permitted her to speak, "how does it happen that I find you in America?"

"Ah! sure, Miss Kathleen, dear, it's no wonder ye'd say so, and it's a long story it is, an' a heart-sore, too.

"Poor Elsie! Some more English lyrzany, I suppose. Well, I'll wait for the story. Come here, Eugene. This is my son, Klien, my only child—the last of the name, and born in America."

"Ah! a brave, fine man to bear his father's name." She kissed his little hand extended to her, as we read of subjects kissing the hands of princes; then she looked into his face with a deep, searching look, which he bore with the steady gaze of a young eagle. "God bless him, Miss Kathleen! Shure he has the Murrogh eye, though it's the pity her or yer father he is, all out. Ah! wasn't it meself sold, when Bridget, the crachure, could see the way he sand up for her among the scholars—meself said it was more like a Murrogh than anythin' I'd bard sence I kem to America!"

"But, mamma!" said straightforward Eugene, "you didn't tell me who is Bridget's mother?"

"Who am I, dear, is it? Shure I'm proud to say it—it's the one mother nursed us, an' it's her foster sister I am, an' we wor reared together, so' married or single, sorra a day we wor parted till the heart-break kem. Dis he know, Kathleen?"—this in a half whisper—"is the burnin' shame on us all, I mane?"

"I know all about my father, ma'am," said Eugene proudly; "and I am not ashamed he was a martyr for God and Ireland; and when I'm a man I'm going to fight against England!"

"A! this God bless him, Miss Kathleen, agrah; isn't it like a book he talks, an' didn't he look like grandfather all out, when he said it? An' shame when did a Fitzgerald or a Murrogh want the pluck or good words whin spakin' was to the fore at all!"

Just then the door opened, and Eugene's defender of the day before entered whistling. At sight of the visitors he stopped short, and stood in the center of the floor, in a way, a funny picture of unbounded astonishment and queer bashfulness commingled. Under one arm he carried a bundle of papers, and under the other a package from which something was dripping in a rather irregular manner over his clothes. This little Bridget, instead, from motives of pity for the boor, to take out of his grasp, and his mother snatching his torn hat from his head as the same moment, said the latter, formed a rather comical tableau. Eugene, however, was equal to the occasion, and at once observing his embarrassment, and his mother's evident amusedcedness at this rude entrance, by an action that contained both politeness and delicacy. Going over to where she boy stood, at a loss what to do with himself, he took him by the hand and led him to where his mother sat. "Mamma," said he seriously, "this is Bridget's brother; the boy that defended me when our fellows were going to hurt me the other day. And I want you and grandpa to be his friends."

"Ah! bless the crachure. Sure he's my own! he's one of the rale old stock!" said Mrs. Maher in an aside, at sight of the graceful and gracious act.

"And grandpa and I," said Eugene's mother taking the boy's rough and, if it must be told, rather black hand in hers, "cannot be otherwise than friends to your defender and friend Master Klien."

"Thank you, ma'am," said the newsboy with a bow, not graceful to be sure, but regarded as the best one of the whole range of

YOUNG IRELAND.

Jimmy O'Hara, whisper—when the time for school is over,
Don't run home to your mother, but old whitethorn, and I'll show you pleas gaiety—
Shoulder sticks, Jimmy, rusty and red and old,
But dearer to you and to me, boy, than newest hurley of gold.

You remember the bright Blue Bower, Jimmy, that spring's south the branches there,
Thrushes and blackbirds building, and linnets by scores without and red-cock and jay?
But the finest music down there is the night, and I thought
Out in the nine with the shamrock and that blooms on by my mother's grave.

So I came with my spade one evening, when the Hawthorn had ceased their song,
And sirred deep in the stony earth, Jimmy, for the roots were many and strong;
And the treasure you hold in your hand, boy, I turned with the flesh of clay.
And the Blue Bower was high in the mountain ere the last sun I recorded away.

And my heart beat fast with a wild delight as I counted them one by one,
And I sweet them, and felt more proud, Jimmy, than a king on his golden throne
God's rest to the hands that bore them, their struggle was not in vain,
Brave work for the boys in the winter nights to polish them up again.

And the leather bootlet will come, Jimmy, from the tail of the Sally pony,
And we'll mount a prancer instead of our own brave boys, the flower of Sally ponies,
With our sashes and green cockades, Jimmy, we'll march to the tune of the Rose,
And I place on a Kinmel Artygarv, the foremost in freedom's race.

We'll never forget the hours, Jimmy, we've spent in the Bower this year,
Planning our lives for Ireland, or what would make the birds sweeter,
While the birds showered down the blossoms and the silver rain-drops shook,
And we nestled up from the western hills the pillow of gold to look.

And we've stolen away from our comrades' play to the Bower of our long ago—
Those glorious days when the Northern clans, by Thomas Moore and Hope led on,
Through many a God of damnation blood stood victories on freedom's shore.

And we knelt on the sod and prayed that our hands might arise for her cause one day.

And blister our hearts saying learn, Jimmy, and fierce the task may be,
From the blazing hearth and the old men's tales of the exploits of Owner Roe.

And we've heard with heart-pain bounding the battle's thrilling cheer,
And we've seen the flag struggling high the blackened rafters among,
And glimpses of a future glory flashed by on the wings of song,
And sang prayed hand while the sky grew dim at the tale of our country's wrong.

O, think of the glorious day, Jimmy, when our flag with its harp of gold—
And the smiles of heaven's bright angels nestling in every fold—
Shall fly on the hills sails, boy, and flash on the waves of the sea,
And we'll call with that flag through the blood of the false to wave in Dub in free.

And many a vengeful exile from us exile of the setting sun
Shall come to be native hills again with wife and children and gun;
We'll run a race from Bantry Bay to the mountain-skirts of grand Tyrone,
And the sweet Bower that's now a LEE FAIRIES from the grass of old Athlone.

And side by side we'll fight, Jimmy, to breach or on open field,
With the exultancy back through all the battle's smoke and our lasting blades to shield;
And if I fall you'll look on me, boy, with a tear in your eye,
And dash its fields again, boy, in the face of the Saxon foe.

A Presbyterian Divine on the Education Question.

There have been a good many things written on the education question by Catholics and Protestants, but we have seen nothing better—perhaps we might say nothing so good as the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Dr. Dabney to the Superintendent of the Virginia State Schools. They put the argument in a more intelligible form for Americans than all the pamphlets and lectures published during the last year. We undoubt the letter will have a greater effect upon public opinion. He says:

You think it inconsistent in me to disapprove any State action, because I am not a professor in a "free school"—the so-called public seminary. That seminary is, indeed, truly a "free school." It shanghies, low, for that word." Founded and sustained by the general taxation of the people, good men, it gives free tuition in divinity to young men of all denominations—even the most opposed to the one professing the ministry. It is honestly and really a free school"—supported by free gifts, attended by free, voluntary pupils. No penny of the salary of its teachers is exacted by the tax-gatherer from any individual, except by a projector or an incubation which would disappoint. Your free school," like not a few of the other pretensions of Radicalism, are in fact exactly opposite to the name falsely applied to them. Because of those who pay the money for them do not, and freely," but by compulsion. They are virtually taxed to pay for what they have a priori. And the exemplars you most love and imitate not only are not thus supported compulsory, but the attendance also, as your consciousness will doubtless cause you to do in Virginia and in a few years *The only freedom of your system it is your freedom to* nourish people's money.

We begin by reasserting the familiar oh, because, we often see ourselves practically dismissed, that the principle upon which the State introduces into the personal obligation and duties of every individual citizen a general care and agrarian. It is the the teaching of the Bible and of sound political science that the education of children belongs to the sphere of the family and to the duty of the parents. The theory that the children of the Commonwealth are the charge of the Commonwealth is a pagan one, derived from heathen sparta and Republican Rome, and connected by regular, logical sequence with legalized prostitution and the dissolution of the conjugal tie. Ton dispensation of Divine Providence decentralizes the social grade and the duty of the children on those reaching adult age by the diligence and faithfulness of their parents, just as the pecuniary condition of children at that epoch is determined. The desire of providing for their children a desirable condition in all these respects in the grand *stimulus* which Providence has provided for the efforts of parents. It is the strong motive that youth shall inherit the *estate you have labored for* from your parents, and *prove it by their own exertions*, as said by the Christian philanthropy of their lather-

Words of Wisdom.

In these latter years those who sought to abandon religion with patriotism have had many trials to endeavor to make it professe to endure. Yet it would seem not only that nothing was easier, but that no difficulty could exist. True patriotism requires that the love of country origin; true religion cannot exist without foundation; for the sentiment of right, justice pure and ennobled from on high—this basis is the heart of both, being, as it were, a common pulse—the pulse of the soul and the pulse of the body—the pulse of religion and the soul of patriotism. But though truth be immaculate and immutable, and good men and true men will err in their application of it to the conduct of human things, and not less but rather more to ninsity on each and every point existed, drawn a foolish dream. Much would have been one of stagnation. It did not exist in the days of the Liberator—not even during his struggle for Emancipation—nor in his battle against the Veto—nor in his long labor for Repeal. There were Catholic clergymen and Catholic laymen opposed to him on all these occasions but their opposition did not make him or his followers less earnest in the faith, or less ardent in the pursuit of their great object.

They differed strongly and spoke strongly, because their faith was strong. Apathy may be an infinitely worse symptom than difference. Scarcely in this country as yet is there a Protestant writer of bigoted insolence, and extracted from an article which might be called a silly boy's statement to attack the Vatican. "The Pope advanced," writes Mr. Aldrich, "to the center of the upper end of the room, leaning heavily on his ivory-handled cane, the prince in black and the Cardinals in scarlet standing behind him in picturesque groups. It was a pleasure to turn from the impassible prime minister [Cardinal Antonelli] to the gentle but intelligent lovely figure of his aogus master, with his small, sparkling eyes, remarkably piercing when he looked at you point-blank, and a smile none the less winsome that it lighted up a mouth denoting unusual force of will. His face was not at all the face of a man who had passed nearly half a century in arduous diplomatic and ecclesiastical labors; it was certainly the face of a man who had led a temperate, blameless private life. . . . Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born at Sinigaglia, May 13th, 1792; the week previous to this reception he had celebrated his 83d birthday; but he is on such vigorous terms with the duties of his cream-white skull cap of brocadeth pattern, and the beautiful scarlet of the same material—a costume that lent an appropriate of height to an undecided, sinuty-looking face. With his silvery hair straggling from beneath the skull-cap, and his flowing robes, the Pope looked a little, a little heavy, and perhaps because of the double chin, a very beautiful old man. . . . After passing the evening at the Vatican, I was addressed to his guest on the occasion of forthcoming Jubilee. French, in which he wished a prosperous voyage to those pilgrims whose houses lay beyond the Seas. Many of them, he said, would be touched, as he did briefly, on the miseries of the Church, an adorable fire came into his eyes; fifty of the pilgrims, winters skipped from him as if by enchantment, and for a few seconds he stood forth in the prime of life. He spoke some five minutes or more, and nothing could have been more dignified and graceful than his manner and the manner of his words. The benediction was followed by a general rustle and movement among the princes and Cardinals at the farther end of the room; the doubtful sound of the departed softly, and closed, and that was the last the Pope saw of us."

Miraculous Cure.

A young Washingtonian named John Brenneo, says the *Georgetown Courier*, left home about five weeks ago with the earnest hope of obtaining relief from a seemingly incurable disease through the efficacy of the waters of Lourdes. It may here be stated that several marvelous recoveries have lo recent years been from time to time effected at the grotto, and therefore the water is greatly prized by devout Catholics everywhere. Lourdes is in France, in the department of Hautes Pyrenees. Writing to his intimate friend and schoolmate, as also to his family, Mr. Brennon says, under date of Hotel de la Grotte, Lourdes, March 27, 1876:

Dear Friend: I have arrived in Lourdes all right, after a very tiresome and disagreeable journey. Traveling here and in the United States are very different things, particularly in cold weather. However, I am here at last, and I am now to tell you I possess a most beautiful miracle on Saturday, March was the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and also the anniversary of her principal apparition in the grotto. In this miracle—a miraculous cure of a young woman from Bordeaux—you have been paralyzed for the last ten years. I was left in the 7:47 train to join another train at 10 in a cart and placed in the center aisle, near the altar. The priest who gave her Communion had to come outside of the railing to do so.

Immediately after Mass she was carried down to the grotto, and, after using the water, she stood up and walked to the altar and received Communion. She is a heavily breakfast, a thing she has been unable to do for years. Her self-joy, as well as her head was much drawn to one side that she could hardly swallow anything but a little soup. Her tongue was drawn also, that she could not speak. She is now perfectly well, and indeed so was every one who saw her. She was laughing and crying and trying to talk for joy, and the whole audience of 4,000 was singing and clapping. It is really a most beautiful sight. I have seen a number of cases which may be considered miraculous, but this is the most wonderful of all. I have been to the grotto twice, and I am going there again this morning. I will write you again in a few days, and tell you all about it. I am feeling very well, and am enjoying myself very much. Your friend,

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The A. O. H.

A correspondent asks us about the religious status of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the diocese of Cincinnati. We answer, that the A. O. H. is not under the ban from censure, but is classed among the Catholic societies of the diocese. It has no taint of secrecy—it is not even considered suspicious. In all its workings it exhibits a healthy Catholic spirit. Its members receive the Sacraments in a body twice a year, in accordance with a law of the organization. They participate in all Catholic celebrations, and show a respect for authority and generously at the call of Catholic charity. As far as the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese of Cincinnati are concerned, the A. O. H. is above reproach.

The only fault that we can find with the society is a strong inclination at funerals to useless expenditure and foolish extravagance. The money spent on coffins in profit lines display could be devoted, without harm to the society, to other and better purposes. This fault is noted, however, is no unfriendly spirit—on the contrary, we would counsel correction in behalf of the poor members and for the benefit of widows and orphans. The past history of the A. O. H. in this quarter of the country is satisfactory. We are quite certain that the different branches of the order have no affiliation with any dangerous societies under other names elsewhere. We believe that they would repudiate with sincere scorn any such alliance. Their loyalty to the Church, of which, as far as we know (and we think honesty that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by he went on to think that an explanation would be in order. He borrowed a claw of tobacco of a man near the door and remarked, "I'm going to hog that girl all the way home, though I know she isn't very pury." "I wouldn't," briefly replied the man. "And that's where you fool yourself," continued the young man. "When I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land with forty head of stock on it, I can make the home-liest girl in the world look like an angel; I can, I can."

Archbishop Williams and the "Pilot."

It is a truly excellent and admirable work which Archbishop Williams of Boston has taken upon himself in connection with the affairs of Mr. Patrick Donohoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, who lately fell ill to bankruptcy. Mr. Donohoe, besides running his newspaper, had been carrying on extensive banking business, receiving on deposit, in sums ranging from $25 upward, the savings of hard-working men and women, who put their entire trust in his integrity. The amount of these deposits from laborers, mechanics, servants, washerwomen and needlewomen, reached, according to the published list, as high as $73,000, and their losses resulted in an incalculable amount of sorrow and suffering. Into the care of Archbishop Williams and his priests their pitiable tales were poured, and he began to cast about for some way of relieving them. After a time he offered to purchase the *Pilot*, put $30,000 into its business, and raise more money in its behalf. We now learn that, after consummating the purchase, the Archbishop proposes to pay every dollar due to the people who have deposited money with the former proprietor. This is a noble deed, which will be appreciated not only by the beneficiaries, but by the people at large. The Archbishop has won a strong place in many some other people connected with banking institutions would do well to follow. He was born

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS MAY 21.
May.
21—Sunday—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
22—Monday—(Rogation.) Saint John Nepomucene, Martyr.
23—Tuesday—Saints Desiderius, Bishop and Confessor, and Quirinus (April 25).
24—Wednesday—(Rogation.) Vigil of Ascension. B. V. M. Help of Christians.
25—Thursday—Ascension of our Lord. Holiday of obligation.
26—Friday—And Philip Neri, Confessor. St. Nicodemus, Pope and Martyr.
27—Saturday—St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Virgin. St. John, Pope and Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 20, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The remittances to this office have been falling off steadily for some time. Now, this is by no means as it should be. As every subscriber can find how his account stands by simply looking at the wrapper or margin of his paper, there is no excuse for negligence or forgetfulness. No person should be deterred from remitting by the fact that his indebtedness is small. Our expenses are always the same, and have to be met punctually each week. There would never be the least difficulty in the way of doing this if our patrons who only owe a little would send on that little to us, and so keep clear on the books. As a word of advice has at all times been lost in good part by our subscribers, and has produced excellent effects, we trust this gentle reminder will be both acceptable and fruitful.

EASTERN MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

It is generally believed that "ta'le has no legs." Considering the large number that have traveled from this place in reference to the Chinese question, and are now wandering through the columns of the leading newspapers, we are strongly inclined to doubt the correctness of the old saying. It seems to us as though if were truth which has not the power of locomotion, because we cannot notice that it has yet made its appearance in the same quarter. How the Eastern people can take up with such strange and erroneous ideas upon a matter not at all mysterious in its nature and open to the fullest examination, puzzles us extremely. Certainly it does not reflect any credit upon their intelligence. The public journals speak as if the objections we have to Chinese immigration arise from the dislike of our working people to put in competition with cheap labor. They insinuate, if they do not openly assert, that our white mechanics are paid too much; they regard the influx of Mongolians as a happy means of bringing down wages to the proper standard. In both of these things they are very much mistaken. Our artizans and mechanics are not averse to, and have no dread of, honest, able competition of any kind. Their exertions are not a cent in excess of what is required to maintain themselves and their families in decency and comfort. They are not extravagant, and do not demand more than a fair remuneration for their labor. If they chose to adopt Chinese fashions and manners of living, they could compete with the Mongolians easily enough; but, we fancy, that would be the reverse of advantageous to the country.

Americans want a comfortable home to live in, they like to see it wholesome food, and they have a desire to wear good clothing. Moreover, they think it part of a man's duty to marry and rear a family. Chinamen can make one home do the work of fifty, by stowing themselves away on narrow shelves in tiers. They can subsist upon stuff that affords no nourishment to a white man. They do not bring their own women with them, nor do they have any carry with the women of this country, and, as a natural consequence, they have no families. In no respect whatever do they resemble us, with the exception of the possession of wind. They are simply want to have labor cheap may say "Yes," but the bulk of the people of this country will indignantly exclaim, "No!" The great employers live off the money, to supply whose waste is their proper business, and any action that tends to lower the standard of comfort in which the latter live is really injurious to their interests, as the policy they advocate is a most short-sighted and suicidal one. But a walk of seventy minutes duration through the Chinese quarter in this city will better illustrate the Mongolian difficulty than could be done by writing a dozen leading articles. We do not think it possible that any intelligent man, after the briefest inspection of their abodes, could defend the policy which allows them free entry into the country. The question is one which affects us very closely; we have here practical experience of the evils resulting from Coolie immigration, and we can scarcely be patient under the misstatements and absurdities perpetrated by the Eastern journals. They can afford to philosophize about the matter, and discuss the pros and cons very coolly, because they do not suffer from the infliction, nor are they likely to. Yet they have no right to expect that we shall continue to suffer wrong and injury for the sake of carrying out their arrogant and theory of "universal brotherhood," or their fine dreams principles of philanthropy.

— Judge Downing of New York is dead.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The Special Committee which is now engaged in investigating the conduct of Federal officers in Louisiana is eliciting some very curious revelations. They do not such as to afford much gratification to those who have the welfare of republican government at heart. Indeed, in their way they surpass the most unpleasant stories about Spanish misrule and the oppression of the will of the people. The men who should be a terror to criminals only, have turned round and become the scourge of peaceful and law-abiding citizens. To cover up fraud innocent men are cast into prison, and kept there without trial until it pleases their jailers to release them. Important documents are abstracted from the Courts and destroyed, so as to secure the acquittal of indicted rogues. Objectionable parties are marked out for assassination, and parties are hired to kill them. All this is done not by outlaws or bandits or those led by the constituted authorities—by men who represent the Federal Government. What is to be thought of a country where governments is deliberately perverted from its proper functions and run in the interest of schemers and adventurers? Let another country, one of the European monarchies, for example, be described as the scene of similar outrages upon law, and what would an American say? He would certainly declare that the people should rise in their might and sweep the shameful institution from the land. But the unfortunate citizens of Louisiana cannot rebel, for they have had too much of that before, so all they can do is to wait patiently until the justice of their case convinces the men of the North acting through the ballot-box, shall hurl the radical faction from power and place honest men at the head of the affairs of the nation. According to all appearances they will not have long to wait. The cup of Republican iniquity is full to overflowing. They have perpetrated all the wrongs upon the people that they are capable of committing, and their career is drawing to a close. The time is approaching when the honor of this Republic must be vindicated and the world be taught that democratic institutions are not a failure.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

Republicanism is evidently not the same everywhere. There are degrees and qualities of it which differ very widely, so that it is difficult to believe they are only varieties of the same system of government. The republicanism which prevails in South America is certainly not the same in character as that we have in this country, nor is it so well calculated to make a nation free and prosperous. The republicanism of France is also different to some very essential qualities, and we doubt very much whether it ought to be accounted republicanism at all. Americans, notwithstanding their national sharpness, are very apt to be deceived by a name, and so long as a government is called republican they are only too happy to accept it as such. Hence, they frequently lend their support to and encourage governments which are really most tyrannical and despotic than any monarchy or empire known to the civilized world. The scoundrels and schemers whom successful revolutions place at the head of affairs in South American republics, who assume power exactly as a highwayman takes one's purse, are accepted as popular rulers, with a better title to their position than the occupant of the most ancient throne. Common sense would, we think, suggest that the right of all rulers, by whatever title they are called, should be judged by the amount of good they do and the duties of government, and the degree of personal liberty enjoyed by the people subject to their laws. It seems to us that in the latter respect, French republicanism is eminently deficient. The individuals who in that country represent republican principles have adopted as their theory of government that there should be the fullest liberty to think as they do, but not the slightest liberty to think otherwise.

In the recent elections for Senators and Deputies this intolerance was exhibited in a very striking manner, so glaringly, indeed, that foreign journals most friendly to France were compelled to notice it. Upon the most trivial pretence the election of Bonapartists, Orleanists and Legitimists were set aside, and their positions given to Republican candidates, and the will of the people, the very foundation of Republican Government, was set at naught. A favorite excuse for this despotic interference with the freedom of election was "clerical intimidation." An indorsement from a Bishop or a priest was fatal to a candidate unless he happened to be a Republican, and was deemed a sufficient excuse for depriving him of his seat in the Parliament. One would imagine that Catholic clergymen had lost the common rights of citizenship, and dare not open their lips with advice or warning when the vital interests of their country were at stake. But any other class of men were entirely free to denounce or recommend candidates just as they pleased. The most disreputable demagogues, the most irreconcilable Communists, were accorded the privilege denied to the ministers of God—and this is a Catholic country too! It was no wonder, then, that the London *Times*, in spite of its notorious hostility to Catholicism, should say that the black senates of a Catholic priest had the same effect upon a French Radical that the sight of a red flag has upon a Spanish bull. Now, we think it will be admitted that in a free country there should be an equal privilege and no class restrictions. A priest should have the same liberty of expressing his opinions, and advocating them before his fellow-countrymen, as a lawyer, a journalist, a merchant, or any other individual. If he should have no more, he assuredly should have no less. The citizens of this Republic may attach great importance to the recommendation of a clergyman just as they think fit; but they are not prepared to admit that the fact of such a recommendation being given, should of itself be sufficient to annul an election, and invalidate the suffrages of the citizens.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE SPORTS OF MARCEL, AND OTHER TALES. LUCAS BROTHERS, AND OTHER STORIES. FLAMING AND OTHER STORIES. NEW YORK: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street.

These three books are identical in character with those we noticed a couple of weeks ago. Their appearance gives us cheerful proofs of the prosperity of Catholic literature in this country. The volumes are very neatly got up, paper, binding and typography being all that could be desired, and if there were no demand for them, the publishers would be likely to lose a great deal of money. But a demand there must be, or the venture would not have been made even by the most enterprising publishers. When, therefore, we find such really beautiful and attractive books printed for the Catholic public exclusively, we must come to the conclusion that the habit of reading is strengthening and extending among our co-religionists. We know no reason why the literature of America was totally anti-Catholic in sentiment. As a general rule, people will not read that which hurts their feelings or outrages their susceptibilities, and, naturally enough, Catholics did not patronize such publications. Not only is this unreasonable sensitiveness of mind gone, but they were, moreover, utterly false and unmeritorious in moral tone, and a great deal more calculated to do harm than good. It was necessary, therefore, to create a highly creditable specimen of Catholic literature in the domain of fiction, so as to drive out the objectionable works. The Catholic Publication Society, in a most praiseworthy spirit, came to the aid of their co-religionists, and succeeded in the Petaluma Pleading Mills; and all is excellent in execution. The gas fixtures are also an elegant specimen of California work, barring seven eighths of the glass globes, which are, as usual, (ours) headed by the reverend superintendent, and the carvings in the counters and searches is processed to the gave, on which, on the conclusion of the *De Profundis*, the grave is to be filled in. Several clergymen of the order, who will be happy to give them a hearty greeting when they come back among them once more.

We have to thank Hon. W. A. Piper for a copy of the Message from the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the forty-fourth Congress, with reports of the Heads of Departments, and selections from accompanying documents," forming large volume of nearly 900 pages. It contains a large amount of valuable information on national matters, and will always be useful for reference.

New Catholic Church in Petaluma.

On last Sunday the church which has been lately erected at the corner of Howard and Liberty streets, in Petaluma, was solemnly dedicated to Divine service by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany. The rapidly increasing numbers of the Catholics of Petaluma had for some time made the existing church entirely inadequate to their wants, and accordingly their pastor, Rev. Father Cleary, commenced the erection of a new one about a year ago. The liberality of his congregation generously responded to his appeal, and, although not entirely finished, the church which was dedicated on Sunday yields to none in the State for beauty and convenience, although its cost has been comparatively small. It is solidly built of wood, resting on a heavy stone foundation, and consists simply of a nave, sanctuary, tower and vestibule, with a neat little style. The body which is free from pillars, measures seventy-two feet in length, by a width of fifty, to which fifteen is to be added for the sanctuary, exclusive of the belfry over at the west side, and a large front porch.

About four hundred and fifty persons can be seated in the pews, exclusive of the space left for passages on each side of the door and altar rails. A gallery for the organ, and also for the accommodation of the children, runs across the south end of the church; but all the rest of the building is open to the roof, which is an open timber one. At a future time it is intended to ornament this roof with carving and tracery, but for the present the principal timbers are only covered with the tower of wood of rafters sheathed with matched redwood. Most of the plaster work and the ornamental of the gallery front have likewise been left out for the present, but will no doubt be completed at no distant day. The sanctuary alone has been finished and painted in fresco, but that suits the spectator to perfection with considerable accuracy of mind as to the appearance of the church will be when completed.

The windows are of stained glass, made by John Mallon of San Francisco, and are a highly creditable specimen of California art workmanship. The pews, pulpit, altar rail and wainscot are all of California woods, varnished. The contractor for the church was Mr. Lowell, and the pews were made by Messrs. Bowman & Wells. Mr. J. W. Foley, Mr. P. J. Fogarty, and Mr. Gentile, of Petaluma, have the credit of the whole of St. Joseph's Asylum for the Blind (an institution in which the door-lead lady and gentleman is specially interested) in the (pews) headed by the reverend superintendent, and the carvings in the counters and searches is processed to the gave, on which, on the conclusion of the *De Profundis*, the grave is to be filled in. Several clergymen of the order, who will be happy to give them a hearty greeting when they come back among them once more.

Death of Mrs. D. Sullivan.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday, April 19th, in Dublin, of Mrs. D. Sullivan, wife of Mr. D. Sullivan, of 71 Ambien street, in that city, and formerly of Bantry, in this county. Many friends there will mourn in her one universally regretted, during a long and useful life passed in their midst, throughout which, though not rich herself, she always found something to share with the poor and afflicted. And we doubt not that ever a wider range many friends of her children—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., Mr. Daniel Sullivan and Mr. D. B. Sullivan —will sympathize with their sorrow for a dearly loved parent. Telegrams from Bantry and Skibbereen state that the receipt of the sad intelligence in the west of this county called forth wide public demonstrations for the deceased lady and her family. In Bantry and Skibbereen most of the shops, stores, &c., were shut early on Saturday and resolved business. We can scarcely wonder at these demonstrations, considering the places which Mrs. Sullivan was the means of shedding on the locality. She had given to national purposes five acres, and at one time were all together engaged upon the Nation; and, doubtless, her fine sense and brave spirit is due the best of mind and the activity of intellect which has marked the life of her son, Alexander Martin Sullivan, the popular leader of the cause of his country, and the editor of the Nation. Mrs. Sullivan would have a strong claim upon the affectionate regard of Ireland; but we know that the name will live in the heart of the Irish people, though the paths through which they have passed to the grave her sacrifices were different.—*Cork Examiner.*

FUNERAL OF MRS. SULLIVAN.

The remains of Mrs. Sullivan were interred April 21st in Glasnevin, attended by a large number of the friends of the family. Amidst mourners being Mr. D. Sullivan, Sr.; T. D. Sullivan, Nation; A. M. Sullivan, M. P., Nation; Daniel Sullivan, Nation; D. B. Sullivan, Nation; Alexander M. Sullivan, Nation; and three of her grandchildren—Master D. B. Sullivan, Master Alexander M. Sullivan and Master Douglas J. E. Sullivan. Rev. E. Quinn, Rev. D. Flanagan, Rev. D. Dempsey (cousins). Rev. John O Donnell (S. Laurence's). Rev. M. J. Aherne, O. M. I.; Rev. M. Kenny, O. M. I.; Rev. M. Gaughran, O. M. I.; Rev. M. O'Hee, C. C., Rush; Rev. J. Benson, S. J.; Rev. J. Gabriel, O. C., Clarendon Street; Rev. Published oak, strewn with flowers, was borne into the church by the family mourners, on the shoulders of the last sons of the deceased, assisted by Dr. N. C. Wheyte, M. P.; Rev. J. Walsh, C. C., Rev. M. J. W. Foley, Mr. P. J. Fogarty, and Mr. Gentile. Of the latter gentleman, the children of St. Joseph's Asylum for the Blind (an institution in which the door-lead lady and gentleman is specially interested) in the (pews) headed by the reverend superintendent, and the carvings in the counters and searches is processed to the gave, on which, on the conclusion of the *De Profundis*, the grave is to be filled in. Several clergymen of the order, who will be happy to give them a hearty greeting when they come back among them once more.

J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S LECTURE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

cause, as she is dead; and if there are any English spies here they know where James Stephens lived. In whatever respect the lady may be false, they are liars when they say whenever the question of Irish liberty is concerned. I was taken to London, and I thought I was taken there for the purpose of getting some fair treatment, because, as I told you, we were not allowed to keep a wink in the Dublin prison. I thought they would treat me like a human being under that great Christian missionary Government of England; but I was not there very long before I had to be sensible, however, I was determined to bear my imprisonment with dignity, as I thought that comported with the dignity of the cause. The night I was going up the steps to Pentonville Prison there were about twenty officers who came to the train to escort me. One of these men says,

"COME UP, PADDY!"

And I say candidly that if I had not had my hands manacled behind my back I would have given that fellow "Come up, Paddy!" [Laughter.] In that prison I remained four months, and during those four months I never experienced any vexations of pain like the vexations of pain I had to undergo in the matter of clothing. If I want to sleep my whole dreams would be that I was going to get clothing, and I and as I had tatter work to do, down to my cell, I would think of the stitches I put in, and I would think of the time I used to be in the world that I did not eat more than I do here. Every day I would dream that I had horses, or rats, or mice, if I came across them. England tried to break us down by a system of labor and I believe every man that was in prison just felt as I did that he was going to be deprived of his reason, and they put one on bread and water for the first month, and for the next month one ounce of bread in the morning and a pint of water, and the second night, for the purpose of breaking my rebel I would not have down or beg for something to eat. I kept up, however, and whatever may be said of my companions in prison, I acted as a man should act in my prison life.

PRISON REGULATIONS.

After four months in this prison of Pentonville something occurred that soured them. There was a report circulated that the Queen was coming to visit the prison of London, and so we were sent to Portland, an island in the South of England. The first week in this prison we were deputed to work in the quarries. We were marched down to the quarries. Some of our men got sick, and they ought to have been sent to hospital, but they were kept at work, and sent the medicine to them. I was for three months working by the side of William Mackey, and during that time this man was in a fainting condition for the most part. He was sent to the hospital into his boot and pulled it out streaming with blood that had accumulated. After three months of this I was sent to work in the organization we were dying in the prison. The convict told me that Ned would have to see me, and the priest and the schoolmaster told me the same; but the officers of the prison refused to allow me. I see him. I remember having heard a case spoken of before that of two Poles who were dying in Russia, and one of them was not allowed to see the other. I also remember what indignation was expressed in the English magazines on the conduct of Russia in the matter. These men will not accede to do anything to carry out the ends of justice

and you must be prepared to do to England as England has done to you and others.

IF YOU GO TO WAR WITH HER,

You must make war with her as she makes it. Take the case of the invasion of the Normans in Ireland. They were clad in steel armor, but the Irish went down to fight with their naked bodies, and they were whipped by the Englishmen because they seemed to protect their bodies to the same way. I have met an Irishmen who would storm the idea of digging a hole in the ground and getting down into it to hide himself from it. [Laughter and applause.]

There is one other thing about the prison life which I will tell you. They had insert giving me books while I was well behaved [laughter] and among the books they gave me was one which outlined an account of prison life in England. It was the custom under the inverness of Millbank prison to be made to confess. Breams invite one day, and I refused to give him any admit. I said to him one day, I got a letter here last week or two which stated that you put your prisoners in an ordinary cell and give them a bible and a prayer book, and if they make a confession to you, you go to the governor and tell him what they confess to you themselves. I don't like to be a spy myself, and I am not going to be a spy for you. I am in prison for my country, and in it trying to outwear the Bible. I was then put into a dark cell for three days. They compelled me to give me no more spoons to the prison because I refused to be a spy. I was put in a darker hole down with certain spoons, I thought that my spoons were down in there, and I put my hand down and I found a dead rat. I was then

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of April 22.

ANTRIM.

On Saturday, John H. Orway, Esq., Chairman of the county Antrim, in opening the Belfast quarter sessions, said that he saw with considerable surprise that although only a fortnight had elapsed since her Majesty's judges discharged the prisoners from the jail of the county, there were fifteen cases to go before the Grand Jury.

There has been at the poor-law elections in Belfast a great deal of tampering with the voting papers, and in several instances persons have been fined £10 for the offence.

ARMAGH.

At the Armagh quarter sessions, Thos. Lefroy, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the county, was presented with white gloves.

CARLOW.

Messrs. Humphry and Langran offered to public competition, at Collen's Hotel, on Tuesday last, says the Carlow *Post* of Saturday, the lessor's interest in the lands of Kilkea and Fernagosta, in this county. The former farm contained 64 acres, Irish plantation measure, and was held under a lease of three lives, the survivor being sixty-nine years of age, at the annual rent of £118 18s 10d. The latter contains 26 acres, statute measure, and is held in fee at a yearly rent of £19 2s 8d., both being acclivities of front chargery. Mr. James Kelly, of Rathrush, the occupying tenant, was declared the purchaser of both farms at £1,300.

CAVAN.

A serious and irreparable injury to valuable relics of prehistoric times has taken place at Bisshlico, on the borders of the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

CLARE.

The ancient town of Corofin, the capital of the historic barony of Burren, county Clare, is about to be furnished with a superior street clock, in compliment to the proprietor, Mr. O'Brien.

On Saturday night a pensioned soldier residing in Kilrush, named Rooke, was severely assaulted by constabulary for seizing the nose and part of the face off a shoemaker named Meagar, on whom he lodged.

CORK.

A movement has been set on foot in Queenstown for the purpose of pressing on the Government the claims of the town to representation in Parliament.

At the Cork police office last week two soldiers, one belonging to the 12th Foot and the other to the 7th Dragoon Guards, were charged with having made a row in open daylight upon Mr. McGrath's shop in Patrick street, and carried off a pair of boots. The magistrate expressed themselves strongly in regard to the frequent repetition of offence of this kind by soldiers, who should be committed them for the purpose of escaping further military service.

DOWN.

At Newry quarter sessions there were only three criminal cases for trial.

The body of a man was found one morning last week in a shockingly mutilated state on the Great Southern and Western Railway line, within a short distance of Athy. It is supposed the unfortunate man was making his way towards the town when he was overtaken, it is surmised, by the up goods train from Carlow.

KILKENNY.

At the last monthly meeting of the Kilkenny Farmers' Association it was unanimously resolved: "That the association pledged themselves to sustain the Boat testimonial at the next fair view, due consideration of the clergy of the county be solicited; and further, that it is desirable that full and ample time be afforded by the organizers of the fund, to enable subscriptions to be promoted and obtained throughout the various districts of the county."

KING'S COUNTY.

After the conclusion of the Tullamore petty sessions on Saturday, the magistrates present investigated an allegation made by a farmer residing in the district, that he had received a letter threatening him with death if he did not marry a girl who, through him, had lost, it was alleged, her good character. The letter was produced, and, after some inquiries were made, the constabulary were instructed to take charge of the case.

LIMERICK.

John Quin has been declared Alderman of the Custom House ward, Limerick, in the room of the late Laurence Quinlivan.

The Board of Works have sanctioned a further advance of £2,000 to put the banks, drains and sluices of the Muicair river into such a state as will prevent flooding over the highest floods. Mr. Michael Walsh, of Foynes, the original contractor, will again execute the works, and Mr. Hill has been appointed, as formerly, resident engineer.

LONGFORD.

A few weeks ago the town clerk of Longford was directed to write to the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the fines imposed at petty sessions Court under the Licensing Act, requesting his Excellency to make an order to remit the fines for the benefit of the town. His Excellency sent a reply stating that he had given instruction to the registrar to hand the fines remitted again across the works, and Mr. Hill has been appointed, as formerly, resident engineer.

LOUTH.

The Ardee Board of Guardians have unanimously adopted, and sent to Mr. Butt, M.P., a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill. The chairman, Mr. H. Cobbe presiding over the meeting, said he did not like to interfere in politics, but as he found a precedent in that the Board adopted a petition before at the time Mr. Gladstone's bills was passed, he would carry out a precedent in this case. On motion of the chairman the Chairman granted him £60. Respondent is of the farming class.

The Chairman of the Tuam Board of Guardians (Mr. Robert Bodkin), has refused to receive a notice of motion signed by Mr. Gannon to the effect that, as the National system of education is not agreeable to the feelings of the Irish people, the cost of it should be borne by Government, and that if it were made denominational the people would cheerfully contribute their part of the expenses. Mr. Bodkin thought the matter "foreign to the business" of the Board.

MEATH.

The Guardians of the Killarney Union were informed last week that a person named Coffey, who has been for the last two years in receipt of outdoor relief, has been convicted of keeping a shebeen house. The Board gave instructions to the relieving officer to investigate the case, and report whether the man's stipend ought to be withdrawn.

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The first time since the construction of the Newry Canal, under an act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1730, the members of the Newry Navigation Company are able to recommend the payment of a dividend to the shareholders.

DUBLIN.

The Town Commissioners of Kingstown have resolved to present a petition to the Crown for a royal charter of incorporation.

GALWAY.

At Galway quarter sessions there were only two ordinary cases for trial.

The death is announced of Rev. Francis Joseph Craughwell. The Bishops of Galway and Clonfert were both present at the funeral service.

The Messrs. Cullen, who have been appointed contractors for the new barracks in Galway, received possession of the site of the ground at Renmore upon which the new buildings are to be erected. The purpose for which new arrangements are completed with the railway, to run a tramway from the quarries at Rosseen to the site for the carriage of stone. The amount of the Messrs. Cullen's contract is £13,000.

At the land sessions of Ballinsloe, last week, E. Russell claimed from his landlord, Denis Webb, £25. 6d. for disturbance, improvements, and fine paid to out-going tenant. It appeared, however, that the claimant had made under agreement for a lease for twenty-one years; and, in consequence, was not entitled to any compensation for disturbance, nor was he allowed the fine paid to the out-going tenant. On account of the improvements the Chairman granted him £60. Respondent is of the farming class.

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MAYO.

The death is announced of Mr. R. P. Bayley, J. P., Athlecgue. Mr. Bayley was a director of the Midland Railway Company, the Roscommon *Messenger* says: "His propensities were on the liberal side, and a short time ago, the deceased presided at a meeting in favor of vacancy of tenure at fair rents. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the intelligence with extreme regret."

At the quarter sessions of the Athlone division of the county Roscommon, Mr. Burke, addressing the chairman, said: "I am happy to inform your worships that there are no bills to go before the grand jury, and it affords me much pleasure to congratulate you upon the peaceable appearance of the county of the district and its freedom from crime."

SLIGO.

The Mayor of Sligo convened a meeting of the magistrates of the borough of Sligo last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of trying to get a second constabulary barrack established in the town.

TIPPERARY.

At the Nenagh quarter sessions the only case on the calendar was that a man charged with killing a turkey in an indictment at Roscrea.

At the Thurles quarter sessions, which closed on Saturday night, there was only one conviction—namely, that of a little girl for striking fellow-servant at Thurles.

Since the eviction for non-payment of rent last year of the man Egan, who lived at and occupied the land next Mr. Bridge, his wife has erected a kind of hut upon the public road. This week she was summoned by the county surveyor to the petty sessions of Ballyporeen, and the magistrates made an order that she should pay a fine of 5s or go to prison for two months.

There were but two land cases to come before the chairman, C. Holmes-Spunner, Esq., Q.C., at Nenagh, on Saturday, and of those one was subsequently withdrawn. In the second way the claimant was Michael Hogue, of Shoebeenmore, Borrisokane, who had been ejected by his landlord, Mr. David Clarke of Macclesfield, from over four acres of land, for which he paid a yearly rent of £6 5s. 6d. The valuation was £3 15s. Claimant sought seven years' rent for disturbance—amount, £50 15s. 6d. The defence was that the fields were town parks. His worship ruled to the contrary, and held that the eviction was capricious. He granted the amount sought, less by half a year's rent which was due, and the cost of the ejectment, which reduced the compensation to £32 10s., and 10s. were allowed for expenses.

WATERFORD.

At the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians the tender of Mr. Jas. Moran, builder, of Manor, for the sum of £550, for converting the west wing of the union buildings into a suitable residence for the nurse as nurses, was unanimously accepted by the Board.

WEXFORD.

A fish of the whale species, measuring sixteen feet from the top of the nose to the end of the tail, and ten feet round the body, was shot by Mr. Laurence Devereux, at the Fort of Rosslare, with a rifle ball.

Rev. James Roche, P. P., Wexford, states that the amount of the collection during the month of March in aid of the parochial churches, was £108 19s. 8d. Several subscriptions come from Wexford men in America.

The New Bishop of Bankok, Siam.

Pagans Profoundly Moved by the Catholic Service.

Our readers will be glad to read of all that occurred at Bankok, the capital of Siam, on Sunday, the 16th of December last, when a Catholic missionary, Mgr. Vey, received the episcopal consecration from the hands of Mgr. Colombert, the Bishop Vicar Apostolic of French Cochin China, who had come from Saigon to preside at this imposing ceremony. For the Catholic Church there years without a Bishop, and therefore there was much excitement among the people, as will be easily understood, when the august ceremony was about to commence. The largest and richest church in Bankok, that of St. Francis Xavier, in the Annamite's Camp, was chosen for the ceremony. Christians and pagans came there together—more than 5,000 persons in all. All the missionaries of the Vicariate met there together, and all the consular body, European powers, headed by M. Garcier, the French Consul and Commissary, who is well known and highly honored for the care he takes of religion throughout the East. The European residents only too gladly accepted the invitation sent to them. The Prince Regent, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War and other princes and mandarines occupied places of honor; then came our Christians, Siamese, Annamites, Portuguese, Chinese, Cambogians, to say nothing of a crowd of pagans anxious to see the festivity.

Be it remembered that this immense concourse of persons, differing so much in creed and belief, behaved perfectly well. The Pontifical High Mass was sung by the Apostolic nuncio. Every one and then the second King's band played some pieces that would not have been out of place at our finest festivals in France. The spacious sanctuary of St. Francis Xavier's church was quite too small to contain the ceremonies in an imposing style; the altar, raised on a flight of seven steps and richly adorned, was a grand spectacle. A rich Bankok merchant, M. Lomecin, clothed in a Roman cloak, a friend of the missionaries, enjoyed the honor of presenting the water to the consecrating bishop at the washing of the hands, just as the Senator of Rome does when the Pope pontificates. There is no need of detailing all the ceremonies, which were entirely conducted according to the prescribed rules; but there was one ceremony that particularly impressed the bystanders, especially the dignitaries of the Court, and that was the enthronisation. The consecrating Bishop, taking the newly-consecrated by the hand, led him to the throne prepared for him, placed in his hand the episcopal staff, and then entoned the *Te Deum* Ambrosian hymn—the *Te Deum*. The whole multitude caught up the spirit of the solemn moment, and in perfect silence—silence to the presence of the new member just added to the Catholic hierarchy—listened to the end. After a moment Mgr. Vey stood up and walked between the two assistant Bishops down the aisle of the church, imparting his first benediction on the prostrate people.

One of the ministers, still under the charm of that moment, said a few days later: "Even if I began as I am, without faith, what I see to-day has made me believe. I feel devotion in my heart." During the day's festivities Mgr. Vey received a congratulatory letter from the first King and another from the second, and presented in return the usual episcopal token, a pectoral cross glistening with diamonds. The royal band played until evening, when a brilliant illumination and fire works brought the Siamese in crowds into the Annamite Camp. Such was this day which will be long remembered at Bankok. During the week their lordships and bishops had an audience of the first King; they also went to visit the Prince Regent of the Kingdom, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War where they were received most courteously and respectfully.—*Saint Indian Catholic Examiner.*

ANECDOTE OF PIUS IX.

A certain old gentleman of Rome had two sons; and it seems that, being getting very infirm, and had some thoughts of making his will. Now, one of his sons he loved more than the other, and he told his favorite that he meant to leave the greater part of his money, while the other brother was to inherit but a small share. Soon after this conversation it chanced that the same son did something that displeased his father, and caused the old man to change his mind about the distribution of his money; and now he told his other son exactly what he had already told the first—namely, that his money should be his, and that the other should go penniless. When the brothers came to compare notes on the subject they found the old man's temper to be so variable his that they thought it not at all improbable he might do something to deprive them of wealth, they would divide it equally between them. Alas for their calculations! The old father found it all out, and, to punish them, came to the following strange determination:

He bequeathed them a few crowns each; but the main bulk of his wealth he left to a certain church, on the express condition that over priest said the first Mass in the church on the day after the old man's death, was to inherit the whole. After this disposition of his effects he had no more time to change his mind, for he died almost immediately. His lawyer opened his will at once, and could not believe his eyes or his ears when he read the strange document. But there it was in black and white; the two sons were beggars. But it was a sad puzzle; and the lawyer determined to lay the whole matter before the Pope, and see if he would do nothing in behalf of the two poor youths. He accordingly went to the Quirinal palace, and after a little difficulty obtained an audience of his Holiness. On being ushered into the presence chamber, he approached him with the usual genuflexions, and having kissed the cross on the Pope's sandal, he briefly stated what was his business, and put the will before his Holiness for perusal. He ran his eye over it, and as soon as he comprehended the matter, he desired the advocate to leave the will with him, promising at the same time that he would look to the affair at once. Satisfied with his success, the lawyer returned and communicated the issue of his mission to the disconsolate brothers, who were impatiently awaiting his coming.

Turn we now to the church where the Imported Mass is to be said. It is early dawn of the following day; the sacristans are at their work, preparing all the Masses that are continually said from day-break to mid-day. They are ignorant of the important event that are to attend the first Mass said in their church that day; but are laboring assiduously in arranging the vestments, and the candles, and the light, and the rest of the church furniture, when they are aware of a most unseasonable rolling and rumbling of carriage wheels about their church door. Anon, in march the Swiss guard, armed with sword and halbert, and station themselves in goodly array up the center of the nave; and now appear the prelates of the Pope's house, bold, clad in their rich purple robes—then is seen the silver cross gleaming aloft, and last appears Pope Pius with his pleasant smile and his graceful step. He has come to say Mass in the church, and he says it—his first; and he claims the legacy for his own. And then he summoned the two brothers to his presence, and he told them what he had done, and concluded by presenting the whole and entire inheritance to them. His longed-for revolutionary opinions are now hoarded crowns to a certain charity in Rome, for the support of many wandering Jews, and the rest of the money they have received most courteously and respectfully.—*Saint Indian Catholic Examiner.*

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

RYAN & RICE,

611 CLAY STREET, HAVE FOR SALE:

Ten acres on San Pablo Avenue, near Oakland.....$2,500
Two lots on Powell street, near Vallejo.....1,500
Lot on Leavenworth street, near Union.....1,000
Hotel, furnished, 10 rooms, and 30 acres, 50 feet.....1,500
General store and Lot, San Jose county.....1,000
Land and Lot for Kills street, City.....1,000
Five Hotel, fully furnished, 50 rooms, in Detroit.....15,000
Lot on Hyde street, near Bush.....1,000
City and Berkeley Lots, from.....$10
Lots in Oakland, from.....$100 to $500
100 Ranches in California, from.....$10 to $1,000
Lots in Sacramento City, from.....$10 to $100
50 Farms in city, from.....$100 to $1,000
500 Residence and business lots, in city, from.....150

☞ Real Estate Collected, Partnerships Negotiated; Mortgages Negotiated; Loans Effected. "Bargains in Chances" are invited to call and examine our books.
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1776. MUSIC BOOKS. 1876.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION

OF

NATIONAL SONGS.

ALL THE PROMINENT NATIONAL SONGS in an attractive collection, with piano (or organ) accompaniment. Every American needs a copy of this book. Sold by all music dealers for the sum of all songs for one to the number.

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Father's American Hymn—Hail to the Queen.
Hail Columbia.
Star Spangled Banner.
Our Flag is there.
Red, White and Blue.
Yankee Doodle.
To thee, O Country.
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
Hail, Columbia! Happy Land!
Battle Cry of Freedom.
Marseillaise Hymn.
Marseillaise Hymn.
Kingdom, Prosperity and Peace.
Star Spangled Banner.
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick's Day.
Russian National Hymn.
Austrian National Hymn.

Price in Cloth, 75 cts; Boards, 50 cts; Paper, 30 cts.

Mailed, post-free, for above price.

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Appropriate to the years sold by mail in "American Tune Book" (1 to 6)—Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert Tunes—Tourjee's Centennial Collection—Excelsior, (a music) Mason, Martin Washington Quartette Collection, Centennial March, etc.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, (Successors to Lee & Walker)
New York. Philadelphia.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

UNRIVALED IN QUALITY AND PACKAGES.
Kegs in weight.
Canisters (assortment of subjects), in yellow
Kegs, *F, FF, FFF.*
Canisters, Sporting Blasting (Particle Mills brand) in
brown wire kegs, *G, F, FF, FFF.*
Canisters, Sporting Rifle (Particle Mills brand) in
Dupont's Musket, *F, FF, FFF* grain, of superior
Dupont's celebrated Diamond grain, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, in
Dupont's Mammoth, a new and powerful adapted for
Dupont's superior Rifle, *FF, FFF, FFFF* grain, in
kegs, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lbs.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 lbs.
canisters. The best standard rifle powder in the
Dupont's superior Rifle—Diadem, Pheasant brand—
F, FF, FFF grain. In kegs, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 lbs.; and
1-5, 1-3, 1-2, 3-4 and 7-4 canisters. Cheap in price,
and of good quality.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$3 25
Intermediate and Senior, per month.....3 50
Tuition on Piano, " 5 00
Harp, " 7 50

Terms per month (in advance):
Select Day Pupils, Primary and Intermediate Grades.....$4 00
Grammar Classes.....5 00
Third and Fourth Grammar Classes.....6 00
Primary and Primary Music.....4 00
Grammar Classes, " 5 00
Private lessons, per month, throughout the year.....20 00
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....5 00
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE possesses the privileges of a University conferred by the Legislature of California, and confers the degrees usual in Colleges and Universities. The Academic Year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. The Collegiate Course comprises a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Conchology, Chemistry, Photography and Surveying. Also a Telescope of high power, and a Transit Instrument of the latest pattern.

The Preparatory Course, which is divided into two classes, commences on the first Monday in August and closes towards the beginning of June.

(Payable semi-annually, in advance)

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board, Tuition, Washing, Bedding, Use of Library, School stationery, Medical attendance, and Physician's fees.....150 00
Light per year.....10 00
Graduation Fee, Drawing and Music form no part of the College course, but are taught by the best masters in the city, on advance made by the boarders.

REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.
1911

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA,.....CALIFORNIA

THE NINTH SESSION OF TH INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the College of Santa Barbara, will commence on the 1st of August, 1876.

The object of the institution is to give a good education to youth, and to prepare them for entering the Novitiate of the Franciscan Order, or for becoming useful members of society.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Board, Tuition and Washing, per session, of five months.....150 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Physician's fee, and medicines if required.
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and repair of injuries done by pupils.
Money will not be advanced by the College; but pupils will be furnished with what is necessary, on application to parents.
No further particulars to apply to
REV. J. M. ROMO, O.S.F.
1910

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENT.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN.....Prop.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well-known House, and refitted it throughout, is now prepared to receive the patronage of his friends and the public generally. The Table will be supplied with the best the Market affords, and the Bar with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Charges moderate.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Bohemville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two months of vacation will be passed recreation on the farm.

The scholastic year will commence on the 1st Monday in August, and close on the 1st Monday in January.

REV. JOSEPH UPHAUS, C.P.P.S.,
President of the College.

N. B.—On account of the scarcity of money the school this year will open on the 30th of September, 1875.

CONVENT OF THE

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

—FOR THE—

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

SILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per annum.....$150
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition in music, per quarter.....10
French.....5
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$2 50
Intermediate and Senior, per month.....3 00
Tuition on Piano, " 5 00
Harp, " 7 50

Terms per month (in advance):
Select Day Pupils, Primary and Intermediate Grades.....$4 00
Grammar Classes.....5 00
Third and Fourth Grammar Classes.....6 00
Primary and Primary Music.....4 00
Grammar Classes, " 5 00
Private lessons, per month, throughout the year.....20 00
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....5 00
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Board, Tuition, Washing, Bedding, Use of Library, School stationery, Medical attendance, and Physician's fees.....150 00
Light per year.....10 00
Graduation Fee, Drawing and Music form no part of the College course, but are taught by the best masters in the city, on advance made by the boarders.

REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.
1911

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. Education embraces the various branches of literature, together with the most approved accomplishments for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination are received, but the rules of authority will be required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will commence on the first Monday in August, and close on the 30th of June. For further particulars address the Superioress, enclosing stamp, in case of answer. All correspondence must be post paid. Also for a circular containing full terms.

SISTER SUPERIOR.
1910

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Bohemville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two months of vacation will be passed recreation on the farm.

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Board, tuition washing and mending, per annum.....$150
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition in music, per quarter.....10
French.....5
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TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$2 50
Intermediate and Senior, per month.....3 00
Tuition on Piano, " 5 00
Harp, " 7 50

Terms per month (in advance):
Select Day Pupils, Primary and Intermediate Grades.....$4 00
Grammar Classes.....5 00
Third and Fourth Grammar Classes.....6 00
Primary and Primary Music.....4 00
Grammar Classes, " 5 00
Private lessons, per month, throughout the year.....20 00
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.....5 00
For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial Course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

The Library, containing over 3,000 volumes, is at the service of every student. Lectures are delivered on the leading authors in English literature, and the students are required to write compositions on the subjects brought before them. Essays, the merit of which is determined by the students themselves, are frequently read before the whole assembly.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will commence on the first Monday in August, and close on the last Friday in June.

For further particulars apply to
BROTHER DIRECTOR.
1910

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees with such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. But, besides the classical, there is, also, a Commercial Course. The College is attended by day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

For Primary Department.....$1 00
" Grammar Department.....1 50
" Higher Department.....2 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month, $1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month.....1 00
For each Academical Degree.....5 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUATED between Webster street and Lake Merritt, commanding a view of the Bay of San Francisco, the Golden Gate, and the Contra Costa Mountains. Its modern improvements—its extensive buildings specially prepared for the comfort of the inmates—the course of study embracing the various branches of a solid, useful and refined education—combine to render this Institution worthy the attention of the public.

TERMS:

(Payable half yearly in advance)

Board and Tuition (French and Spanish free of charge).....$150 00
Washing.....20 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00

Entrance Fee (to be paid only once).....$5 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of five months.....150 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Physician's fee, and medicines if required.
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and repair of injuries done by pupils.
Money will not be advanced by the College; but pupils will be furnished with what is necessary, on application to parents.
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The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will commence on the first Monday in August, and close on the last Friday in June.

For further particulars address the Superioress, enclosing stamp, in case of answer. All correspondence must be post paid. Also for a circular containing full terms of tuition.

SISTER SUPERIOR.
1910

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Clara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well-arranged.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a solid English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bed clothing, washing, etc., per annum.....$150 00
Entrance fee, one of instrument, per month, $4 00 $5 25
Guitar, per month, $3 00 Violin, per month.....3 00
Use of Piano, extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.....5 00

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY.
1910

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, is empowered to confer academical honors, diplomas and degrees. The next session will open on MONDAY, August 2, 1875. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

For quarter commencing (payable in advance):
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$45 00
Use of piano, per quarter.....10
Vocal Music.....10
Drawing and Painting.....10
Violin.....10
Vocal music, per quarter.....10
Use of violin, per quarter.....10
Violoncello.....10
Guitar.....10
Use of guitar, per quarter.....10
Harp.....10
Use of harp, per quarter.....10
Vocal music, per quarter.....10
Use of violoncello, per quarter.....10
Use of violoncello, per quarter.....10
Use of guitar, per quarter.....10
Use of harp

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— Rev. James Archer, pastor of St. Patrick's church, St. Louis, Mo., died at the pastoral residence in that city recently.

— There are not less than seven Catholic negroes in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, training for the missions in their native country.

— We regret to announce the death at the Convent of Mercy, Brooklyn, May 1st, after a prolonged illness, of Sister Mary Xavier Stewart, in the 36th year of her age, and the seventh of her religious profession.

— Rev. Mr. Donegby, formerly Professor in All Hallows College, Dublin, left Rome on the 15th of April for Australia. Rev. Richard Heekel, Professor of Rhetoric in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is staying in Rome.

— Sister Mary Francis Neale died at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, recently, aged 77 years. She was a relative of Archbishop Neale, second Archbishop of Baltimore, and a descendant of one of the original settlers of Maryland. She was professed in 1817.

— Miss Ellen Hamill, fourth daughter of Mr. M. Hamill, Grange, Dunsoxe, and sister of Rev. James Hamill, Adm. St. Patrick's, and Rev. H. Hamill, Dean of St. Malachy's College, was professed in the Convent of Mercy, Cranmin Road, Belfast, on April 19.

— A religious, writing from Rome to the editor of the *Roster de Marie*, says: "The Sovereign Pontiff expects the severest trials for the Church to come about in a very short time (the words *exercer praj*procation*, and this is a very short time, were written in the letter), so he exhorts us to redouble our prayers."

— Longley has Lenox in, according to the latest news from Brussels, in a critical condition, and her death is expected at every moment. Not being able to leave her bed, she had to suffer exceedingly. During three days she was scarcely able to take food, but received Holy Communion every morning. Extreme unction was given her.

— The feast of Pentecost is to be observed into our diocese—the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Diocese of Pittsburg, Diocese of Scranton, Diocese of Harrisburg, Diocese of Allegheny, and Diocese of Erie—on Sunday, June 4th. The Catholic population of about 500,000. It is only sixty-five years since the first bishop of the oldest one—Philadelphia—was consecrated.

— A solemn profession of three young ladies took place on Easter Monday in the chapel of the Sisters of Mary Convent of the Divine Will. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati officiated, assisted by the Father Hinsse, pastor of the church of the Ascension. The young ladies who on this occasion were Mary Chantrell (in religion, Sister Mary Borgia), Elizabeth Cary (in religion, Sister M. Cecelia), and Elizabeth Dawson (in religion, Sister Mary Ignatius).

— Sister Benedicta Parsons, who passed from life to eternity years in the community of the Sisters of Charity, Nazareth, Ky., died a holy death on 19th April. She was born in St. Mary's county, Md., of an exemplary and highly respected Catholic family. Her brother, Rev. Wiley Parsons, died half a century ago at St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg. A priest of the same family, the late Father Simeon Bandelon was buried in the convent cemetery, near Rox. Selma. That cemetery is a garden wherefrom Almighty God will transplant the fairest and most beautiful of the flowers of paradise.

— The death is announced of Rev. J. Klinkenstrom, one of the most distinguished men born of the Society of Jesus in Europe. He was born at Vienna in 1812, being the eldest son of the painter, Frederick Klinkenstrom, who was also at the head of a famous institution for the education of the Austrian nobility; and he received his early education altogether from his father. When eighteen years of age he entered the Society, and recurring later to Vienna, he soon acquired great reputation as a preacher. For many years he presented on each Sunday afternoon, and also from time to the Church of the University, members of the highest ranks of society, even of the Imperial family itself, gathering round the pulpit.

— The Cork *Examiner* of April 29 says: "According to a Roman telegram, the top resemblies of some of the Great Powers have intimated that while several bishops and cardinals upon the best means of putting an end to the conflicts pending between the Governments and the Church. The Cardinals were unanimous in declaring that the only means of accomplishing this was for the whole Nation to acknowledge the spiritual independence of the Church. In the opinion of their Eminences there should be no ordination of either Power to the other in its respective sphere, but in a spirit of agreement between the two, regulated by concord and legally respected on both sides. The Pope and the Cardinals declared peace between Church and State to be impossible. The representatives of the Powers have since had other private interviews to their respective Governments."

— On the 30th April, at the presbytery, Thurles, a deputation from the parishioners of Fethard presented Rev. James Canterwell with an address of esteem and testimonial on the occasion of his removal to Thurles, as token of the high esteem they held him in, and the deep regret they felt at the departure from among them. This is another proof, if proof were necessary, of the great honor and unity existing between the priests and people of Ireland, and which all the more flourishes at every new trial." As of the 19th century is not able to sever. The reverend gentleman intended the deputation to be only a large number of guests, among whom were Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Thurles; The Very Rev. President and Professors of St. Patrick's College, Thurles; Rev. T. H. Kinane, Adm. Thurles; Rev. M. Sheehan, P.P., Drom, etc., to a sumptuous dinner at the presbytery in the evening.

— A movement has been set on foot to protect to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, by the laity of his diocese on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, which occurs May 31, has been manufactured in Newark, N. J. The *Advertiser* describes it as perfect. It is of solid gold, 10 inches high, weighs 700 penny weights, is 10¾ inches high, and will be used by the Bishop. The base of the cup are 30 ball-carat diamonds, simply and exactly mounted. On the base is a diamond cross, and above are eight of Peter, which is flanked by two large amethysts, similarly ornamented with diamonds. Intercept amiable between adjoining the engravings of St. Paul and the Virgin. On the center of the standard a row of smaller amethysts surrounds the central jewel. The bowl is of pure red gold, and three grapes, yellow and light red gold colors placed in wonderful contrast and harmony. But the real beauty of this work of art is in absolute grace of proportion. The stoning is exquisite in its side outline and the strange effect it has upon color and light and shade.

— The centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will continue for three days in this city, commencing on the 3d and ending on the 5th July.

Church Lions and Statistics.

EDITOR MONITOR: It is an old saying, "When you do a thing, do it well," in reference to which I venture to suggest a little trifle regarding Catholic things, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Wherever there is a Catholic altar, some members of the congregation zealously devote some leisure time to the preparing of the lines to be used during the Holy Sacrifice and, in order to make every piece come forth anew in its snow-white beatness, they commonly use some starch. Now, as there are articles which must be starched and others which must not be so, it is good to know the difference, and to avoid some mistakes that are common enough to cause no little inconvenience. The alter is a rectangular piece of linen to be tucked round the mensa, much tighter than a neckerchief. It therefore should be washed and ironed without any starch whatever. Keeper how comfortable you would feel with something like a sheet of stiff paper tacked inside of your shirt collar. The *Alb* is a long, white robe. Its sleeves may be well starched a few inches near the wrists, so that will keep them longer in good order; but the rest of the garment should have exceedingly little starch, or else it will not hang necessarily from the girdle, and will lack the graceful dignity of drapery. The *Corporal* is a square piece of linen, of about twenty inches each side, on which the consecrated Host is deposited during the Sacrifice. As it is indispensable that it will not wrinkle in the folding, for then the smallest particle may be lost, the whole of it must be stiffened with starch, and ironed upon a bright, polished, and heated upon a gridiron or the like with a charcoal fire beneath and under it. When the place is hot, take the washed linen wet, put it into very thick starch, as thick as paste; rub it well in and wring it a little. After seeing that it is uniformly impregnated with the starch, get the help of a friend; take the Corporal by the four corners and stretch it carefully on the hot plate, stroking it all over with your hand so as to secure its square shape and uniform adherence to the plate. In a few minutes it will be dry and you can take it up from the plate, done to the most substantial and neat style of ironing. When so finished, it is to be folded in three equal parts at its width, and again in three equal parts at its length, in such a manner that the four creases pressed in it will divide the whole surface into nine equal-sized rectangles.

The *Pall* is a small, square piece of linen or cotton for covering the chalice. Its preparation is the same as that of the Corporal, of which it is supposed to be a defective part; but it is not to be folded in any way. It is to be finished straight and very stiff, so as not easily to yield under the pressure of the chalice veil.

The *Purificator* is a piece of linen about twelve by fifteen inches. It is used for wiping the chalice and the priest's lips and fingers after communion. It should be very starch at all in it. One might as well starch napkins and towels.

The *Veil* is oblong, as I have said, may by some be considered as mere trifles, but reverence for every thing in the house of God is a decorum and appropriateness of the Divine service, is so very desirable and worth the practice of learning how to do it, and of doing it well. THEOPHILE.

MR. DOORKEEPER FITZHUGH.—Washington, *May 18.*—The scene in the House today, when the Pitzhugh letter was being read, was extremely indicrous. Fitzhugh's political friends fought against the introduction of the subject until Speaker COX rebuked them. When Lamar rose to his Texas friend was read the more striking passages such as "His was a bigger man than old Ben Wade," and allusion to the delight of his son being appointed to a $2,000 situation, produced shouts of laughter on both sides of the House, and in the galleries a roar of laughter also greeted the reader's reference to the "thousand of miles you ever saw." During the reading of the letter and several newspaper articles, Fitzhugh moved nervously about the House consulting with any one who would talk with him.

Erwin Davis, a former banker and speculator of San Francisco, now living in England, is accredited with having written to a friend in this city that he was the active promoter of the Herzegovinian insurrection. The story goes that he succeeded in obtaining the management of a pool controlling $30,000,000 in England, which would absorb enormous quantities of Turkish bonds. It is stated that Davis, in a visit up the Mediterranean, passed near Turkey, when, after the formation of the great pool, went, as John Brown went to Virginia, to the real abandonment of a revolution, to incite insurrection among the then already feverish Herzegovinians, bring about a panic among English holders of Turkish bonds, and thereby break the bond market to satisfactory figures, or, as Mr. Davis had it, to "living prices." Whether Davis was the real agent, he is accused, is inspiring the Herzegovinians with treason or not, it is a well authenticated fact that rebellion among the people was announced to assume heights and shifting forms soon after his visit to the East.

In the windows of many London shops printed bills, surrounded by a black border, have been displayed, with the following heading: "In memory of the Irish political prisoners condemned for life and doomed to suffer their tenth year of penal servitude in English and Australian jails." The bills then give the "Roll of Honor," beneath which the names of eighteen prisoners, mostly soldiers and sailors, are given.

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

For complaints arising from a deficiency in the due performance of the digestive process, no preparation is so widely applicable as a wine range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the best because it has special properties for curing the various complaints which originate in the derangement of the organs of nutrition, secretion and drainage. Besides its well known power as a corrective of indigestion and its unfailing efficacy in all bilious disorders, it is a most reliable remedy for fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, nephritis of the urinary organs, general debility, kidney and nervous complaints. It is invariably proven to be highly serviceable in overcoming scurvy, erysipelas, rheumatism, neuralgia, and many other disorders and disabilities originating in poverty or impurity of the blood, arising from weakness or over excitement, or an imperfect performance of the physical functions.

Only acknowledged before John Hamill, Notary Public.
Entered—Filed May 18, 1876.
THOS. H. REYNOLDS, County Clerk.
By JOHN H. HARNEY, Deputy Clerk.

DRY GOOD, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Overskirts and Jackets, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—just the article for Spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Overskirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $6, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very pretty suits up and cheap, at

SULLIVAN'S.

MOURNING SUITS
AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at

Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Striped Black Silk Suits for $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $12—Best value offered in this city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $25, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Cashmere Suits, made with a Shirt, Overskirt and Pocket, all for $6, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with Silk and Velvet Satin, $20—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Shirt, Overskirt and Pocket, all for $6, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $25, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any Suit in the House will be made to order at short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed, always for the largest and most complete stock in the city at

SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.

SPRING GOODS

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

In all the New and Fashionable Shades consisting, in part, of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS

AT JOBBERS' RATES.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House,
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD.
And 5 and 7 Geary Street
CORNER GRANT AVE.

EXTRA!

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

922 Market Street, San Francisco,

ARE SELLING

One bot. 6X Bot. good Japan Tea.....
One pound choice Japan Tea.....
One pound choice Japan Tea.....
One pound choice Eagtea Breakfast Tea.....
Three pound good Sweet Scented Tea.....
Four pounds good Coffee, ground.....
Four pounds good Coffee, ground.....
One pound Family Chocolate.....
One bot Chemical Laundry starch, 12 pounds.....
One bot Domestic Laundry starch, 12 pounds.....
Eight pounds Sugar for.....

We have one of the best Coffee Mills in the country, for to roast, grind, and pack coffee, and guarantee thousands with that article, in any shape from one to a thousand pounds.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.
Near Baldwin's Theater, Market Street.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE CERtify that we have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Grocers in the State of California, and that the name or firm under which we are to conduct said business is GEO. T. HANLY & CO. The name and residence of each member of said firm are as follows, to wit: GEO. T. HANLY, San Francisco, California.
T. F. MORIARTY, San Francisco, California.
F. M. CARAHER, San Francisco, California.
P. W. LOHER, Clonbrigh, County Longford, Ireland.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of May, A.D. 1876.
GEO. T. HANLY.
T. F. MORIARTY.
F. M. CARAHER.
P. W. LOHER.
Witness to the signature of P. W. Loher:
THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

SPRING, 1876!

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON AT

THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

A Superb Array of Novelties. Special Designs for Spring now on Exhibition.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public generally that we have commenced our Grand Display of SPRING NOVELTIES.

The great facilities within our control have enabled us this season to procure the most Elegant Novelties that could be produced in the Fashionable World.

The recognized pre-eminence of our establishment at present is an assured guarantee that the immense Catalogue of Novelties now on exhibition will be offered at prices which cannot be equaled by any house in California.

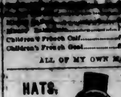
An inspection of our establishment is respectfully solicited. Orders carefully executed. Samples sent on application. Packages delivered free of charge in Oakland and Alameda county.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
And Broadway, Oakland.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES. NO FANCY PRICES.



MENS AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. Dry Goods, Etc.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid-fitted Balmorals.....
1,000 pairs Ladies' Cloth Balmorals.....
Extra quality balmorals.....
Misses' & Children's Balmorals.....
Misses' Cashmere Balmorals.....
Ladies' Cashmere Congress Gaiters.....
Ladies' Gaiters.....
Ladies' Kid Button Boots.....
Men's Cashmere Congress Boots.....
Men's Cashmere Balmorals.....
Men's Cloth Balmorals.....
Men's Cashmere Gaiters

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. James Archer, pastor of St. Patrick's church, St. Louis, Mo., died at the pastoral residence in that city recently.

—There are not less than seventy Catholic negroes in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, training for the missions in their native country.

—We regret to announce the death at the Convent of Mercy, Brooklyn, May 1st, after a prolonged illness, of Sister Mary Xavier Stewart, in the 36th year of her age, and the seventh of her religious profession.

—Rev. Mr. Donoghy, formerly Professor in All Hallows College, Dublin, left Rome on the 15th of April for Australia. Rev. Richard Hackett, Professor of Rhetoric in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is staying in Rome.

—Sister Mary Francis Neale died at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, recently, aged 77 years. She was a relative of Archbishop Neale, second Archbishop of Baltimore, and a descendant of one of the original settlers of Maryland. She was professed in 1817.

—Miss Eliza Hamill, fourth daughter of Mr. M. Hamill, Grange, Dunseese, and sister of Rev. James Hamill, Adm. St. Patrick's, and Rev. H. Hamill, Dean of St. Malachy's College, was professed in the Convent of Mercy, Crumlin Road, Belfast, on April 19.

—A religious, writing from Rome to the editor of the *Rosier de Morte*, says: "The Sovereign Pontiff expects the severest trials for the Church to come about in a very short time (*the words overstir prae proclaes*, and this is a very short time, were underlined in the letter), so he exhorts us to redouble our prayers."

—Louise Lateau is, according to the latest news from Brussels, in a critical condition, and her death is expected every day. Not being able to leave her bed, she has to suffer exceedingly. During the months she has taken scarcely any food, but receives Holy Communion every morning. The ecstasy is continued.

—The line of Papal succession is now divided into six dioceses—the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Diocese of Harrisburg, Diocese of Erie, Diocese of Harrisburg, and Diocese of Allegheny, and has 410 churches, 518 priests and a Catholic population of about 500,000. It is only sixty five years since the first bishop of the oldest see—Philadelphia—was consecrated.

—A solemn procession of three young ladies took place on the morning of May 21, in the chapel of the Sisters of Mary Convent of the Divine Will. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, assisted by Rev. Father Moynihan, pastor of the church of the Atonement. The young ladies who were received were Mary Cantwell (in religion, Sister Mary Borgia); Elizabeth Cary (in religion, Sister M. Cecilia), and Elizabeth Dawson (in religion, Sister Mary Ignatius).

—Sister Benedicta Parsons, who passed from life to eternity on May 1st, was formerly of the Sisters of Charity, Emmetsburg, Md., died a holy death on 19th April. Deceased was born in St. Mary's county, Md., of an exemplary and highly respected Catholic family. Her brother, Rev. Hilary Parsons, died half a century ago at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, and many of its some Catholic school survives. Sister Benedicta was buried in the convent cemetery, near Mrs. Seton. That sweet city of garden wherefrom Almighty God will transplant the fairest and most beautiful of the flowers of paradise.

—The death is announced of Rev. J. Klinkowstrom, one of the most distinguished members of the Society of Jesus in Europe. He was born at Vienna in 1812, being the eldest son of the palatine, Frederick Klinkowstrom, who was also at the head of a famous institution for the education of the Austrian nobility; and he received his early education altogether from his father. When nineteen years of age he entered the Society, and returning later to Vienna, he soon acquired great reputation as a preacher. For many years he preached on all Sundays, and throughout the Lent in the Church of the University, members of the highest ranks of society, even of the Imperial family itself, gathering round his pulpit.

—The Cork *Examiner* of April 29 says: "According to a Roman telegram, the reply of the cardinals of some of the Great Powers had conferences lately with several influential Catholics upon the best means of putting an end to the conflicts pending between different States and the Church. The individuals were unanimous in declaring that the only cause of there conflicts was the refusal to concede to the Church the spiritual and moral independence of the Church. In the opinion of their Eminences there should be no ordination of either Power to the other in its respective sphere, but an alliance and agreement between the two, regulated by sacred and loyally respected on both sides. Without this, the Cardinals declared peace between Church and State to be impossible. The representative of the Powers have sent an account of these interviews to their respective Governments."

—On the 25th April, at the presbytery, Tarvin, a deputation from the parishioners of Fetbard presented Rev. James Cantwell with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his removal to Tarvin, as a token of the high esteem they held him in, and the deep regret they felt at his departure from among them. This is another proof, if proof were necessary, of the great bond of unity existing between the priest and the people of Ireland, and which all the materialism and every other "ism" of the 19th century is not able to sever. The reverend gentleman entertained the deputation and a large number of guests, among which were Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; the Very Rev. President and Professors of St. Patrick's College, Thurles; Rev. T. H. Kinane, Adm., Thurles; Rev. L. M. Ryan, do., to a sumptuous dinner at the presbytery in the evening.

—A sacramental chalice, to be presented to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, by the laity of his diocese on the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood, which occurs May 21, has been manufactured in Newark, N. J. The *Advertiser* describes it as follows: "It is of solid gold, 14 carats fine, weighing 700 penny weights, is 10¾ inches high, and is valued at $4,000. Around the bowl of the cup are 30 half-carat diamonds, simply and elegantly mounted. On the base is a diamond cross, and above an exhibit of Peter, which is flanked by two large amethysts, similarly ornamented with diamonds. Immediately beneath is the emblematic engravings of St. Paul and the Virgin. On the center of the standard a row of smaller amethyste surrounds the central swell. The bowl is of a dark red gold, and there are grapes, pulpies and light red gold colors placed in wonderful contrast and harmony. But the real beauty of this work of art is in absolute grace of proportion. The chasing is exquisite in its sole outline and the strong effect it has upon color and light and shade.

—The centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will continue for three days in this city, commencing on the 3d and ending on the 5th July.

Church Linen and Starch.

EDITOR MONITOR: It is an old saying, "When you do a thing, do it well," in reference to which I venture to suggest a little truth regarding Catholic things, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Wherever there is a Catholic altar, some members of the congregation zealously devote some leisure time to the preparing of the linen to be used during the Holy Sacrifice. It is no order to make every piece come forth snow in the snow-white neatness, they commonly use some starch. Now, as there are articles which must be starched and others which must not be so, it is good to know the difference, and to avoid some mistakes that are common enough to cause no little inconvenience. The *Amice* is a rectangular piece of linen to be tucked round the neck, much tighter than a neckerchief. It therefore should be washed and ironed without any starch whatever. Fancy how uncomfortable you would feel with something like a sheet of stiff paper tucked inside of your shirt collar. The *Alb* is a long, white robe. Its sleeves may be well starched a few inches near the wrist, as that will keep them longer in good order; but the rest of the garment should have exceedingly little starch, or else it will not hang smoothly and gracefully, and will look like graceful drapery of drapery. The *Corporal* is a square piece of linen, of about twenty inches each way, on which the consecrated Host is deposited during the Sacrifice. As it is indispensable that it will not wrinkle, it should have no starch at all. The same remarks will be true, the whole of it must be so stiffened with starch as almost to crumble if you fold it. The most require the consistency of card paper. The best way to make it so is to use a plate of copper or brass sheet, well polished, and heated upon a gridiron or the like with a chamois dry spread under it. Put the plate in hot, take the washed linen wet, put it into very thick starch, as thick as paste; rub it well in and wring it a little. After seeing that it is uniformly impregnated with the starch, get the help of a friend, take the Corporal by the four corners and stretch it carefully on the bottom of the plate, smoothing it all over with your hand so as to secure its square shape and uniform adherence to the plate. In a few minutes it will be dry and you can take it up from the plate, done in the most substantial and best style of ironing. When so finished, it is to be folded in three equal parts of its width, and again in three equal parts of its length, in such a manner that the four crosses pressed in it will divide the whole into nine equal-sized squares or angles.

The *Pall* is a small, square piece of linen used for covering the chalice. Its preparation is the same as that of the Corporal, of course in a smaller size, and not so square, but it is not to be folded in any way. It is to be finished stretch-tight and very stiff, so as easily to bend under the pressure of the chalice veil.

The *Purificator* is a piece of linen about twelve by fifteen inches. It is used for wiping the chalice and the priest's fingers, and should be thin, absorbent, bound to put any starch at all in it. One might as well starch napkins and towels.

Those things, as I have said, may by some be considered as mere trifles, but the disciplinary people in the Church regards the decorum and appropriateness of the Divine service. Hence, is not this a worth while trouble of learning how to do it, and of doing it well. THEOPHILE.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great house keeper of our health at work, and the foul matter which gender in the blood and rot out as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the remedies needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great sores ulcers kindly yield to their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons, that lurk in the system as the effects of early mercurial torture, and by their concentrated power bring on rheumatism, gout, or kindred ailments, are thoroughly neutralized and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great restoratives, used by all leaders in medicines.

Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and his health greatly improved. Respectfully yours, J. W. BOYD Versailles, Ballard Co., Ky., Jan. 19, 1875.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 18, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for family extras $6 37½@7 12½; bakers' do. $6 25@6 37½; Superfine at $5 25@5 37½.

WHEAT—California average shipping was quiet at 1 57½@1 60 per ctl. for No. 1; 1 52½@1 55 for No. 2; 1 47½@1 50 for No. 3; 1 42½@1 45 for No. 4; 1 37½@1 40 for No. 5; 1 32½@1 35 for No. 6; 1 27½@1 30 for No. 7; 1 22½@1 25 for No. 8; 1 17½@1 20 for No. 9; 1 12½@1 15 for No. 10; and 1 07½@1 10 for No. 11. Milling was quoted at 1 65@1 70 for No. 1; 1 60@1 65 for No. 2; 1 55@1 60 for No. 3; 1 50@1 55 for No. 4; 1 45@1 50 for No. 5; 1 40@1 45 for No. 6; 1 35@1 40 for No. 7; 1 30@1 35 for No. 8; 1 25@1 30 for No. 9; 1 20@1 25 for No. 10; and 1 15@1 20 for No. 11. Shipping was quoted at 1 60@1 65 for No. 1; 1 55@1 60 for No. 2; 1 50@1 55 for No. 3; 1 45@1 50 for No. 4; 1 40@1 45 for No. 5; 1 35@1 40 for No. 6; 1 30@1 35 for No. 7; 1 25@1 30 for No. 8; 1 20@1 25 for No. 9; 1 15@1 20 for No. 10; and 1 10@1 15 for No. 11. Milling was quoted at 1 65@1 70 for No. 1; 1 60@1 65 for No. 2; 1 55@1 60 for No. 3; 1 50@1 55 for No. 4; 1 45@1 50 for No. 5; 1 40@1 45 for No. 6; 1 35@1 40 for No. 7; 1 30@1 35 for No. 8; 1 25@1 30 for No. 9; 1 20@1 25 for No. 10; and 1 15@1 20

THE COMING OF SPRING.

King Winter sat on his roaring throne,
Ketched in regal state,
While Mirth in Winter's train stood near,
His moody will to wait;
But the jest hovered his hoary head,
And though pale with sugar mildly said:

"Mither, queue Spring!" the smiling came!
"I plold my princely right
To thro about; but know thou well
Thy smiles of sunny light,
And all thy loving, e'en as we,
Can never rule o'er Nature's heart

"As I have done, thy lord and king;
The shadow of my might
Hath clothed the life-blood at her heart,
And held in prison'd night
Her every love joys, her joyful smile,
The very pulse of her life."

But the haughty Queen deigned no reply,
But waived her jewell'd hand;
Whereat King Winter with his train
Sped swiftly at her command!
And then she smiled her triumphs round,
While Flowers joy became profound.

The stormy winds low-toned their ayres,
And mournfully saw song
Glad words of welcome to their queen,
As they sorrynd her hoverie sweep,
Or shaked the snowbanna through the air,
Gilding shadows every where.

The little flowers came forth to see
Why such a revelerie was,
And the zephyrs with their morning care
Caressed them from below.
Long prince's cities they had been,
Now finished by their Queen.

The Forest pri nced sullen, grand,
Regardless of the rays
Which with love's messages
That made each golden gaze,
For I ended he his message error
Her presence only would be grace.

Who answered by the whispers to the throne,
"Her train afar I see!"
Then birds and lead-in hearts to work
A gorgeous canopy,
And many pairs for fairy feet,
While lowly multitude rose to greet.

As ebb passed by, the aged oak
Bent low to meet her view;
And truant branches touchingly touched
Her blushing pow'd brow!
She came, and as she onward passed
The wood-embraced beauties with light o'erspread.

Glad throbbed her heart at the bright relays,
Her chief the crown bore,
When the sun whom she had empire held
Through Autumn's sere wanderings power,
Now smiled at the enchantress' art,
And shining gave her all to rest.

O sacred Queen, thy gentle power,
Like a magic spirit, holy,
Did beneath its wings of light
A balm for every care;
God's mindless Mind, O happy life!
Thy days are crowned with blessings rife.

"OF IRISH DESCENT."

BY MRS. N. M. WARDS.

[CONTINUED]

"Mamma," said Eugene, trying to reach up and lay his head on Denny's shoulder, which he could hardly do by reason of Denny's superior height, "didn't you promise awhile ago that you'd be Denny's friend?"

"Yes, my boy," answered she softly, "and I will keep my promise."

"A friend helps a person out, mamma; Denny helped me out the other day," the little boy pleaded, tears rising to his eyes, though he tried to keep them back. Denny fondled him pretty much as you have seen a big, shaggy Newfoundland dog fondle a baby-lamb.

"Indeed!" was mamma's answer.

"Now, Dennie, listen to me; it is because I am your friend I want to know this, do you believe me?"

"Yes, ma'am," he answered, with a look of honesty on his face not to be mistaken.

"Then will you at least satisfy your friend and good mother by telling us why you are not willing we should know how you got the coin?"

"No, ma'am," he answered with a readiness that astonished her, and with a appearance of fearless truth, not at all indicative of guilt, "coz if I told you that, then the very thing I can't tell'd be known."

"Oh, all right! all right! if you think it does it all mane!" cried his mother, bursting into tears.

And quiet little Bridget softly laid her hand on his cheek, saying nothing, but thing bright tears, that sprang without a sob, fell down over her faded dress. He took the caressing hand in his, with a gesture of dignity worthy of a monarch, and making a step forward, faced his mother proudly.

"Mother, look up," he cried in a ringing voice; "there is no need for yer head to be held low! I'm not a thief, and Mr. Morrogh was obliged to give an involuntary cry of admiration, as the speaker's figure transformed. His head reared itself proudly back; his eyes flashed with the fire of a true Irish heart; his hand, raising itself, like a quiet little girl's, raised itself in the unconscious motion of command.

"Look at me," he cried in a clear, proud voice. "I have done nothing to disgrace my father's name, mother," and the proud voice melted, and the hero was lost in the child, as he fell at her knees and laid down his head there, "Mother, I could kneel at the grave this minute and whisper in the sod the history of it all, and say, 'father, I did it.' Do you believe me now?"

"Believe him, Ellen," said Mrs. Morrogh, through her tears. But the mother did not need the words; already her arms were close around him; already was her eye eye shedding gems over his coarse and ragged locks—the gems no gold can buy; gems no shadow can deprive of their brilliancy; there they shone, and the poor old janitress was distinctly decked with the mother's tears of love and sorrow, that she had doubted her son.

"Shure it's gone, darlin'," she softly said; "the black doubt, shure; glory be to God, I see it all; it was the sore misfortune for me to have thought o' ye, but what wee fair and three, as God knows, I always found ye! Let it go, let it all go."

"No, mother," and he stood erect once more, "it won't go! A thing that once when ye'll see ye wor right to believe in me now, an' we'll only let it go till thee, that's all."

"You are a brave boy, Dennie," said Mrs. Morrogh, "and I beg your pardon for my fear that you had done wrong. Keep to the feeling of never doing that which could disgrace your father's name, and the world can never lead you astray."

Oh!" and she seemed to forget she had listeners, and talked softly to herself, "sweet and noble testimony of innocence that no other heart but an Irish one would ever have brought forward, in the face of anything else but the sight of his blessed Cross in the distance on the wild rock of St. Helena!—*Montreal True Witness.*

The library of the New York Xavier Union possesses one of the three only copies in this country of the proceedings of the late Ecumenical Council. There are seven large volumes, written in French, containing, besides the report of the proceedings, a portrait, with the sketch and signatures of each of the different prelates and clergy who attended.

"Little brick!" replied Denny, with that brave voice of his trembling just a little, "I believe you."

"No! I, Dennie," quietly remarked Bridget, who up to this point had said nothing at all.

Dennis kissed her.

"No need for any explanations, little woman," he said; "you an' I understand each other—don't we?"

"Yes, indeed," said Bridget softly, and that was all. The quiet little woman really had nothing to say, although her true heart was full.

As Mrs. Morrogh walked home with her two boys she thought softly to herself that no more beautiful scene had ever been secreted than that she had just witnessed. She thought of the noble qualities shining in the children, and the sweet, proud love of the humble mother. She tenderly looked forward to the future, and hoped the native nobility displayed by the boy would raise him out of his present lowly station; and she pictured to herself what a glorious career lay before his manhood, in becoming a citizen of this free land. She even dreamed of quiet and talented little Bridget growing into an intellectual and happy woman, owning power to charm refined circles and direct the minds of others; her deep pastoral nature developing, so that in grand poems she could sing the glories of God and of her native land. Imagine her feelings when she was aroused from such fancies by a voice saying near her:

"I arrest you on a charge of stealing."

Turning, she saw Dennis in the grasp of a policeman.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Christianity before Ancient and Modern Senates.

There is an old tradition that the Emperor Tiberius, who ruled the Roman Empire during the lifetime of our blessed Lord, heard of his wonderful doings, and sent ambassadors to Judea to have the great prophet brought to the presence. The Emperor was attacked with leprosy, hence he sought lonely places, like the beautiful Miseenum, leaving the affairs of the empire to the administration of worthless favorites like Sejanus. He was in hopes the miraculour cures imparted to so many by the wonderful prophet, whose fame was borne on a thousand sapphyrs, might be sought for himself. The ambassadors arrived in Jerusalem, but too late; Calvary had witnessed the deicide, and the risen Saviour had bade farewell to his disciples from the depths of Olivet.

While in Jerusalem they heard of the extraordinary towel of Veronica, and while trying to bring to their imperial master some memento of the crucified Saviour, they forced her to bring her treasure with them to Rome. They came, and Tiberius held most strange rain for some time in his hands. Shadows of sympathy passed over the tyrant face, and a sigh from a heart touched, perhaps with grace, betrayed an inward struggle; a beam of light was reflected from the sacred image—Tiberius was cured. Handing the towel back to the kneeling Veronica, he ordered a marble statue from the imperial treasury. Soon after he summoned the Senate to send Christ among the gods of the empire.

Whether the circumstance of the tradition were the reason that induced Tiberius to favor Christianity we will not venture to assert; but certain it is, as testified by Rosa Bella (II book, chap. 2), and Tertullian, in his apology, cited the Senate to get their section to send Jesus to God, for he alone could confer divine honors on sublunary mortals. The Senate refused, and the same historians give some of the reasons. First, because he was already invoked in the provinces without their permission (*Specie quidem ex quod Senatus nec fortasse adhuc novum deum fieri*). Secondly, because he was a jealous god, and would not hold fellowship with the other gods of the empire; and thirdly, it was unbecoming the Roman Senate to recognize as a god a blasphemer put to death by one of the provinces.

Solomon Jones once said that there is nothing new under the sun. It requires little stretch of imagination to follow the assertion beyond the precincts of the Upper Senate rejecting the divinity of Christ and the acceptance of Jesus's wife when the members of modern Parliaments reject his law. It has been asked in the Senates of London, Berlin and Turin, shall we make the law of Christ the rule of our guidance? And the answer with a large majority is negative. First, because His followers preach His doctrines (infallibility for instance) against which their lives are unfavorable. Second, because He is a jealous God, and will not allow his followers to have fellowship with Freethinkers and secularists. Third, because His law is one of humiliation, it is not popular in the eyes of the world, and suits the poor rather than the rich.

The same spirit of pride which caused the rulers of the past to fancy they could make and unmake gods, prevails in the parliaments of present ministers, as we imagine they can dictate to Catholics what they may and may not believe. Regardless of their own fallibility, governments refuse judgment and free will—regardless of the fact that the overwhelming mass of here that form the sheep and wealth of the nation—they persecute, they make their opinions accursed him; already were he eye shedding gems over his coarse and ragged locks—the gems no gold can buy; gems no shadow can deprive of their brilliancy; there they shone, and the poor old janitress was distinctly decked with the mother's tears of love and sorrow, that she had doubted her son.

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Death of Mr. Ronayne, M. P.

Deep affliction was felt throughout Cork, May 7, on receipt of the intelligence of the death of Mr. Ronayne. It would be scarcely too much to say that a feeling of consternation prevailed. There were in his native counties so bright and cheerful, and those were such gayety and geniality in his disposition, that the idea of death could with difficulty be associated with him. Though a person of decided opinions and these most frankly uttered, he was always regarded with a friendly and warm feeling by opponents, while at his own side he was absolutely beloved. And rarely indeed he deserved all the esteem and all the affection that were bestowed on him. He was a strange combination of conspicuous practical ability and of the most lively enthusiasm. In the matters connected with his profession no sounder or shrewder head could be employed; in all that concerned his country he was actuated by a warm regard with a friendly and warm feeling by opponents, while at his own side he was absolutely beloved. And rarely indeed he deserved all the esteem and all the affection that were bestowed on him. He was a strange combination of conspicuous practical ability and of the most lively enthusiasm. In the matters connected with his profession no sounder or shrewder head could be employed; in all that concerned his country he was actuated by a warm regard for everything that was national, and by a passionate and earnest patriotism, which swayed all his thoughts and actions. It is not always that such qualities receive justice, but, while no one doubts his capacity for business, no one on the other hand ever questioned the sincerity of his political opinions. Before being elevated to public life he was well known for the possession of a wit which sparkled as brightly and played as shoreishly as that of any man who sat around the board of Curren. But he had, besides, the finest appreciation of what is needed to enable a man to make a good figure in politics, and some of his speeches were models of their kind, and especially for force of style.

In his early unsteady enoostenalism, and rather shrank from public life; his career, therefore, as a member of Parliament has been the less to be regretted, since the blossoms of their fanaticism, if public opinion would allow it, the raise the divinity of Christ in the Roman Senate were flung, by order of the tyrant, on the following day, from the parapets of the Sublician bridge into the waters of the Tiber. Laborers are now remaking the drive that has late for ever ries over the ruins of the Forum, where, in the pride of their power, the Senate opposed the introduction of Christ into the wall of fallen pride and the retribution of the persecutors of the Church cried ring out through the pages of history, from the lips of the Emperor Valerian—who was excommunicated by the Parsians, and whose skin, stuffed with straw, hung in one of their temples for the score of generations—to the downfall of the present monarch of the nineteenth century, who poured forth the blasphemies of his blasted throne in defiance on the wild rock of St. Helena!—*Montreal True Witness.*

Christianity before Ancient and Modern Senates.

There is an old tradition that the Emperor Tiberius, who ruled the Roman Empire during the lifetime of our blessed Lord, heard of his wonderful doings, and sent ambassadors to Judea to have the great prophet brought to the presence. The Emperor was attacked with leprosy, hence he sought lonely places, like the beautiful Miseenum, leaving the affairs of the empire to the administration of worthless favorites like Sejanus. He was in hopes the miraculour cures imparted to so many by the wonderful prophet, whose fame was borne on a thousand sapphyrs, might be sought for himself. The ambassadors arrived in Jerusalem, but too late; Calvary had witnessed the deicide, and the risen Saviour had bade farewell to his disciples from the depths of Olivet.

While in Jerusalem they heard of the extraordinary towel of Veronica, and while trying to bring to their imperial master some memento of the crucified Saviour, they forced her to bring her treasure with them to Rome. They came, and Tiberius held most strange rain for some time in his hands. Shadows of sympathy passed over the tyrant face, and a sigh from a heart touched, perhaps with grace, betrayed an inward struggle; a beam of light was reflected from the sacred image—Tiberius was cured. Handing the towel back to the kneeling Veronica, he ordered a marble statue from the imperial treasury. Soon after he summoned the Senate to send Christ among the gods of the empire.

Whether the circumstance of the tradition were the reason that induced Tiberius to favor Christianity we will not venture to assert; but certain it is, as testified by Rosa Bella (II book, chap. 2), and Tertullian, in his apology, cited the Senate to get their section to send Jesus to God, for he alone could confer divine honors on sublunary mortals. The Senate refused, and the same historians give some of the reasons. First, because he was already invoked in the provinces without their permission (*Specie quidem ex quod Senatus nec fortasse adhuc novum deum fieri*). Secondly, because he was a jealous god, and would not hold fellowship with the other gods of the empire; and thirdly, it was unbecoming the Roman Senate to recognize as a god a blasphemer put to death by one of the provinces.

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Grant's Foolish Threat.

During a recent attack of "neuralgia of the brain," Gen. Grant threatened that if the Consular and Diplomatic bill failed because of a deadlock between the two Houses, he would withdraw all the Ministers and Consuls and let the service go to the dogs, in order to bring odium upon the Democratic party for the proposed retrenchment. This menace was intended to operate on the House of Representatives, and to bring about a compromise satisfactory to the Administration. We presume it will fail of any effect whatever.

Nothing could happen to this branch of the public service which would more effectually expose its inutility and extravagance than the extreme course proposed by the President. In fact, it is the best official remedy for existing abuses that could be adopted; for once stopped, the country would be brought to see the absence of any pretext for these costly sinecures, and would soon secure a thorough organization of the whole diplomatic machinery.

In Europe the diplomatic service is now maintained chiefly as a means of pensioning the younger sons of the nobility, and of opening the doors to another class, who, by their newly acquired wealth, exercise large political influence and seek social advancement. Diplomatic posts have become little more than official messengers, who carry letters to court, deliver messages to the sovereign, and serve as figure-heads at ceremonies. They have little, if any, influence, and the real negotiations are conducted directly through the Cabinets.

In this country the honors of diplomacy are reserved for needy politicians, ex-governors out of employment, and the favorites and favorites of the Administration for the time being. The volumes of our diplomatic patches which are published at large cost every year, are filled with the most dreary, tiresome and unimportant stuff. They become the laughing-stock of Congress and the country. They would be allowed to forget a period during which a more ambitious man with much less expensive habits would be far better off at home helping to raise crops. We should at least be spared the exhibition of vulgarity in a representative to a court, and we too seldom peel in the Cramers and that crew of ill-mannered adventurers.

Nearly all the important diffi ences between the United States and foreign Governments have been settled by specials agents or commissioners. Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, negotiated at Washington the northeastern boundary treaty with Lord Ashburton, who was specially detailed for that duty while Mr. Fox was the resident British Minister. The controversy for the settlement of the Alabama claims was made by a Joint Commission.

Steam and the ocean telegraph have changed the practical duties of diplomacy as they have nearly rendered it useless, and the only an official form remaining without any substance. If the whole system was abandoned, and special agents substituted when needed, and only then, a useless expenditure would be cut off, a bore removed, the simple habits of true republican government would follow, and we be no longer constantly growing into the habits of imperialism and monarchy, and following in the fashionable vices of the old world civilization.

Consuls are necessary as the ministerial officers for executing the laws of the United States in foreign countries relating to commerce. They should be men, no matter how they happen to be good or bad, capable or incompetent. But they already performed precisely the same duties in any way as is strained as it would be to say that the Postmaster at Philadelphia or Boston performs the mail passes through the office.

The Consular service established the salaries of its chief officers, and the fees collected, take their places of the Consuls and let the service go to the dogs, in order to bring odium upon the Democratic party for the proposed retrenchment. This menace was intended to operate on the House of Representatives, and to bring about a compromise satisfactory to the Administration. We presume it will fail of any effect whatever.

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Intolerance.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of contemporaneous current religious literature a single word that is more frequently used, and, in most instances, more inappropriately applied, than that which heads the present article. When the spirit of the Church and of the Catholic people is referred to in the columns of our times (and that is not unfrequently), the word "intolerance" hangs ominously on the point of the Protestant pen, ready to spurt forth its venom in short and caustic paragraphs at irregular intervals. From the lips of the pulpiteer it careers around their meeting-houses, and is most conspicuously employed on long and solemn festive point. In every sectarian convention, camp-meeting, religious synod, and such like gatherings of the various sects, it would be far better off at home helping to raise crops. We should at least be spared the exhibition of vulgarity in a representative to a court, and we too seldom peel in the Cramers and that crew of ill-mannered adventurers.

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Confiscation of Charities.

The charitable foundations in Italy are doomed to speedy extinction. Necessity has no law. The spoliation of Church property availed little to stay the deficiencies of the exchequer. There now remain but 20 507 lots of the ecclesiastical lands unsold, and it may be see, as the Italian Liberal newspapers confess with dismay, that this resources of the sale of ecclesiastical properties, of which the past Ministers made so large a use, is now, as it were, exhausted." The past Ministeries of the *Left Right*. The present Ministry of the *Left* is determined to exert itself after the old fashion of spoliation, and to suppress the lay corporations as their predecessors suppressed the clerical corporations. For his false to assert that the charitable foundations in Italy are vested in clerical management. That assertion is made merely in the interest of the enemies of truth, and with a prejudice against the clergy. The fact is that nine-tenths of the charitable institutions in Italy are vested in confraternities of laymen, or managed by local municipal boards. If there has been mismanagement or peculation, in the matter of these charities, the blame attaches to the lay administrators of those boards, and not to the clergy, who have nothing to say to them. If Italy is doomed to be troubled in future as she has been in the past, it will be easy to give the local boards power to make improvements or alterations. But the Government has no such power in the half measures. The confiscation of all the property in the peninsula is a large one, and one which will remember my name."

Under the reign of Leo the Isaurian the provinces dependent upon Salonica were for the most part in a state of revolt. He could give the signal of the great schism of the East. Constantine, the celebrated commander-in-chief of the army of the Obsequy, was the bishop of Thessalonica in 1185. The Sclavonian Balonica is situated at the head of an inner basin terminating the long gulf stretching up to the northward, between the masonry peaks and rugged mountains of Olympus and thea to the west and the rich shores of the Chalcidice and the peninsula of Cassander to the east. The bay, on which the city looks down, affords a safe anchorage, and is the usual outlet for the great inland trade of Macedonia, which has been in a flourishing condition since it became a free city. Having a carriage and horses with which to roll to church of a Sabbath, they demand that the Lord, thanking Him that they are not as other men, publicans and sinners, but, on the contrary, very worthy and respectable gentlemen, as may be seen by their fine clothes and the well-conducted appearance of their children. The kingdom of Jesus has since elapsed is a short one in the life of the nation. A few old men are still creeping about the streets of the Ghetto, and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.
June
5—Sunday—Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.
6—Monday—Of the Octave.
7—Tuesday—Of the Octave.
8—Wednesday—Of the Octave. Ember Day.
9—Thursday—Of the Octave.
10—Friday—Of the Octave. Ember Day. SS. Primus and Felicianus Martyrs.
11—Saturday—Of the Octave. Ember Day.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 3, 1876.

MR. MCKIBBENS will please especially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Quite a large number—indeed, a majority—of our interior subscribers are in arrears for two years, some even longer. The amount each one owes is trifling, but aggregates a sum running up into the thousands. We want the money; it is honestly ours. The person who contracts a debt with a newspaper is in some measure bound to pay it as though he contracted it with a shoe maker or grocer. The newspaper debt, however, are separately so small that it hardly pays to send an agent out collecting, costing, as it does, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and in many instances going miles out of his way to collect a few dollars, only to be told when he reaches there, "I'm so sorry! I shouldn't have let the run so long, but it was so small. I haven't a cent in the house to-day, honor bright, and I'll send it to you next week." Of course the collector has to bide his chagrin and appear satisfied. But "next week" doesn't see the money come, and so has to take the same trouble next year, with probably the same result. This should not be. It is far easier and less expensive for the subscriber to forward his subscription by express than for the publisher to send out collectors. There are a dozen subscribers on our books who would be inconvenienced by the payment of their subscriptions, while their non-payment cripples us. The date on the margin or wrapper will tell you how your account stands; then remit immediately the odd to the nearest dollar, if more expense, if you prefer.

EXAMINATIONS AND COMMENCEMENTS.

We have elsewhere collected a few brief notice respecting the examinations and commencements of the various Catholic colleges and schools which have taken place during the present week. Perhaps they may not attract much attention from the ordinary reader who is merely in quest of interesting news, but to the thinking and reflecting man they convey a most important lesson. They give him a trustworthy indication of what will be the social position and influence of the Catholic population of the State of California during the course of the next thirty or forty years. In that particular respect the reports are, of course, far more important than all the political intelligence which is sought after so eagerly. There is, no doubt, a sameness about these examinations and commencements which has some tendency to weary, and the reporter, is, to a degree, compelled in the use of conventional phraseology, the reiteration of which is not exactly pleasant. Nevertheless, those who have the welfare of society at heart, as well as those who feel a pride in the progress of Catholicity among a highly educated and intelligent people, will not be deterred by such small inconveniences from studying these gratifying reports.

From all the evidence that can be gathered it is plain that Catholic education in this city and State is in a satisfactory condition. Of course there is much room for the multiplication of schools and colleges, but what we mean to say is that the institutions now existing are admirably conducted, and in a high state of efficiency. The Santa Clara College, the St. Ignatius, the Mary's and the Sacred Heart Colleges of San Francisco; the Francisco and Santa Ynez Colleges, Santa Barbara; St. Vincent's, Los Angeles; St. Joseph's, Bonneyville, and St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, cannot, we are satisfied, be surpassed in the country. And the Presentation Convents and St. Vincent's and St. Rose's of San Francisco; the Notre Dame College of this city, San José and Marysville; St. Catherine's of Benicia, as well as the kindred institutions in Grass Valley, Sacramento, Gilroy, San Jose, Virginia and Yreka; Sacred Heart, Oakland; Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, Petaluma, and other places, are quite as accomplished in the education of females. The labors of the whole of them are a guarantee that the Catholic intellect of California will be highly cultured, and that the faith will not be allowed to die out of the hearts of the rising generation.

But it is especially the work in the higher colleges—those that aim at being something more than academies—which gives us satisfaction. It is a great pleasure to feel confident that the Catholic youth of this glorious State will be able to maintain their proper position in the world, and compete for the prizes of life with their fellow countrymen, of every religious denomination. But, while there ought always to be a generous and manly rivalry, we should be very sorry to find unkindness of feeling between the boys of the Catholic institutions and those educated in the public schools. They are children of the same country, the heirs of the same great heritage of freedom; their interests are bound up inseparably together, and anything which could tend to create dissension should be discouraged by both. Vicious sectarian, while narrow minds are incapable of entertaining a liberal idea, and visionary infidels who are unable to understand the principles of social stability, may grieve at the number and success of Catholic educational institutions, but we think all true Americans and genuine patriots will only rejoice thereat.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE FORGOTTEN.—The Rev. Otto Gibson in the anti-Catholic tirade which he foolishly imagined was an answer to Father Buchard's lecture, "Christian, or White man—Which?" thus put a few of his strong points—"Whenever comes this ceaseless hostility to our free schools, our free press, our open Bible? Always from Popery—never from Paganism." It should have added, and probably by would but he forgot it, "Whence comes these ceaseless patronage of my little barbecue? Never from Popery—always from Paganism!" It is true that "Papists" never paid Mr. Gibson a hundred and ten dollars for a Chinawoman, but, if evidence before the Senate Commission is at all to be believed, Pagans did. No wonder the reverend gentleman didn't want a stop put to coolie immigration.

FOOLISH BIGOTRY.

We do not know that any one of our readers feel much interest in the sayings or doings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is at present sitting in New York. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we should not think it worth while even to mention the fact that that very sapient and erudite body was engaged in its annual session. It has attended strictly to their own affairs, and did not go out of their way to insult other people, it would, indeed, be unwarrantable intrusion to make any comment upon their proceedings. But, inasmuch as certain members of the Assembly forgot the common laws of decency and decorum, and indulged in a coarse attack upon the Catholic Church, we think it right to expose their conduct and call down upon it the public censure that it deserves. The last General Assembly, it seems, left each Church session to decide for itself whether Roman Catholic converts" to Presbyterianism should be baptised again or not. There was an "overture" from the Synod of Missouri against this decision, and discussion on the matter was an order of the day for 26th May. A Rev. Dr. WILLIAM L. BRECKINRIDGE, of Missouri, spoke at length in favor of this overture. He might have saved time, if he had the inclination, in temperate and modest language, but he chose to make a violent philippic against Catholicity, which showed that he had neither good taste nor Christian charity. The General Assembly of 1835 had, it appears, solemnly and, of course, piously, decreed that the Catholic Church was no part of the Church of God, and the reverend gentleman wanted that decision sustained by an order that Catholic baptism should not be recognized, and, of course right in a sense little thought of, The Catholic Church is not a part of the Church of God, but is the Church of God whole, sole and entire. The Church of God is not and cannot be broken up into sects, and any person that is not in one unbroken body is not in the Church of God. Therefore no bishops and priests can hear the decision of the General Assembly without any great amount of apprehension. Indeed, a feeling of amusement is the emotion that gives most trouble in such a case. It arouses in the minds of Catholics in every country, at least wherever they hear of it,

O'DONOGHUE-PATTERSON.—Delivered his lecture on "Irish Liberty and English Prison Life" to a fair audience in Oakland, last Monday night, as it appeared in THE MONITOR of May 20. As we have several of that issue still on hand, such as may desire to preserve a true report of the distinguished gentleman's utterances on that occasion, can do so by purchasing that number of this Journal.

THE Call seriously informs us that the "new Sultan of Turkey is the nephew of his uncle, who has been deposed."

REFORMING A REFORMED CHURCH.

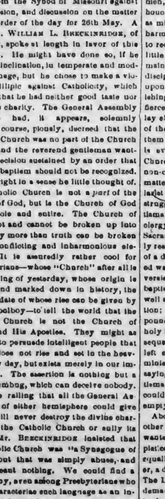
May is the month which the several "reformed" Churches of Great Britain and America have chosen as the time for holding their annual meetings, probably by way of set off to the fact that the Catholic Church dedicates it to the honor of the Blessed Virgin. Accordingly in both countries, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and a score of other denominations are telling the world what they have been doing during the past year in the way of multiplying their churches, converting the heathen and, particularly, "stemming the Popery." "Popery" seems able to stand a good deal of that kind of work without suffering much, but the sectaries are not disheartened, and keep on their "overthrowing" all the same. In Dublin, Ireland, the General Synod of the Protestant Church, late the Established Church, is now in session, not for the purpose of attacking Catholicity, however, but of refining its own ritual and formularies. The Synod is composed of a number of bishops and clergymen, together with a lot of noble lords, honorable judges and gallant colonels, and, as might be imagined, it is by no means a harmonious body. The clergymen seem to recognize the necessity of preserving a respectable exterior, and have set about maintaining a semblance of ecclesiastical discipline; but the lay gentlemen are bent upon "liberalizing" the Church and abolishing restrictions of every nature. Several fierce encounters between the clerical and lay elements took place during the session of the Synod, and in almost every one of them the latter was triumphant—a fact that is evident when the work is done the Church of England in Ireland will be as non-committal and latitudinarian in the matter of doctrine as the most ardent sceptic could desire. There was a short struggle about the shape in which the baptismal service was to stand in future, the clergy wanting to have the nature of the Sacrament defined, and the laymen preferring to lay it up into conflicting and inharmonious elements. It is assuredly rather cool for Presbyterians—whose "Church" after all is only a thing of yesterday, whose origin is known and marked down in history, the day and date of whose rise can be given by any schoolboy—to tell the world that the Catholic Church is not the Church of Christ and His Apostles. They might as well try to persuade intelligent people that the sun does not rise and set to the heavenly music of Mr. Gibson's comet-like fiddle-bow. The assertion is nothing but a pitiful humbug, which can deceive nobody.

All the railing that all the General Assemblies of other hemispheres could give vent to will never destroy the divine character of the Catholic Church or sully its fame. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE insisted that the Catholic Church was "a Synagogue of Satan;" but that was simply abuse, and really meant nothing. We could find a great deal, even among Presbyterians who would characterise such language as an indecent slander, and think nothing the better of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for having uttered it. According to the same mild-mannered and sweet-spoken individual, Catholicity is more Pagan than Christian. Well, it would be as well for him to study something about this before, and it has done no great damage to the Church yet. If reverend gentlemen of the Presbyterian denomination will but themselves to taking a rational soberness, and so make fools of themselves, they must not expect that men who are not possessed of the demon of bigotry will believe in the same way, nor can they blame the public press for criticising their utterances. Another reverend gentleman, named CHAMBERLAIN, crucularly declared that "if there was any organization in the world which bore a similitude to the Dragon—and old serpent of the Apocalypse—it was the Catholic Church." This wonderful discovery is not new, however. We cannot call to mind a single person of ignorant rather that lived any time during the last two hundred years who did not pretend to find the Catholic Church in the "beast" of Revelations, and get laughed at for his pains.

If the reverend gentlemen of the General Assembly are as "progressive" and "enlightened" as true Yankees ought to be, they certainly should furnish their hearers with some very sagacious reasons against "Popery," and not content themselves with repeating the stale and nasty libale of bigots, who are long dead and gone to their last account. As for refusing to recognize the validity of Catholic ordinances, it is a matter of no importance whatever. We are afraid they never can get a sufficient supply of "converts" from Catholicity to make the question worth discussing from any point of view. Presbyterianism is not making alarming inroads upon "Popery," is not apparently weakening the Catholic Church, and therefore our bishops and priests can hear the decision of the General Assembly without any great amount of apprehension. Indeed, a feeling of amusement is the emotion that gives most trouble in such a case. It arouses in the minds of Catholics in every country, at least wherever they hear of it,

THE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

The most important item of our foreign telegraphic intelligence during the week was that referring to the deposition of the Sultan. The revolution, which was of a very peaceful character, was unexpected by the outside world, but the diplomatic intriguers no doubt knew it was about to occur. The Russian representative at Constantinople is said to have been a leading spirit among the party who effected the change of sovereigns, but upon what authority the assertion is made we are not aware. The new Sultan, who is named MURAD, is a nephew of the former ruler, and is credited with being endowed with an active and intelligent mind. He has already consented to several reforms which never could be won from ABDUL-AZIZ, and his accession to power is regarded as highly favorable to peace. All Turkish securities advanced immediately upon receipt of the news of the revolution. Yet, it is hard to see any solid ground for such improvement. The rebellion in Herzegovina is not quelled, the attitude of Servia and Bosnia is as threatening as ever, and the prospects of the national finances are not brightening. It seems to us that a general and final break up of the Turkish Empire is inevitable, and that Europe will soon be free from the curse of a Moslem government.



GOVERNOR IRWIN has finally completed the appointments authorized by the last Legislature, in the selection of James D. Fay and H. F. Crane, of this city, and John C. Ball, of Woodland, as Commissioners to investigate land affairs under the Act. As provided by Assemblyman Harding. This is a very important Commission, having to do directly with the gigantic frauds which have characterized the administration of the Land Office for a number of years past, conspicuously so during the term of office of Robert Gardner as Surveyor General, as partially shown by a Special Committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. Harding was Chairman. The Governor could not have made a better selection than the gentlemen named. Judge Fay is a lawyer of ability, and of the highest integrity, and Messrs. Crane and

Gibson & the Chinese

Donovan's Rossa at Oakland

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of May 13.

ARMAGH.

A magisterial investigation into the circumstances attending the dreadful murder of Mary Mothane, near Forkhill, was held on Thursday evening week at the Ballybot court-house, Newry. The deposition of the old man named McGourt, who says he witnessed the murder and observed the flight of the murderer, was taken. McKown was placed with about fifteen persons in the yard of the bridewell, but McGourt said he could not identify the prisoner as the man he saw committing the murder. His observation was, "I don't know any of them."

CARLOW.

Last Wednesday evening week Dr. F. B. Lane, of Leeds, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture in the Hall of Darrin street, Carlow, the subject being the "Evidence of Intemperance." The attendance on the occasion was very large and strong the feeling in favor of Sunday closing for business in Carlow as well as throughout the country was shown to be pronounced in the unanimous adoption, at the close of the proceedings, of a petition to Parliament in favor.

CLARE.

After second Mass on Sunday last a meeting was held in the chapel-yard of Kilrush, Rev. P. O'Shaughnessy, P.P., Cloon, and presented that body with a purse of gold.

On Thursday week a meeting was held in the Courthouse at Ennis, Peter Kirwan, chairman, on the following circumstances: Russell, his wife, and two sons were evicted from Rosslevan. He is now in a hut of sod and wood, and when so far as through the heat melt. The women and children are in the hut. The father is obliged to sleep in a hut of sod, and when he leaves a neighbour family, got under the same roof and protection of the roof of his friend. The two men saved houses by swimming.

A division was taken at the last meeting of the Ennistymon Board of Guardians on the question of petitioning in favor of the abolition or postponing in favor of Mr. Smyly's local bill. There were five in favor of the bill and seven against it. The matter was decided by six casting vote that the meeting should petition in favor. Notice was given, however, to bring it before another meeting.

A few nights since a fire broke out in the upper portion of the large flour mills of Messrs. Studdert, Limerick, and Mr. Wm. O'Malley. The flames ran through the building with great rapidity, and although assisted by a couple of hundred of the neighbours, could not be completely quenched, the hydrants failing to supply the requisite quantity of water. A few hours before the fire was one of the largest that has occurred in the city for many years.

In the course of a talk at dinner to the Grand Jury at Sligo Quarter Sessions, a few days ago, Sir Jonah Barrington, the chairman, Mr. Pepper, Q.C., said: "When I was in Dublin the other day, I met a gentleman from the north of Ireland, and in the course of conversation he told me that he had purchased a property in the county of Sligo, and I asked him what induced him to do so, and he said he was induced to do so because he found that the people of Sligo were the most peaceable people in Ireland, and that there was no county in which there was so little crime committed."

KING'S COUNTY.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Roscrea Board of Guardians, held on the 8th inst., the chairman, John Wesley, presiding, Dr. Grattan proposed, "That the motion reserved by this Board in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Tenure (Ireland) bill be adopted." Mr. Costello seconded the resolution. Only two elected Guardians voted against the resolution, and they are brothers of Scotchmen.

LEITRIM.

The Rawnbey Board of Guardians has adopted a resolution in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill.

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Reporter says that tracts it worth of a most offensive character to the feelings that all as well as to the faith of Catholics, are principally distributed about the markets during business hours.

Captain Dumeresq, a retired naval officer, was discovered at 5 o'clock one morning last week in the North Avenue, Limerick, a short distance from his residence, lying dead upon the footpath. A revolver in of the hand. At the inquest it was stated that the deceased had been suffering from an effection of the brain, and the jury found that he had committed suicide.

A special meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club was held on Sunday in Limerick. Mr. Mathew O'Flaherty, chairman of the Club, occupied the chair. Mr. Stanley proposed the following resolution: "That the thanks of the Irish farmers are due to Mr. Butt for his able advocacy of their claims to a good tenant right bill, and that we expect that Liberal Irish representatives will be in their place to support Mr. Butt's bill on the second reading of this bill on the Land bill." Mr. Fogarty seconded the proposition. Mr. Stebbing supported the motion. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

LONDONDERRY.

The Londonderry Provident Building Society has obtained a certificate of incorporation under the Building Societies Act, 1874, and has actively commenced business.

LOUTH

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Land and Tenants' Defence Association the Rev. Mr. Croften, rector of Ardee, stated that he had been to see the agent of this estate, and that all the tenants of the with the exception of one were satisfied with the proposed reduction. The chairman remarked that it was a matter of thankfulness to God that so many of landlords in every way were willing to settle matters amicably. He hoped now that before the Association broke up it would be suggested that it should be continued for the purpose of watching the estates. Mr. Croften request his arbitrator to meet for the gentlemen appointed by the tenants to-morrow (Saturday). Mr. Croften then retired to go to the suggestion of the chairman to meet the arbitrator to-day, the place about the middle of next month.

The second rifle competition for those in connection with the Irish Volunteer Force took place at Dundalk on Saturday. The firing was at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The total number of points of the competitors was 2,235 out of a possible 2,700. Mr. Rigby made the extraordinary best score of 218. Dr. Traill, Mr. Goff and Mr. Armstrong also made high scores.

MAYO.

While the contractors for the erection of the Parnell Monument were engaged excavating for a foundation, says the Connaught Telegraph, they came upon the skull, one hand and foot of one of the French soldiers who perished on the field. The texture of the cloth of the uniform could be detected, but on being touched it crumbled into dust. A few bullets were also found, which are in a good state of preservation. The remains have been reverently restored to their last resting place.

MEATH.

In reference to the Rathran murder case, the Drogheda correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing a few days ago, says: The body of the murdered man, Thomas Devlin, was exhumed by the police from the grave where he had been interred since the last eleven years. At the time of burial the body was interred in the clothing in which he had been discovered a few months after death. There would be much difficulty in recognising the body, as it was awfully swollen and decomposed state in which it was. On removing the coffin boards, the clothing was found all complete, but the boots which covered the feet were in a perfect state of preservation, the soles being of a rash and very damp nature. The skull was taken possession of by the police, for reasons of their own. On Saturday, in Navan, another remand was asked for and granted to the police, in order to further complete the evidence. The proceedings in the sekiog of the remand were but formal.

ROSCOMMON.

At the meeting of the Strokestown Poor Law Guardians, on the motion of Mr. Lynam, the scheme proposed by Dr. Lynam, C.E., for supplying the town of Strokestown with water in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Acts, came on for consideration. Mr. Rose Mahon highly approved of Dr. Lynam's plan, and on his recommendation the scheme was carried by a majority of twenty two votes to twelve.

GALWAY.

With feelings of very great sorrow we have to record the death of Mr. Charles Webb, which took place at his residence in Galway on May 8th. Mr. Webb was for many years an official in the Post-office department, during which time, from his amiability of manner and obliging disposition, he was a general favorite with the public. He retired from the service only a few months ago. His demise will be regretted by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Died, on 1st May, at the age of 103 Mr. Leonard, of Adergoole, parish of Oughterard, and 3 miles from Clifden. The deceased was in full possession of all her mental faculties and bodily powers up to the day preceding her death.

KERRY.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of the Tralee Union notice of a motion for a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill was tendered by Mr. Kenny, but the vice-chairman, Mr. Gerald O'Connor, refused to receive it, on the ground that the bill at last was political and extraneous to the duties of the Board. On a division, the ruling of the chairman was affirmed.

KILDARE.

The death is announced of Very Rev. Dean Hughes, P. P., Athy.

KILKENNY.

Mr. Clayton, an engineer whose name is well known in connection with factory work, has visited Kilkenny in connection with Mr. Whitworth's factory project. An interview was held with Mr. Sullivan, M.P., in reference to the proposed purchase of the Grenadier factory, but nothing definite or likely to be of advantage to the project resulted from it. The engineer had reserved his final opinion as to which of the sites was most suitable.

The Deposed Sultan.

Accounts of the revolution in Constantinople are very conflicting. The majority of the reports, however, agree as to the following particulars: The Ministers assembled on Monday afternoon at the residence of the Grand Vizier, and, on discussing the state of public affairs, they concluded that unless some remedial measures were adopted universal rebellion and a general collapse of the State would result. A resolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the Sultan drawn up, praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The Sultan received the petition with affected composure and said he would consider the matter. On Tuesday morning there was a great stir in the streets. Trade guilds, firemen, waiters, drawers, and water carriers, headed by Softa, formed in procession and marched to the Sultan's palace, unopposed by the military, who were apparently unprovided with orders to act in case of such an emergency. During the progress the procession was increased by thousands. The palace was guarded by mounted police, who did not interfere with the crowd, although the cries were raised of "Down with Abdel Aziz!" "Vive Murad!" In the meantime Murad, having been released from his own house, to which he had been confined by the Sultan, was conducted to a mosque and saluted as "Sultan Murad the Fifth." While this was happening it was suggested to Abdel Aziz that it would be prudent for him to remove with his four sons to the chief palace. He complied, and was escorted thither almost speechless.

LONDON, June 1.—A correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution: After vainly soliciting the Sultan to adopt reforms, the Grand Vizier and Hussein Avni Pasha and Midhat Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Bagtche Palace was beset with troops. Murad was proclaimed Sultan in the presence of all the Ministers, Sheik Ul Islam and the Mollahs. The Sultanian Pasha, accompanied by Hussein Avni and Pasha, announced Abdul Aziz that the nation had deposed him, and that he should deliver up the palace to his successor. The multitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. He, with his family, household and fifty-three boats, filled with women, were conveyed under guard to the Topkhano Palace. Hussein, Hobart and Dervish have recognized Murad as Sultan.

VIENNA, May 31.—The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that the revolution might have avoided Mr. Layard's recall if Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador.

Many rumors are current of the assassination of Abdel Aziz. It is reported on the other hand that he will be sent to a distant town in Asia, where he will be confined with his family.

THE TROUBLOUS EASTERN QUESTION.—*London, May 30.*—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has instructed its Embassador to Austria, who is at Pesth, to remonstrate against the expected official communication of the Berlin memorandum, as Turkey would be obliged to totally decline its proposals. The Porte instructs its Embassador to declare that the intervention of the friendly Powers is thoroughly inadmissible. The Porte cites several reasons why the propositions cannot be admitted, the principal of which are that a two months' armistice would only restore the activity of the insurgents, who are now disheartened by defeat, and that the sovereign rights of the Sultan include free action with regard to the disposition of his army, with which he considers Europe has no right, and the Sultan could never submit to such interference in those rights as would prohibit him from having troops within his own territory when he considered it necessary.

The Marquis of Hertington, in a speech at the laying of the foundation of the new City Liberal Club-house to-day, stated that the situation of foreign relations in the East was grave. Earl Granville said he believed there was some unnecessary alarm about the immediate future, still the Government had to deal with a state of things requiring the most serious consideration of the statesmen of Europe.

It has been announced that Montgomery Queen, of chronic celebrity, intends going into the business of ostrich farming in this State, and we are informed that he has purchased a tract of land near Hayward's, Alameda county, with that intention. Here is an item giving the experience of a gentleman in the business:

Mr. J. C. Douglass, an English settler in the Cape Colony, South Africa, commenced experiments about eight years ago with ostriches. He has now about three hundred on hand, having sold eighty-five. Feeds hard grain and the shoots of prickly vegetable matter per day, and the nest profit from the sale of birds and feathers in 1875 was £12,000, in the first two years. The cost of the beginning of the experiment is not given. The birds are hatched by artificial heat, and the process requires from forty-two days. In natural hatching one egg in ten fails; in the artificial process only in twelve.

THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.—*Washington, May 29.*—Official advices received from Mexico report that the State of Sinaloa in the vicinity of Vera Cruz remains about the same as reported two weeks since. The pronunciados have been threatening Vera Cruz and other towns on the coast. They seem to be carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare. The railroad and telegraph to the city of Mexico have been cut by the rebels on the 17th of May the military train with 400 soldiers reached Vera Cruz, en route to reinforce General Escobedo at Matamoras. Advices from Tuxpan and Tabasco are similar to those from Vera Cruz. The rebels hold Misantlan. No foreign residents have been molested. The Mexican Government is proposed the greatest confidence in its ability to very shortly crush out the rebellion.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Information from Internal Revenue Supervisor Meyer, who is hunting up illicit stills in Bolinger county, is to the effect that there are crooked stills in nearly every creek in the county, and that there are several secreted in outof-the-way places in the woods, and considerable resistance has been offered to the Government force when arrests have been attempted. In the United States District Court to-day seven suits against distillers' bonds were decided, and judgments entered in favor of the Government, against Alfred Bemis for $70,000, and Lovie Teacher for $56,000. District Attorney Dyer will move for sentence against several minor members of the whisky ring in the latter part of the week.

The Great Mustang Race.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Mexican rider succeeded yesterday in running the twenty-five mustangs 185 miles inside of seventy hours. The exact time of his riding from the start to the finish was six hours, eighteen minutes and forty-three seconds. The manager of the race advertised that Parshal would ride twenty-five mustangs 156 miles in seven hours for a stake of $10,000. It is not probable that any money was put up on the race. The race was evidently gotten up, like its predecessor, for the sake of the gate money it was sure to bring in. The manager was asked this forenoon to name the person who put up the stakes, but he declined to do so, saying the men who put up the money would not have their names known for all you could pile inside that track. The statement was too absurd to be credited by those who heard it. The race was evidently a money investment, and as such it proved even more successful than its predecessor, the crowd being immense. At the start there were 2,000 people; at one o'clock there were 5,000; by two o'clock the number had reached 15,000; and from that time till the close the spectators filling into the park entrance made a continuous procession. The entire number of spectators was 15,000, whereof 12,000 paid $1 apiece. The company was more than ordinarily respectable, there being very few betting men and very little betting. Parshal's riding was admired by everybody. The horses behaved better with him than with Rollins. The care that was taken of Peralta was in marked contrast with the treatment of Rollins. Old Joel may not himself and a common statesman. He ate hard-tack, ham sandwiches and mince pie, and drank from water by the quart. He rode always in the same direction, and came in at the end of each mile fifteen feet in advance. Peralta was in the care of Dr. Stanley, and was treated in a scientific manner. He was rubbed down constantly, too, taken with proper frequency in proper quantities. He was furnished with fresh cups with long sleeves, at intervals of five or six miles, which not only kept his head cool, but also by reason of the change in colors of the sleeves greatly relieved his eyes. He was also supplied in a scientific and different respect. He drew his horses much faster than Parker drove them. Parker's best time was 2:20; Peralta made seven miles in 2:17¾. The best time, however, was 2:14¾ and 2:12¼.

DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellow-ish brown spots on the face are a sign that the liver is torpid and overworked, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitterness or bad taste in the mouth coated tongue, pain in the back, sides or joints, sometimes mistaken for rheumatism, loss of appetite, nausea, faintness, flatulency, drowsiness after meals, indigestion, bad breath, general debility, cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, fever, inflammatory diseases, nervousness, sleeplessness, dizziness, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits can all these symptoms when they arise from a disordered liver or stomach.

They are the best remedy known to the world for all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones have not been destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the power in their Tonic action to prevent and remove Malarial Fevers, which are caused by Vitiated Blood.

No epidemic can take hold of a system regulated occasionally with this purifying medicine.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove to the most incredulous a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy recommendation.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

DIDN'T WANT HOME RULERS.

A very queer affidavit was read in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin. It had reference to a motion for a change of venue in an action for libel brought by Mr. Howson, a poor law guardian in Limerick county, against Mr Sheehy, a coroner and collector of rates in the same district. Mr. Howson tried the trial for Dublin, whereon Mr. Sheehy moved, on the ground of contentious that the trial could not be fairly expected to be conducted in Limerick. An affidavit of Mr. Howson was filed in opposition to this. It was a document of many clauses, but the two on which most stress was laid by Mr. Howson's counsel, and to which the Court gave most attention, were to the effect that there are a great many Home Rulers and Tenant-righters in Limerick county, and that the plaintiff, being known to be against Home Rule, and having, in his capacity of poor law guardian, supported a threatening notice of the Land bill of Mr. Butt, he could not get an impartial trial at the hands of a Limerick jury. They would all vote for a "man" against him. The judges unanimously condemned the affidavit, and declared that Home Rulers and Tenant-righters are to be found, not in Limerick only, but in every Irish county, that Limerick county is now business, and that there is not the slightest ground for the wholesale imputation set out by Mr. Howson on his oath. The trial will take place, therefore, where the cause of action, and the same judicial reproof of Mr. Howson's vigorous swearing will be administered when fancy they can throw discredit on men who are friends of the rights of Ireland and advocates of the tenant-farmers' cause.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

CINCINNATI (Ohio), May 21.—The celebration of the anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Purcell commenced yesterday. Sunday evening a large number of his friends called upon him or sent valuable presents. Among the latter are a gold chalice from Cardinal McCloskey, a solid gold crucifix from a religious order in New York, and many other valuable presents.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

By R. V. PIERCE, M.D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., formerly Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce is the proper designation, pertaining to one of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our bodies. He is supposed to preside in the kitchen room, and also in making good nutrient assimilations of the bodies of those who have died of dyspepsia, or from the effects of it. The principle of cause the liver has given evidence of having ceased to perform its functions. The symptoms are usually permanent in bowels, which are worse are constipation, although in many cases alternate with looseness of the bowels. Sometimes one and sometimes the other condition exists for a long day or week before the disease is fully developed. Many times, however, the first symptoms of any disorder of the liver are considered by the patient of little consequence, and are allowed to run on for months without any attempt at relief. In many cases, it is doubtful in the first, whether the disease originates in the liver or stomach, but in the majority of cases, it is doubtful in the stomach, but the symptoms indicating that the liver is the first to become involved. The symptoms indicating that the liver is the first to become involved are: Sometimes considerable pain in the right side, but more frequently a dull heavy sensation, with occasional sharp pains, when the disease has existed for some time, the pain often extends across the right side, and sometimes through to the back, and is frequently mistaken for rheumatism. The pain is sometimes very severe, and frequently the patient complains of pain in the left side, and sometimes in the region of the heart, which is apt to create fear of disease of that organ. The stomach is usually affected, sometimes very severely, at other times but little. Generally there is a loss of appetite, but sometimes the patient has a voracious appetite, but the moment food is taken into the stomach it seems to cause great distress, and the patient will relate that they have a faint, gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, which nothing seems to satisfy. Sometimes the stomach is very sensitive to the touch, and pressure over the pit of the stomach will cause pain. The bowels are usually costive, sometimes alternating with looseness, and sometimes the discharges are very dark colored, and clay colored. The kidneys sympathize with the liver, and become inflamed, which is indicated by pain in the back, and a dragging sensation in the loins. The urine is usually scanty, and high colored, and deposits a sediment on standing. The skin is sallow, and sometimes quite yellow. The eyes are sallow, and frequently the whites are tinged with yellow. The patient complains of a dull, heavy, tired feeling, no ambition to do anything, and the mind becomes confused on any subject requiring thought. Frequently the

The Deposed Sultan.

Accounts of the revolution in Constantinople are very conflicting. The majority of the reports, however, agree as to the following particulars: The Ministers assembled on Monday afternoon at the residence of the Grand Vizier, and, on discussing the state of public affairs, they concluded that unless some remedial measures were adopted universal rebellion and a general collapse of the State would result. A resolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the Sultan drawn up, praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The Sultan received the petition with affected composure and said he would consider the matter. On Tuesday morning there was a great stir in the streets. Trade guilds, firemen, water drawers, and water carriers, headed by Softa, formed in procession and marched to the Sultan's palace, unopposed by the military, who were apparently unprovided with orders to act in case of such an emergency. During its progress the procession was increased by thousands. The palace was guarded by prominent police, who did not interfere with the crowd, although the cries were raised of "Down with Abdul Aziz!" "Vive Murad!" In the meantime Murad, having been released from his own house, to which he had been confined by the Sultan, was conducted to a mosque and saluted as "Sultan Murad the Fifth." While this was happening it was suggested to Abdul Aziz that it would be prudent for him to remove with his four sons to the old seraglio. He complied, and was escorted thither almost speechless.

LONDON, June 1.—A correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution: After having deposed the Sultan to adopt reforms, the Grand Vizier and Hussein Avni Pasha and Midhat Pasha resolved to depose him. Redif Dolma Baghtche Palace was beset with troops. Murad was proclaimed Sultan in the presence of all the Ministers, Sheik Ul Islam and the Mollahs. Then Sultanem Bahn, accompanied by soldiers and officers, informed Abdul Aziz that the nation had deposed him, and that he should deliver up the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. He, with his family, household and fifty-three beats, filled with women, were conveyed under escort to the Topkahar Palace, France, Italy and England have recognized Murad as Sultan.

VIENNA, May 31.—The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople's telegraphs that the revolution might have been avoided by a timely recall of Ignitiief, the Russian Ambassador.

Many rumors are current of the assassination of Abdul Aziz. It is reported on the other hand that he will be sent to a distant town in Asia, where he will be confined with his family.

The Great Mustang Race.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Mexican rider succeeded yesterday in running the twenty-five mustangs 150 miles inside of seven hours. The exact time of his riding from the start to the finish was six hours, eighteen minutes and forty-three seconds. The manager of the race advertised that Pasita would ride twenty-five mustangs 135 miles in seven hours for a stake of $10,000. It is not probable that any money was put up on the race. The race was evidently gotten up, like its predecessor, for the sake of the gate money it was sure to bring in. The manager was asked this forenoon to name the person who put up the stakes, but he declined to do so, saying the men who put up the money would not have their names known for all you could pile inside that track. The statement was too absurd to be credited by those who heard it. The race was evidently a money investment, and as such it proved even more successful than its predecessor, the crowd being immense. At the start there were 2,000 people; at one o'clock there were 4,000; by two o'clock the number had reached 15,000; and from that time till the close the spectators filling into the park enclosure made a continuous procession. The entire number of spectators was 25,000, whereof 12,000 paid $1 apiece. The company was more than ordinarily respectable, there being very few betting men and very little whisky drinking. Pasita's riding was admired by everybody. The horses behaved better with him than with Parker. The care that was taken of Pasita was in marked contrast with the treatment of Parker. Parker was left to himself and a common stableman. He ate hard-tack, ham and cheese and other plain fare, and drank ice water by the quart. He rode always in the same direction, and could not ride east of the 72d's and ended in consequence. Pasita was in the care of Dr. Stanley, and Parker in that of a scientific manner. Pasita was principally fed on, taken with proper frequency in proper quantities. He was furnished with fresh cups with long risers, at intervals of five or six miles, which not only prevented his head cool, but kept by reason of the changes in colors of the vessels greatly relieved his eyes. He was also regaled with champagne at intervals repeatedly. He drove his horses much faster than Parker drove them. Parker's best time was 2:20; Pesita's made several miles in 2:17's. The best time, however, was 2:14's, and 2:12's.

DIDN'T WANT HOME RULERS.

A very queer affidavit was read in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Saturday, in bail reference to a motion for a change of venue in an action for libel brought by Mr. Howson, a poor law guardian in Limerick county, against Mr. Butt, a solicitor and politician of the same district. Mr. Howson filed the trial for Dublin, whereon Mr. Sheehy moved, on the ground of convenience, that the Court should order the trial to be conducted in Limerick. An affidavit of Mr. Howson was filed in opposition to this. It was a document of many clauses, but the two on which most stress was laid by Mr. Howson's counsel, and to which the Court gave most attention, affirmed that there are many Home Rulers and Tenant-righters in Limerick county, and that the plaintiff, being known to be opposed to Home Rule, and having, in his capacity of poor law guardian, opposed a Land-tenure and Land bill of Mr. Butt, he could not get an impartial trial at the hands of a Limerick jury. They would think it a "crime" against him. The judges unanimously condemned the affidavit. They pointed out that Home Rulers and Tenant-righters are to be found, not in Limerick only, but in every Irish county, that Limerick should try its own business, and that there is not the slightest ground for the whimsical impression cast out by Mr. Howson on his oath. The trial will take place, therefore, where the cause of it arose, and the Chief Judicial reproof of Mr. Howson's vigorous swearing will be a lesson to all who fancy they can throw discredit on men who are friends of the rights of Ireland and advocates of the tenant-farmers' cause.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

CINCINNATI (Ohio), May 21.—The celebration of the anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Purcell commenced yesterday. Sunday evening a large number of his friends called upon him or sent valuable presents. Among the latter are a gold goblet from Cardinal McCloskey, a solid gold crucifix from a religious order in New York, and many other valuable presents.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Will favor in the capacity of a consulting purifying organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the chamberlain of our blood. This I have observed in the dissecting room, and also in making post-mortem examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases. In the first stage of the liver the first gain given to the blood is that of color, and the next is that of power; afterwards are given the different properties of ratio, sheep and urine are increased in proportion to the gain of color; and a healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When it becomes diseased or torpid, if from any cause, it is dissolved in the portions of the blood, and is taken up by the absorbents and the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating the entire system. Then we have the symptoms of torpid liver, such as yellow skin, sick headache, loss of appetite, bowels costive, eyes yellow, sometimes a dull pain in the right side, which is frequently mistaken for pleurisy.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of the whole system, becomes clogged with the poisoned blood, and fails to sufficiently perform its functions hence there is a deficiency of nervous energy, or want of the necessary fluid, causing gloomy forebodings of the future, and the mind is filled with the blues. The skin manifests disordered action, pimples, humors, blotches, and sometimes a high state of fever. The stomach and bowels participate in the general derangement of the liver, and we have dyspepsia, or indigestion, and the inevitable piles, dropsy, dysentery, or diarrhœa.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots and blotches, a bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, coated tongue, pain in the region of the liver, extending through to the shoulder blade, and often mistaken for rheumatism, a dull, heavy sensation in the head, sometimes accompanied with a severe pain, dizziness, frequent attacks of coughing, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sometimes a craving for food and a loathing aversion to the sight, sickness and vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, and disturbed sleep, cold feet, alternate chills and fever, aggravating pains in the sides, back and limbs, sometimes mistaken for rheumatism, and soreness through the bowels, constipation, alternating with diarrhœa, piles, fluttering of the heart, suffocating sensations when lying on the left side, dullness of the senses, confusion of ideas, dizziness of the head, with a rushing sensation as if falling, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, dreadful dreams, great nervousness, extreme melancholy, blues, horror of death, with a strong determination to commit suicide. All or any of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case of liver complaint.

TREATMENT.—Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which stands at the head of the list of Liver Remedies, which acts as an alterative or blood purifier, and thus eradicates the cause of the disease, and by a diseased liver these remedies are the only ones that will be required in most cases. Simply persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the disease will soon be changed to an entirely opposite state, when the appetite will return, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system nourished and restored to health.

The Discovery is sold by all druggists. In X bottles, $1 00; Preparedness, Dr. Pierce's Improved, Buffalo, N. Y.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis on receipt of 18 cents to pay postage, a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once

Paris dispatches of the 26th ult. bring the news of the hopeless condition of one of the ablest Republicans of the French Senate, M. Casimer Perier, ex-Minister of the Interior under President Thiers. His death is momentarily expected. He was one of the seventy-five life members of the Senate chosen by the Assembly, and many of his colleagues will likely follow him compassion of those chosen are in the decline of life.

The Evil Fruits of Weak Digestion.

There is no pathological fact more clearly ascertained than that the most formidable issues of nervous disease are directly traceable to imperfect digestion. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from weakened stomach than from any other cause. Many sufferers are prevented by this circumstance from taking proper nourishment. The true way to strengthen the nervous system is to invigorate the digestive and assimilative organs. Most weak people, stimulated under its exhilarating influence, will sleep sound. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to renew and sustain the vital forces of the enfeebled nerves, and invigorate the whole system, than all the so-called nervine tonics in the world. Persons who are troubled with nervousness, should not allow a single dose of the Bitters to be taken before each meal.

Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON CURRIE, San Francisco.
THURSDAY, June1, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the following rates for best brands: $5 @ $5 75 in bbl, and $4 @ $4 50 in sks.

WHEAT—Shipping, $1 45@1 70 @ ctl, and milling, $1 70@1 75. No desirable parcels in market. Liverpool cables have been forwarded to freely advertise, which, coupled with a firmer market in Liverpool, has caused prices to rule rather stronger on the eve of shipping.

BARLEY—The new crop has commenced to arrive, rates for forward delivery are nominal at $1 @ $1 05 @ ctl, and feeding to-day is quoted at $1 @ $1 05 @ ctl. And feeding to-day is quoted at $1 @ $1 05 @ ctl.

OATS—Prime milling, $1 60@1 65 @ ctl; feed, $1 @ $1 50 @ ctl.

MIXED GRAIN—Quotable at 90@$1 @ ctl for feed.

RYE—Quotable at $1 @ $1 10 @ ctl.

CORN—Large yellow, $1 @ $1 10 @ ctl; small yellow, $1 @ $1 10 @ ctl; white, $1 @ $1 10 @ ctl.

BEANS—We quote the following rates for sks—Bayos, $3 @ $3 50; Pinks, $3 @ $3 50; Reds, $3 @ $3 50; Whites, $3 @ $3 50; Pea, $3 @ $3 50; small White, $3 @ $3 50; Lima, $4 @ $4 50.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 50 @ $1 50 @ ctl; Potatoes, $1 @ $1 50 @ ctl; Onions, $2 @ $3 from wharf; Asparagus, 50@75c @ box; Rhubarb, $1 @ $1 50 @ box; Tomatoes, 50@75c @ box; Cucumbers, 15 @ dozen; Green Peas, 3@4c @ lb; Green Beans, 3@4c @ lb; Green Corn, 50@75c @ dozen; Squash, 5@6c; Tomatoes, 10@15c @ lb; Okra, 25c @ lb; Garlic, 5@6c @ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $17 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote at $23 50 @ ton from the mills.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Quotable at $34 @ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 3@4c @ lb.

HAY—Wheat, Choice Country, 1875@76c Flat, 85@90c; Wheat, Choice Country, 1875@76c Flat, 85@90c; Wheat, Choice Country, 1875@76c Flat, 85@90c;

The Deposed Sultan.

Accounts of the revolution in Constantinople are very conflicting. The majority of the reports, however, agree as to the following particulars: The Ministers assembled on Monday afternoon at the residence of the Grand Visier, and, on discussing the state of public affairs, they concluded that unless some remedial measures were adopted universal rebellion and a general collapse of the State would result. A resolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the Sultan drawn up, praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The Sultan received the petition with effected composure and said he would consider the matter. On Tuesday morning there was a great stir in the streets. Trade guilds, firemen, water drawers, and water carriers, headed by Softa, formed in procession and marched to the Sultan's palace, accompanied by the military, who were apparently unprovided with orders to act in case of such an emergency. During its progress the procession was increased by thousands. The palace was guarded by mounted police, who did not interfere with the crowd, although the orlea were raised of "Down with Abdul Aziz!" "Viva Murad!" In the meantime Murad, having been released from his own house, to which he had been confined by the Sultan, was conducted to a mosque and saluted as "Sultan Murad the Fifth." While this was happening it was suggested to Abdul Aziz that it would be prudent for him to remove with his four sons to the old palace of Im. He complied, and was escorted thither almost speechless.

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Many rumors are current of the assassination of Abdul Aziz. It is reported on the other hand that he will be sent to a distant town in Asia, where he will be confined with his family.

The Tricolique Eastern Question.—

London, May 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has instructed its Embassador to Austria, Germany, and Russia, to remonstrate against the expected official communication of the Berlin memorandum, as Turkey would be obliged to totally decline its proposals. The Porte also instructs its Embassador to declare that intervention of the friendly Powers is thoroughly inadmissible. The Porte can accept only measures why the propositions cannot be admitted, the principal of which are that a two months' armistice would only revive the activity of the insurgents, who are now disheartened by defeat, and that the sovereign rights of the Sultan include free action with regard to the disposition of his army, and interference in those rights as would imperil him from having troops within his own territory when he considered it necessary.

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the laying of the foundation of the new City Liberal Club-house to-day, stated that the situation of foreign relations in the East was grave. Earl Granville said he believed there was some unnecessary alarm about the immediate future, still the Government had to deal with a state of things requiring the anxious consideration of the statesmen of Europe.

It has been announced that Montgomery Queen, of cireus renown, intends going into the business of ostrich farming in this State, and we are informed that he has purchased a tract of lat. near Hayward's, Alameda county, with that intention. Here is an item giving the experience of a gentleman in the business:

Mr. A. Douglass, an English settler in the Cape Colony, South Africa, commenced his experience about eight years ago with ostriches. He has now a flock of 300 on hand, having sold eighty-five. Each bird eats about twenty pounds of vegetable matter per day, and the net profit from the sale of birds and feathers is stated at $125,000 in the four last years. The cost of the beginning of the experiment is not given. The birds are hatched by artificial means, and the incubator requires forty-two days. In natural hatching one egg in ten fails; in the artificial process one in twelve.

THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.—*Washington, May 29.*—Official advices received from Mexico report that the State of affairs in the vicinity of Vera Cruz remains about the same as reported two weeks since. The insurrection there is threatening. Vera Cruz and other towns on the coast. They seem to be carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare. The railroad and telegraph to the city of Mexico have been cut by the rebels near Vera Cruz, trains have been fired upon and communication was suspended for a week. Those advices are of May 18th, and on the 19th May the military with about 400 soldiers reached Vera Cruz, en route to reinforce Escobedo at Matamoras. Advices from Tampico and Tuxpan are similar to those from Vera Cruz. The rebels hold Matalan. No foreign residents have been molested. The Mexican Government expressed the greatest confidence in its ability to very shortly crush out the rebellion.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Information from Internal Revenue Supervisor Meyer, who is hunting up illicit stills in Bollinger county, is to the effect that there are crooked stills on nearly every creek in the county, and that there are several scattered on out-of-the-way places in the woods, and consideble resistance has been offered to the Government forces when arrests have been attempted. In the United States District Court to-day seven suits against distillers' bonds were decended, and judgments entered in favor of the Government, against Alfred Bemis for $79,000, and Louis Tesseher for $50,000. District Attorney Dyer will move for sentence against several minor members of the whisky ring in the latter part of the week.

The Great Mustang Race.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Montana rider succeeded yesterday in running the twenty-five mustangs 155 miles inside of seven hours. The exact time of the riding from the start to the finish was six hours, eighteen minutes and forty-three seconds. The manager of the race advertised that Perrin would ride twenty-five mustangs 155 miles over a course for the stake of $10,000. It is not probable that any money was put up on the race. The race was evidently gotten up, like its predecessors, for the sake of the gate money it was sure to bring in. The manager was asked this forenoon to name the person who put up the stakes, but he declined to do so, saying the man who put up the money would not have their names known for all he could pile itself into the track. The statement was too absurd to be credited by those who heard it. The race was evidently a money investment, and as such it proved even more successful than was anticipated, the crowd being immense. At the start there were 2,000 people; at one o'clock there were 5,000; by two o'clock the number had reached 15,000; and from that time till the close the spectators filling into the park enclosure made a continuous procession. The entire number of spectators was 15,000, whereof 12,000 paid $1 apiece. The entire party arrived in ordinarily respectable, there being very few bolting men and very little bolting. Perrin's riding was admired by everybody. The horses behaved better with him than with Parker. The care that was taken of Perrin was in marked contrast with the treatment of Parker. Of course Perrin was well and a common sunbeam. He ate hard-tack, ham and whickens and mince pie, and drank tea or beer by the quart. He always in the same direction, and came in at the end of the 25th mile and 155th mile with proper frequency to proper quantities. He was furnished with fresh tape with long slacks, at intervals of five or six miles, which not only kept his head cool, but also the reason of the change in colors of the mixes greatly relieved his eyes. He was also required to ride in a direction repeatedly. He drove his horses much faster than Parker drove them. Parker's best mile was 2:26; Perrin's best mile was 2:17½. The best time, however, was 2:16½, and 2:12¼.

DIDN'T WANT HOME RULERS.

A very queer affidavit was read in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin. It had reference to a motion for a change of venue in a libel action for libel brought by Mr. Hewson, a poor law guardian in Limerick county, against Mr Sheehy, a coroner and collector of rates in the same county. The libel consisted of the trial for Dublin, whereon Mr. Sheehy moved, on the ground of convenience, that the case should be tried at the Assizes to be conducted in Limerick. An affidavit of Mr. Hewson was filed in opposition to this. It was a document of many columns, but the two on which most stress was laid by Mr. Hewson's counsel, and to which the Court chiefly paid attention, affirmed that there are a great many Home Rulers and Tenant-righters in Limerick county, and that the libel complained, being known to be against Home Rule, and having, as he supposed, the sanction of his guardians, it would be impossible to get a fair jury. They would think all "rale to war" against him. The counsel for the plaintiff combated the affidavit. They pointed out that Home Rulers and Tenant-righters are to be found, not in Dublin only, but in every Irish county, that Limerick should try its own business, and that there is not the slightest ground for the wholesale imputations cast out by the defendant's affidavit. They urged that, if the case were to be tried in Limerick only, but in every Irish county, that Limerick should try its own business, and that there is not the slightest ground for the wholesale imputations cast out by the defendant's affidavit. They pointed out that Home Rulers and Tenant-righters are to be found, not in Dublin only, but in every Irish county, that Limerick should try its own business, and that there is not the slightest ground for the wholesale imputations cast out by Mr. Hewson on his parsimonious seat out by Mr. Hewson on his

Paris dispatches of the 25th ult. bring the news of the hopeless condition of one of the leaders of the French Senate,

[illegible]

WHEAT—Shipping, [illegible]

FLOUR—We quote the following rates for [illegible]

which, coupled with a liberal demand for shipping, has caused prices to stiffen up, the quotations [illegible]

BARLEY—The new crop has commenced to [illegible]

HAY—On sales at [illegible]

STRAW—Quotations [illegible]

POTATOES—Have not been [illegible]

BEANS—Are in [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Quotations [illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Quotations [illegible]

CORN—Large white and yellow may be quoted at [illegible]

BARLEY—Feed [illegible]

OATS—Quotations at [illegible]

MIDDLINGS—Quotations at [illegible]

CHICK WHEAT—Quotable at [illegible]

BRAN—Quotations at [illegible]

HAY—Quotations at [illegible]

STRAW—Quotations at [illegible]

BEANS—Quotations at [illegible]

POTATOES—Quotations at [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Quotations at [illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Quotations at [illegible]

Northern. DAIRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—For fine quality, 7½@8c; other grades, 6@7c per dz.

Butter—Fancy, 37½@40c; choice, 30@35c; fair to good, 25@30c; roll, 20@25c; pickled, 20@25c per lb.

Cheese—Fancy, 17½@18c; choice, 15@16c; good, 13@14c per lb.

Honey—In comb, 15@16c per lb; extracted, 8@10c per lb.

Beeswax—20@22½c per lb.

Tallow—6@6½c per lb.

Hides—Dry, 12@13c per lb; kip, 10@11c per lb; calf, 12@13c per lb; sheep pelts, 75c@$1 25 each.

Wool—Fine, 18@20c per lb; coarse, 16@18c per lb.

Furs—Coon, 10@15c each; mink, 10@15c each; fox, 10@15c each; otter, $1 50@$2 50 each; beaver, $1 50@$2 50 each; badger, 10@15c each; wildcat, 10@15c each; marten, 10@15c each; fisher, 10@15c each; muskrat, 3@5c each.

Provisions—Hams, 14@15c per lb; breakfast bacon, 14@15c per lb; dry salt sides, 12½@13c per lb; pickled pork, 12½@13c per lb; mess pork, $18 50@$19 per bbl; prime mess beef, $12@$13 per bbl; lard, 12½@13c per lb.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 75@80c per sack; Burbanks, 75@80c per sack; Peerless, 75@80c per sack; Snowflakes, 75@80c per sack; Garnet Chiles, 75@80c per sack; Sweet Potatoes, 2½@3c per lb.

Onions—Silverskins, 2½@3c per lb; Red, 2½@3c per lb; Yellow, 2½@3c per lb.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1½@2c per lb; Beets, 2½@3c per lb; Turnips, 2½@3c per lb; Carrots, 2½@3c per lb; Parsnips, 2½@3c per lb; Green Peas, 5@6c per lb; String Beans, 5@6c per lb; Green Corn, 5@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 5@6c per lb; Cucumbers, 5@6c per lb; Rhubarb, 2½@3c per lb; Asparagus, 5@6c per lb; Garlic, 5@6c per lb; Green Peppers, 5@6c per lb; Artichokes, 5@6c per lb; Okra, 5@6c per lb; Egg Plant, 5@6c per lb; Marrowfat Squash, 2½@3c per lb; Hubbard Squash, 2½@3c per lb; Pumpkins, 2½@3c per lb; Green Peppers, 5@6c per lb; Artichokes, 5@6c per lb; Okra, 5@6c per lb; Egg Plant, 5@6c per lb; Marrowfat Squash, 2½@3c per lb; Hubbard Squash, 2½@3c per lb; Pumpkins, 2½@3c per lb.

Fruits—Apples, 2½@3c per lb; Pears, 2½@3c per lb; Peaches, 2½@3c per lb; Plums, 2½@3c per lb; Apricots, 2½@3c per lb; Nectarines, 2½@3c per lb; Figs, 2½@3c per lb; Grapes, 2½@3c per lb; Strawberries, 2½@3c per lb; Raspberries, 2½@3c per lb; Blackberries, 2½@3c per lb; Gooseberries, 2½@3c per lb; Currants, 2½@3c per lb; Cherries, 2½@3c per lb; Oranges, 2½@3c per lb; Lemons, 2½@3c per lb; Limes, 2½@3c per lb; Pineapples, 2½@3c per lb; Bananas, 2½@3c per lb; Cocoanuts, 2½@3c per lb; Dates, 2½@3c per lb; Prunes, 2½@3c per lb; Raisins, 2½@3c per lb; Currants, 2½@3c per lb; Figs, 2½@3c per lb; Grapes, 2½@3c per lb; Strawberries, 2½@3c per lb; Raspberries, 2½@3c per lb; Blackberries, 2½@3c per lb; Gooseberries, 2½@3c per lb; Currants, 2½@3c per lb; Cherries, 2½@3c per lb; Oranges, 2½@3c per lb; Lemons, 2½@3c per lb; Limes, 2½@3c per lb; Pineapples, 2½@3c per lb; Bananas, 2½@3c per lb; Cocoanuts, 2½@3c per lb; Dates, 2½@3c per lb; Prunes, 2½@3c per lb; Raisins, 2½@3c per lb.

Miscellaneous—Beans, 2½@3c per lb; Peas, 2½@3c per lb; Lentils, 2½@3c per lb; Rice, 2½@3c per lb; Barley, 2½@3c per lb; Oats, 2½@3c per lb; Corn, 2½@3c per lb; Wheat, 2½@3c per lb; Rye, 2½@3c per lb; Buckwheat, 2½@3c per lb; Millet, 2½@3c per lb; Sorghum, 2½@3c per lb; Broom Corn, 2½@3c per lb; Hops, 2½@3c per lb; Tobacco, 2½@3c per lb; Cotton, 2½@3c per lb; Flax, 2½@3c per lb; Hemp, 2½@3c per lb; Jute, 2½@3c per lb; Sisal, 2½@3c per lb; Manila, 2½@3c per lb; Coir, 2½@3c per lb; Cocoanut Fiber, 2½@3c per lb; Palm Fiber, 2½@3c per lb; Bamboo, 2½@3c per lb; Rattan, 2½@3c per lb; Willow, 2½@3c per lb; Osier, 2½@3c per lb; Cane, 2½@3c per lb; Reed, 2½@3c per lb; Straw, 2½@3c per lb; Hay, 2½@3c per lb; Fodder, 2½@3c per lb; Corn Husks, 2½@3c per lb; Cornstalks, 2½@3c per lb; Sugarcane, 2½@3c per lb; Beetroot, 2½@3c per lb; Mangel-wurzel, 2½@3c per lb; Turnip, 2½@3c per lb; Rape, 2½@3c per lb; Kohl-rabi, 2½@3c per lb; Cabbage, 2½@3c per lb; Kale, 2½@3c per lb; Spinach, 2½@3c per lb; Lettuce, 2½@3c per lb; Endive, 2½@3c per lb; Celery, 2½@3c per lb; Parsley, 2½@3c per lb; Sage, 2½@3c per lb; Thyme, 2½@3c per lb; Mint, 2½@3c per lb; Marjoram, 2½@3c per lb; Basil, 2½@3c per lb; Rosemary, 2½@3c per lb; Lavender, 2½@3c per lb; Tansy, 2½@3c per lb; Wormwood, 2½@3c per lb; Rue, 2½@3c per lb; Southernwood, 2½@3c per lb; Horehound, 2½@3c per lb; Hyssop, 2½@3c per lb; Balm, 2½@3c per lb; Catnip, 2½@3c per lb; Pennyroyal, 2½@3c per lb; Tansy, 2½@3c per lb; Wormwood, 2½@3c per lb; Rue, 2½@3c per lb; Southernwood, 2½@3c per lb; Horehound, 2½@3c per lb; Hyssop, 2½@3c per lb; Balm, 2½@3c per lb; Catnip, 2½@3c per lb; Pennyroyal, 2½@3c per lb.

A novel description of funeral was seen recently in the English town of Watford, when the remains of the Countess of Essex were buried in a cemetery there. Instead of an ordinary hearse a sort of wagonette was used, and instead of a black pall there was a purple canopy. The Earl's head coachman, dressed in his usual livery, drove this strange-looking vehicle. The coffin, of thin planks of polished deal, was pierced all over with holes in order to speed the progress of decay. The Earl of Essex, husband of the lady thus interred, has written some letters in the public press advocating the sort of change in funerals and interments which he has now himself carried into practice.

SPRING, 1876!

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE SEA ON AT

THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

A Superb Array of Novelties. Special Designs for Spring now on Exhibition.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public generally that we have completed our Grand Display of SPRING NOVELTIES.

The great facilities within our control have enabled us this season to procure the most Elegant Novelties that could be produced in the Fashionable World.

The recognized preeminence of our establishment at present is an assured guarantee that the immense Catalogue of Novelties now on exhibition will be offered at prices which cannot be equalled by any house in California.

An inspection of our establishment is respectfully solicited. Orders carefully executed. Samples sent on application. Packages delivered free of charge in Oakland and Alameda county.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

And Broadway, Oakland.

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—Just the article for Spring—only $10.

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Overshirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $5.

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cool for Spring, $15.

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city.

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very nicely suited for Spring wear.

SULLIVA'NS.

MOURNING SUITS

AND DRAP DETE COATS,

Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at

Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—A very large and varied assortment always on hand.

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $50, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $17—Best value offered in this city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

60th and Worsted Suits, $20—Magnificent Suits, and very cheap at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $2, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $20, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit of Cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S

No. 14 Montgomery Street.

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SPRING

GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats.

Children's School Hats.

Fine Millinery Goods.

Boys' Hats.

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Linen Suits, - $6 00

Ladies' Linen Dusters, - 1 50

Drap d'Ete Sacks, - 8 00

Children's White Embroidered Pique Dresses, - 2 00

Boys' Braided Linen Blouses, - 3 00

Ladies' Linen Collars, four for 25

Corsets, - 50

Parasols, - 25c to $8 00

Satchels for Picnics, - 75

Satchels for Traveling, - 1 75

Stair Oilcloth, seven yards for - 1 00

Spool Cotton (black), per dozen, 25

Ladies' Underwear, cotton and merino.

The "Palmer" Button Glove, - 1 25

The "Palmer" Shirt (fine), - 1 50

Ladies' Neckiie Jewelry, Lace Veils, Perfumery, etc.

☞ We manufacture Boys' and Men's CLOTHING from the BEST California and Oregon Cloth. Merchants and buyers from the country can purchase cheaper here than at any other place in the city.

HATS. HATS

Reperiored.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

To all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Striped and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS

AT JOBBERS' RATES.

☞ Orders from the country promptly executed.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

Central Dry Goods House,

704 and 706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.

And 5 and 7 Geary Street,

CORNER KEARNY.

EXTRA!

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

922 Market Street, San Francisco,

ARE SELLING

One Box, 4¼ lbs., good Japan Tea.....$1 00

One pound choice Japan Tea.....50

One pound choice Japan Breakfast Tea.....50

One pound choice Gun Powder Tea.....50

One pound good black English Breakfast Tea.....50

Three pounds best Coffee, ground.....$1 00

Three pounds best Chocolate.....1 00

One box Chemical Olive Soap, 25 bars.....2 00

One box Superior Laundry Starch, 12 pounds.....1 00

Eight pounds best Genuine Prunes.....1 00

We have one of the best Coffee Mills in the country, run by water power. A specialty of accommodating with that article, in any simple from one lb. to a thousand pounds.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

Near Baldwin Theater, Market Street,

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EDUCATIONAL.

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER OF MANY years experience in teaching, and holding first-class certificate of qualification, and recommendations for the reverend clergy, desires employment in city or country. Refers to M. Flood, bookseller, 631 Market street; Also to Messrs. Mogan & Sullivan, attorneys-at-law, 502 California street. Address "EDUCATOR," care of either of the above firms.

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J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

And Broadway, Oakland.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents'

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Etc.

NO FANCY PRICES.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,

725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid-fitted Balmorals.....$1 25

Full-blooded Balmorals.....2 00

Extra quality Balmorals.....2 25

Ladies' Kid Button Boots.....2 50

Misses' Calfskin Balmorals.....1 50

1,000 suits Men's Clothing, extra quality and good, $12 50 to $15

Elegant Dress Suits, Prince Albert, $20

Elegant Business Suits, $15

Men's Custom-made Boots.....$4 00

Boys' Custom-made Boots.....3 00

Children's Calf Boots.....1 50

Men's Rubber Boots.....3 00

Men's Rubber Sacks.....4 00

Pants and Vests, $3 to $5

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Suspenders, Underclothing, Hats, Caps, Carpets and Oilcloths.

Please call and examine our stock. Remember the place, 725 Montgomery street, between Jackson and Washington, west side.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

B. FLOOD,

Fashionable Tailor,

637 HOWARD STREET, Bet. Second and Third.

☞ Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:

Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order.....$6 to $8

Fine Business Suits, to order.....$25 to $35

Fine Diagonal Suits, to order.....$35 to $45

Fine French Beaver Suits, to order.....$25 to $30

Fine Overcoats, to order.....$25 to $30

☞ All other garments made at proportionally low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to

Fine Livery Suits.

STEINWAY & SONS'

PIANOS

Square, $475 and $550.

Square Grand, $700.

Upright, $550 $600, $800

Grand, $1,080, $1,200

☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KRANICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)

SUPERIOR PIANOS,

At a moderate cost—7¼ Octave—$300 and $325. Warranted in sound in all its climates. Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added on deferred payments.

MATTHIAS GRAY,

105 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and

101 First Street, Portland, O.

General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.

FIFTH AVENUE HAIR LUSTRAL

CONTAINS all the elements necessary to restore and preserve the hair vitality and original color; cleanses the scalp, and for a few applications how will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful virtues. It will prevent the hair falling out, and although you may have gone to a dozen different barbershops, it never has to be ordered by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

155 Third Street, near Howard.

He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Parties leaving Clocks or Watches with me to repair will find them satisfactorily.

He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Plated Ware, as cheap as can be bought in this city. All kinds of Jewelry made to order. Please give him a trial. You will save money by so doing.

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CENTENNIAL.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK

AND RETURN.

Eastern, Northern and Southern Cities, by the

The Overland Ticket Office

OF THE

C. P. R. R. CO.

Under the Grand Hotel.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACK AND MISS DEERE

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE FRIENDS and acquaintances of the late Mrs. Thompson that they have bought out the establishment at the northeast corner of Bush and Kearny streets, as a first-class private family boarding house, where they will continue to attend to those there with their patronage with the same care and attention formerly bestowed by that late lady.

my2 No. 531 Bush Street.

VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ATTENDED IN 1875, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission, for scholastic year, $300. For further particulars apply to

REV. CHAS. JOS. BEECHER, C. M.,

President.

Try Up those Butter Cakes!

NO HAS NOT TRIED THEM? THOSE

NEW YORK

utter Cakes and Coffee

FOR TEN CENTS,

Burns' Coffee and Oyster Saloon,

671 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Under California Market.

Open at all hours of the day and Night.

H. BURNS.....PROPRIETOR.

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Tempus Protervitum, Nunquam Reverti

"Time Past Never Returns."

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS or Watches keep good time, and cause no trouble, leave them with me to repair. I will warrant them to give satisfaction, and in a short time. Also, Jewelry repaired. Work will please you. Charges moderate. Shop on Fifth Avenue, and although you may have gone to a dozen different watchmakers, I never have to be ordered by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

155 Third Street, near Howard.

Pompadour Ingredient for producing beautiful hair; made of pure Rosemary and Lavender, and is the only article ever discovered that will restore gray hair; you will believe it. Price, $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. Depot, 1 Montgomery street, Room 3, San Francisco. Send for circular.

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NOTICE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

Printing House,

No. 503 CLAY ST.,

THOMAS & CO., Prop'rs.

Economy is wealth. Judicious advertising a wealth. A good business man never spends a dollar for advertising unless he gets fifty. He knows he will receive back a hundred. He knows that an advertiser places his ad. in the right paper, and in the right place, to be seen by the right people. That's business. That's why PRINTING, and CHEAP PRINTING, and EXPEDITIOUS PRINTING, will always be done THOMAS & CO.'s call.

Tempus Protervitum, Nunquam Reverti

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my2 No. 531 Bush Street.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY. Publishers.

JOHN LYONS. JOHN V. BARRY.

DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.

OFFICE—526 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 5, 7 and 9, upstairs).

☞ All communications should be addressed to LYONS & BARRY.

TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week.....10c

Mail subscribers, per year.....$3 00

Six months.....1 50

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Three months.....1 00

☞ Postage in each case prepaid by publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 month.....$5 | 1 square, 6 months.....$25 50

" 2 months.....8 00 | " 8 months.....27 00

" 3 months.....10 00 | " 9 months.....31 50

" 4 months.....12 00 | " 1 year.....35 00

☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876. NO. 36.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME, MISSION DOLORES.

Eleventh Annual Commencement Exercises.

We were unable, owing to the lateness of the week, to give more than a passing notice of the exercises of this academy, which took place on the afternoon of June 1st. There being but limited accommodations for an audience, the invitations were obliged to exclude the parents and friends of the pupils, and none but the clergy and some members of the press were invited. His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop and a number of the clergy of the city were present. An unusual, with the exhibition of this Academy, everything was conducted with an exactness and taste that were deserving of the highest praise. The exercises of the day were festooned with the national colors. From two pillars were suspended the Irish and American flags, held together in the center by the shield and look of an American eagle. The spirits of the pupils, especially the little ones, were excited to an unusual degree when they marched into the room and saw around them the beauties of nature and evergreens with which the hall was decorated; and the happiness they felt shone out like an inspiration through all their performances. Following was the programme.

"Shakespeare March," duet, on four pieces, Misses B. Bufford, M. Joyce; K. Jones, A. Hastings, M. Godfrey, F. Clark, M. T. Cleary and E. McLean.

"Welcome to Our Guests," chorus, Miss J. Geary.

"The Nightingale," vocal piece, Miss Annie Shockley.

"Fairy Dance," piano forte duet, Metal"—Misses M. Cleary, Lucretia Lacoste, Mary Cleary, Georgie Cleary, A. Slattery, M. O'Neil, A. Bennet, M. F. Bufford, E. Riley; J. Joyce, Mary Joyce, Mary Hastings, A. Coppa and L. Richards.

Piano solo, "Rondo Arabic," Miss E. Hefren.

Medical Charade—Character: Nightingale, Miss D. Packard; Notice, Miss E. Hefren; Time, Miss Em. M. Geary; Queen of the Bride, Miss A. Geary; Bridesmaids, Misses Lucretia Lacoste, Mary Cleary, Georgie Cleary, Mary Hughes; Second Week, Miss A. Slattery; Fortune, Lady, Miss Annie Shockley; Miss Em. M. Geary, Miss Mary Cleary, Miss Georgie Cleary, Essays—Women's Influence," Miss M. Kaney; Virtue is a Passport to Heaven," Miss M. Hess; "Keep my ship come in," Miss M. Phelps; "Then and Now," Miss Maggie Sullivan.

Solo to four pieces, "Centennial March," Misses M. Bonner, M. A. Slattery, M. Hefren, M. Hughes.

Charade—Whole, Good Conduct; Characters: Miss Mary Cleary, Miss Georgie Cleary, Miss Lucretia Lacoste, Miss Annie Shockley; Scene, Miss Mary Hughes; Locality, La Dame Blanche," Misses N. Hefren, M. Hughes, M. Cleary, Mary Joyce, Mary Hastings, Professors, Order and Domestic Economy.

Chorus, "Shepherd Boy," Misses Mary Joyce and M. Hastings.

Miss N. Hafren was the recipient of a beautiful gold medal, the gift of a friend, for excellence in music, she having won the first premium in her class. The medal represented a lyre, and was elegantly chased and richly inlaid. The music was very fine, the dialogues were well spoken, and altogether the exhibition was of the most pleasing character.

Among the compositions the Centennial paper by Miss Maggie Sullivan was the most meritorious. The young lady served up her Centennial sorcerss in such sensible and well-digested thoughts that we are certainly only too glad to publish the same hereinfre. Miss Sullivan spoke of America one hundred years ago, and gave evidence that she read the history of our land to advantage. The early struggles and triumphs of the young Columbia, the steady progress through the long years in the manufactures, the sciences and the arts; the wonderful discoveries and inventions of her sons, her grand resources, her mineral wealth, her commerce and, lastly, her bringing together all the nations of the earth to do her homage in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, were excellently and neatly elaborated. The essayist, speaking of California, and what she was at the time of the Declaration of Independence, alluded to the work of the old missionaries who "sailed through the Golden Gate" and gave the name of their "sainted father to the city of San Francisco." A monument of those bygone days is before us in the time-worn church of the Mission Dolores. For one hundred years has it withstood the storm and the gnawing tooth of decay, and to-day, in its quaint old belfry and mouldering walls, it bears the look of sublimity. The trifle of Christianity, which for one hundred years have been proclaimed before its whites, has given to some significant generations have come and gone, young people have grown old, and the voice of many a holy confessor, which through the long years preached the truths of their Divine Master, are now hushed forever; yet still the old church, with its "wrinkled front," bears well its years, but, like an aged parent, is drawing gradually away from mortalness. It reminds us forcibly of the instability of worldly things and the certainty of their passing away. "Let us hope," said the young lady, in conclusion, "that the same transformation which this sacred spot has witnessed within the century just folded in the embrace of history, may be repeated in the next; that the improvements in the past are but a prelude and harbinger of renewed activity in the future. And let us also hope that, when the opening century shall have faded away, there may still be found near this hallowed spot hearts and minds as true and devoted to the interests of learning, humanity and religion as those of the pastors and teachers who in day do honor to the Convent of Notre Dame."

Following are the awards to the successful competitors in the classes, as published in the catalogue, which was finely arranged and printed by the enterprising house of Thomas & Co., of this city:

Gold Crosses—Nestor Pujolis—First Division: Graduate, Nettie Mclaughlin; premium, Nellie B. Hann, Mary Joyce, Annie Geary, Katie Stanton, Mary Hughes, Maggie Sullivan, Lucretia Lacoste, Mary Ware, Emma Crofton, Mary Carroll, Gertrude Phelps, Annie Jones, Bessie Daly, Lizzie Lewis, Josie Jones, Annie Carr, Florence Mellon, Flora Jones, Annie Carr, Florence Mellon, Mary Hughes, Mary Hastings, Mary Joyce, Mary Cleary, Mary Pasaro Ware, Junior Pupils—First Division—Premium, Nellie Hann, Alice St

THE DEAD SISTER OF CHARITY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A soldier of Charity," aged eighteen, died in one of our Atlantic cities, during the prevalence of the cholera, while in voluntary attendance upon the sick.

"Bring out your dead!" The midnight street
Heard and gave back the hoarse, low call;
Harsh fell the tread of hasty feet—
Echoed through the dark the coarse white sheet—
Her cloth—and her pall.

"What—only one!" the brutal driver said,
As, with no sign, he opened away the dead.

How sank the inmost hearts of all
As rolled the dead-cart slowly by,
When creaking wheel and harsh hoof-fall
The dying turned him to the wall,
To hear it and to die!

Onward it rolled, while all its driver stayed,
And hoarsely shouted, "Ho! bring out your dead!"

It paused beside the burial place:
"Pass in your load!" and it was done.
With quiet hand and uttered face,
Meekly to the grave's embrace
They cast them, one by one—
Stranger and friend—the evil and the just,
Together trodden in the churchyard dust!

And then, young martyr! thou was there;
He white-robed sisters round thee trod—
Nor holy hymn, nor funeral prayer,
Nor through the damp and noisome air,
Orisa rose to thy God.

Nor fewer, nor crone, nor hallowed taper gave
Hope in the dread and bounty in the grave.

Yet, gentle martyr! thou shalt be,
In every heart of bloody feeling,
A rite so holy paid to thee
As if beneath the sternest tree
Thy sisterhood were kneeling.

At Pamper hours, like sorrowing angels, keeping
Their tearful watch around thy place of sleeping.

For then wast one in whom the light
Of heaven's own love was kindled well;
Redeem'd from martyr's night,
Through weary day and wakeful night,
By many deeds and words may tell:
Gentle and meek and lowly and unknown—
Thy mention mourned so by the God alone.

Where mighty hearts were falling—where
The storm-wind strewn green fruit with death,
O high-souled martyr! thou wast there,
Inhaling, from the heathenous air,
Poison with every breath.

Thy cheek grew pale, thy eye became
Unnaturally bright with fever flame,
Yet shrinking not from offices ill dread
For the worn dying and the unconscious dead.

And where the sickly taper shed
Its light through vapors damp, confined,
Blended in a strange faith thy trust
With God's and Nature's holy dust—
A new Election by the lord
Of suffering humanities!
Pointing the spirit, in its dark journey,
To that pure hope which feareth not away.

Innocent teacher of the high
And holy mysteries of heaven,
How through the twilight came each gleaming eye,
In mute and awful sympathy,
As day by day prayers were given;
And the ever-hovering Spoiler came, the while,
As a fiend's fostered—A deliverer's smile!

A blessed rest—and worthy one,
When, flowing from the wound, as then,
Before life's pathway had begun,
The hues to springtime flower and sun,
Had sealed her early end!
Early to bear beauty and her youth,
Giving to God her bosom's fairest truth,
Her pure obedience and her guileless faith.

Earth may not claim thee. Nothing here
Could be for thee a meet reward;
Thou hast a treasure in the upper sphere,
Eye hath not seen it, nor the ear
Of living mortal heard—
The joy of worshipping the promised bliss above—
The holy presence of Eternal Love!

Sleep on in peace. The earth has not
A nobler grave than thine shall be.
The martyr's fame is unforgot,
The lovely exercise of thought,
The fire of poesy—
These have but frail and fading hue on—this
Shall have true Eternity enduro.

Yes, and when mightier names shall crumble down,
And human pride and power be all,
The herald's line of long renown—
The mace and the shield—the pomp and crown—
Perishing clutter all!
The pure devotion of thy generous heart
Shall live in heaven, of which it was a part.

FRENCH RADICALISM.

For some reason or other the French radicals have got it into their heads that infidelity must be a part of their political creed, and they rarely lose any opportunity for showing contempt for religion. This is the tradition of 1793, when nearly everything sacred was abolished by decree headed in the name of the Committee of Public Safety. A few days after the appearance of one of these decrees a French schoolman was summoned before one of the tribunals organized by the famous committee. He found a man sitting upon the bench with his hat upon his head. "What's thy name?" he brusquely asked. "Le Marquis de Saint Croix!" "But there are no more titles in France!" "Very well," was the reply, "Monsieur de Saint Croix." "The religious ban replaced the word monsieur." "Ah! my name then is de Saint Croix." "Let the patriotic de ha also been abolished." "But I think I have." "There are no more saints." "As you please, but my name is Croix." "That is equally forbidden and classical in the extreme." "Nay, for, citizen," cried the marquis in despair, "then call me whatever you please." "Under the Republic we have only citizens, and the second person (thee) is mutually used." "I do, de Saint Croix and no more and 'thee!' and 'thou!' the citizen judge in his replies. The latter had been put in each good humor by the pleasure he found in plaguing the marquis in this way that he let him off easy.

SEEKING THEM TO HEAVEN.

A Protestant clergymen of New York makes complaint through one of the Church organs that every time he is called upon to address the mourners at a funeral, he is asked to give assurance that the deceased has gone to heaven. He says that Protestant clergymen are expected to do this even in behalf of the vilest sinners and hardest characters that die out of the congregation," and that on incident in his own experience at the funeral of an "ungodly young man of notorious bad character, who met a sudden death." The pious mother of the young reprobate implored him to tell the people around the coffin that her son had departed for heaven, but the stern clergyman resolutely refused to accede to this request. He does not say that he gave any opinion about the man's destiny in another world; but the people doubtless drew their own inferences when they saw he did not conform to the ordinary custom of sending souls to heaven. The New York newsletter paper from which we glean these facts very properly justifies the clergymen, saying that he could not send to heaven a man who had chosen hell; and it was proper that he should avoid hypocrisy.

Silver is flat in the London market. It has just commenced to get 'round here.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"OF IRISH DESCENT."

BY MRS. M. M. WARDE.

[CONTINUED.]

"He must go with me, ma'am," said the policeman. "Any one as takes an interest in him can hear of him at the Mayor's office."

Dennie rustily handed the shoe and its white captive to Eugene.

"You didn't do it, Dan?" said Eugene.

"No, sir!" cried Dennie emphatically. "Please tell my mother, little one, I don't even know what it is they think I stole, but I stole nothin,' that there's certain."

"Mamma," said Eugene, with tears springing to his eyes, "will you come back with me to tell his mother?"

"No, dearie," she answered, her face full of distress; "I will go and see grandpa first; he might be able to get him out to-night."

They walked home quite silent, and when they got to the house Eugene said:

"Now, mamma; I'll fix Shamrock in a box, so that if grandpa will let me go with him to get Denny out, I'll be ready."

So he went and got a soap box and fixed it cosy for a dog.

"Now, Shamrock," said he, as the mouse's eyes were watched through the hole in the big shoe, "don't you and me have a secret, and that is, that I'll do all I can do to get Denny out. And another secret is, I'm going to ask mamma to find out what she's crying about; it's not gored, I think the girls called it, or guessed, or something, and mamma, and we'll get it fixed, and then they can't make fun of her any more. Glory! Jingo! what's this?"

Shamrock nearly made his escape by it, for Eugene almost lost his hold on a bit of mouse's accommodation.

He drew out the little creature safely in the bag, and then went to grandpa.

"Look, grandpa," he cried, holding it up. Of course the first question was: "Where did you get it?"

He breathlessly told where. Now grandpa was a lawyer, and a very distinguished one.

"What did they accuse Ellen's son of stealing?" he immediately asked.

"We do not know," Mrs. Morrogh replied; "but, father, you surely do not think it is theirs?"

"I do, indeed, Kathleen, and the boy is either the victim of a mistake, or else a very sharp lad, who put this here to hide his own guilt."

"No, grandpa!" cried Eugene eagerly. "Denny could not be so bad! Look how he stood up for me!"

"I should be sorry think it, Eugene," answered grandpa gravely; "sorry beyond all words, to think it of his father's son. But this and the story of the coin put together look badly, and his fighting for you proves nothing. But stand up for him, boy! you are right in that, until you know he don't deserve it."

"And what is to be done, father?" asked Mrs. Morrogh. "Poor Ellen must not be left in suspense."

He took his hat. "Go you to Ellen," he said, "and tell her, even if the boy be proved guilty—which God grant he may not be—I will do all I can for him. I'll go to the Mayor's office now, and see what is to be done tonight."

"Let me go with you, grandpa!" pleaded Eugene.

"A true Morrogh!" said grandpa smiling, "Faithful in trouble as well as in triumph! Be it so, my brave Irish Socrates!" gently stroking his grandson's head.

"Come on! come on, then," said grandpa. "Let no one whet manner of boy this abandon of yours will turn out to be."

So they went. We will leave them, kind readers, and leave Mrs. Morrogh to go and console the poor mother in her humble home, where she will find always a shadow bad fallen.

When they reached the office, and grandpa had made his inquiries, to Eugene's dismay it was found out that Dennie was accused of the robbery of some money and an emerald ring! The accusation was not brought by the lady, but by another, for whom the police were on the lookout even now, were implicated in the set.

"This is never took them, grandpa," said Eugene stoutly; "it must have been the others, just."

"Easier to believe than to prove, boy," said grandpa. "But let us go and see the prisoner, and then what he has to say for himself."

There was poor Dennie sadly at the cell's lookup, the picture of sorrow and horror. His sad apart from the rest of the prisoners, but he sobbed on. His head was bowed over his knees, his whole attitude one of misery. Eugene pointed to him—he did not look up when they entered—and, for something or my own thoughts, not seeing to mind any one.

"That's Denny," whispered Eugene as he pointed.

"Don't say a word," said grandpa; "let me speak to him first."

He went quite close to where he sat, but Dennie did not yet look up. He seemed completely wrapped in some absorbing grief. And now very weird sigh escaped his lips—then he covered his face with his hands.

Now grandpa spoke. "What are you thinking of boy?" he said, and Eugene almost held his breath to hear the answer.

"Of my mother, sir," was the reply. "Poor Denny," said Eugene coming forward, "didn't I tell you?"

Dennie stood up and made a bow; he could not say anything.

"Of your mother?"

"Yes, sir; she's dead, and I'm glad of it, for I'm sure she'd have broken her heart."

"And you?" asked grandpa.

"I've been used to roughin' it, sir," he answered ingenuously 'mid among the sorrow I go with this here don't amount to anything."

"For them," pointing in the direction of the Mayor's office, "as are high up as fellers, and then it aint no difference whether we're good or bad."

"How do you know that?"

"I know, sir," said the boy, with a sudden rush of color to his sunburnt face, "I've seen poor fellers that done nothin' sent up for months 'cos they was newsboys, or bootblacks maybe. An' I've known other dressed up coves in store that stole lots, gettin' off all the time. I'll be sent up, but I didn't do it!"

"Can you prove that?"

"Ill try to, sir, for my mother's sake, but it won't be no use. If they only know'd one thing, though, they'd believe as best."

"And what is that?"

"Why, say of us fellows as goes in Mass an' confession ain't goin' to be caught in no such performance. Us that's Irish mostly, it is sir. But then they don't know that there"—a deep sigh here—"they think we git leave to commit sin in confession, an' steal to pay the priest for it."

Grandpa's face lit and his voice softened. "And what do you believe on that point?" he asked gently.

"I believe," said Dennie, speaking more like a man than a poor little captive boy, "that confession's all that keeps us from doin' what they think we are. And then there that is it, never goes to confession at all—that's the difference."

"Pshh!" said the old man—"Irish faith kept bright through all trials!"

And Eugene, seeing that grandpa's heart was touched, cried eagerly: "And oh! grandpa, you'll be kind to Denny, won't you?"

"If Denny will let me," was the answer, and he turned to the cowboy, still sitting in a dejected attitude.

"You must make up your mind, my boy, to trust in me," he said; "to trust in me entirely, or I can do nothing for you. Your own supposed statement of your case is no true, and betrays so much shrewdness, that I hope you can see how needful it is for you to speak openly to one who is ready to befriend you."

"Yes, sir," said Dennie.

"Very well. To begin with, you must tell me the true story of the sole."

The newsboy's countenance fell. "I don't have nothin' to do with the robbery at all, sir," he said.

"On the contrary, it would have every thing to do with it if mentioned in court," was the answer. "The fact of your having money for so expensive a purchase at the very time you were accused of stealing money for so expensive a purchase at the very time you were accused of stealing would be what is called presumptive evidence against you."

"Well, sir," said Dennie reluctantly, "I'll tell you, but not before any one else."

Grandpa obliged him by promising to take him to another room, and Eugene watched long and anxiously for him on their return. When at last they came the old man's countenance betrayed by the hand, and he put this in Eugene's little one, saying:

"There, Eugene, take your champion to his mother, and tell her he is worthy of his name and country. I will be answer for his bail for appearance in court, and there he will plead his own cause, as he has done before me, with Irish truth and Irish eloquence combined. It shall be his first speech at the bar, but, by God, not his last."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Sorrows of the Conquered.

One of the marks of barbarism in the past was cruelty and outrage to the conquered people. The Romans plundered conquered cities, seized the manhood and comely youth of the subdued territory, and dragged them to Rome to be slaves and harlots; tyrants were placed in power over the remnant of the fallen nation, to continue injustice and spoliation in the name of their defeat. But this dark side of the Pagan character still exists in nations that consider themselves civilized. For several hundred years poor Ireland has felt the unmitigating, crushing power of a conqueror; she was robbed of her lands, an alien Church was forced on her, her commerce blighted, her schools closed, her people driven by famine across the bayonets to exile or starvation. Poland has writhed under all the horrors of subjugation, and, as in Ireland, a theology of the mildest rule would not erase the indignation that hangs around the memories of a tyrannical subjugation.

There are two provinces just now undergoing the lash of a proud conqueror. Alsace and Lorraine are groaning under the scourge of their Protestant conquerors. Our sessions may rant as intolerance, but the persecuting spirit shows against supposed Catholic influence. The Protestant Reformation was a revolt against the intolerance of Catholicism, and these two Catholic provinces. Although to the terms of the treaty of Versailles they have the religious convictions of those provinces to be respected, the persecution is carried on with a hatred of the Catholic Church more virulent than in Prussia itself. The apostasy of the Christian Brothers and the various protests was but a step to introduce the system of diabolical effort to corrupt the youth of the country. We will have no reference only to one requirement of the new system which will surprise and startle the admirers of German piety.

It has been nearly universally admitted that there is a prudence and even propriety in keeping boys' and girls' schools separate. Whenever Catholics have the control of the youth they insist on the advantages of this for the mutual advantage of both sexes, and the system is adopted throughout France. The German Government is determined that they shall be conducted together. The nuns and good religious women of Alsace have not yet been closed may keep girls until their shirts or tenth year, after that they must go to the boys' school. The German theory in support of the arrangement is that as the two sexes are destined to live together they should be brought in contact and become at once used to it. From this fatal system the immorality of the Government is commencing to blast the innocence of a country famous for its modesty and youth. Besides the suspicion of exaggeration on the second requirement we are to bring forward facts of recent occurrence, that we may remember the delicacy of our readers. It will be sufficient to say that in addition to the disgusting these schools, address the assembled pupils, blushing with childish innocence—"You will love each other, and will make choice of each other."

A piece more than the poor people try to resist this iniquitous system the inspector causes the girls' school with a posse of police, the children are called up and asked their age, all that owned to nine years were ordered to stand aside, and then marched off to the boys' school, with the command here at their head.

No wonder the banners of Alsace and Lorraine are draped in the deepest mourning as they hang in the sanctuary at Lourdes; no wonder the cry of the people rolls with indignation around the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, urging on another war. No wonder 40,000 have emigrated into the heart of France during the last two years.

Besides these diabolical efforts to ruin the morality of the children, there are reported some ridiculous *contre temps* that make us smile at the baffled pride of the conquerors. Leaders were arrested by the police court for the high misdemeanor of having a seat in the public gardens which a Prussian officer presumed to share with them, and the poor ladies were in every case heavily fined. The same suggestion visited with a severe rebuke (with the threat of magisterial penalties in case of relapse) the delicacy of certain ladies who had been too loud in their merriment at the peculiar taste in millinery displayed by their fair sisters from the fast circles of the German metropolis.

As in Ireland in the penal days, as in Italy in the hour of triumph for the power of darkness, the education and the morals of the country, and the administration of justice, are in the hands of a few proud and unbelieving men, whose mission of ruin and sorrow seems to come from the prime minister of an infernal kingdom. —*Montreal True Witness.*

MIRACLES WROUGHT BY RELICS.

Strange Scenes Witnessed at the West Hoboken Monastery.

The Sick Restored—Little Children Recovering Health and Strength—A Cripple's Crutches Rendered Useless.

We clip the following from the New York *Sunday Mercury*, a secular journal. The testimony which it gives is the more valuable, coming from a non-Catholic source:

In West Hoboken the Passionist Fathers have built a handsome monastery, with a fine church connected with it, and they have labored with much success in gathering a large congregation. For eleven years they have occupied their commodious building, planning, raising funds and building, and in that short space of time their fame has spread through this city and vicinity, so that every Catholic knows who they are and what they are doing. This is due to the fact that

MANY STARTLING MIRACLES

Are said to have been wrought by the relics in possession of the Fathers. Not a day passes but sick persons, cripples and infirm are brought there for the healing touch, and they come from all parts of the State of New York and New Jersey, and some from even more distant States. Some come but once, others find it necessary to go oftener, and as the number of those who seek the "grace of healing" increases, so does also the fame of the life-saving power grow and spread.

A representative of the *Mercury*, desirous of investigating these wonderful stories for himself, heard concerning the miracles wrought by the hands of the Passionist Fathers, visited West Hoboken, and was courteously received by the Superior and brethren. Father Vitalian, a genial-faced priest in the community, some twenty theological students, and half a dozen lay brethren. Father Vitalian, who is a cultured gentleman, of Italian birth, and thoroughly polished and genial with incoming strangers, is parish priest of the Church of St. Michael, connected with the monastery, and he very willingly answered the questions put to him. The good Father said it was true that

MANY MIRACLES HAD BEEN WROUGHT

By the relics in the hands of the priests. It occurred through faith and by the gift of God. Healing did not follow as a matter of was not expected that it would. Nor was it always instantaneous. People sometimes came two or three times before they experienced relief. It was unquestionable that such a power resided in the Church. It had been so in the beginning, and would so to time to the end. The very shadow of the Apostles wrought miracles, and handkerchiefs that had touched them had the same effect; and why not the relics of good and holy men who had succeeded them? It was not, of course, the relics in themselves, but God using them as a means to bless the hands of his appointed minister. We must always look upon God as the source of help in spiritual things as in nature.

RELICS WORKING MIRACLES.

"What relics have you, Father?" asked the reporter. "Oh, they are various. Sometimes a piece of the bone, or a portion of a garment, or a ring, or the like. You know you are all now hunting up relics of Washington, and anything he ever touched, his sword, his clothes, his sword, everything has a sacred value in his countrymen's eyes. So with us. We have relics of the Founder, Michael Darris, Michael Sharon (or Condon) and Patrick Melody, and Melody eight years ago. Darris and Wilson were two years ago. Darris and Wilson were two later are under sentence of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Trenton. Melody was shot dead.

"Have you any relics of Jesus?" asked the reporter. "Oh, yes, we have pieces of the vase, one a corporal and one a purificator. Five or six other soldiers were shot dead. Two were sent to prison for life—Michael Darris, who died in 1638, wrote the couplet—

Darris, the vase, wanton after all shine bright,
But locked in sear have neither heat nor light.

Robert Hogge used essentially the same idea when he wrote—

Lete lie like a landscape, which doth stand
Beneath at a distance, proper at hand.

Yaldon, writing "Against Enjoyment," did not improve the expression much, but helped to suggest the perfected lines when he wrote—

We're charmed with distant views of happiness,
But near approaches make the prospect less.

Gerth followed with these lines—

A distant prospect pleases us,
We find but deserts close and flowing air.

Campbell, who was remarkably successful in giving fresh and agreeable expression to his own thoughts and to those of others, finally crystallized the thought in the oft-quoted couplet:

The distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

Edward Waller first wrote in English words a thought afterwards more improved in expression by Lord Byron. Waller's lines were—

That beauty's lilies and roses are one
Which on the shield that made bold die
And a feather of the same
Wherewith he went to meet on high.

Plumpiere, in his translation of Æschylus, and Thomas Moore used the same idea, but Lord Byron, in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," gave to the world to be used thereafter as a quotation:

So the grave coquette on principle is posed
To make admirers mourn upon the plain,
More warmly fretting clods of dust and stone,
Viewed but one feather on the head she'd worn,
And winged the shaft that quivered in the brain.

The Observance of Sunday.

The discussion over the propriety of opening the Philadelphia Exposition on Sundays has not elicited many wiser words than the following. Believe: "Believe heartily and with spiritual self-complacency condemn the European and Catholic uses of Sunday, we must recall the religious uses the Roman Church makes of the other days of the week. When Protestant churches are kept open all other days as well as on Sunday, and public prayers are continued in them morning and evening, and Protestant Christians are found going by early dawn to divine service, or looking at the clock every Catholic peasants do, it will be time enough for them self righteously to condemn the foreign and Roman freer uses of Sunday. There can, of course, be no such exclusive association of sanctity with the Sunday in the case of Catholics as in that of Protestants, and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 17.
11—Sunday—Trinity Sunday.
12—Monday—John the Fr. Parsons, Confessor.
13—Tuesday—St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor.
14—Wednesday—Basil, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
15—Thursday—Vitus Martyr. Holyday of Obligation.
16—Friday—St. John Francis Regis, Confessor.
17—Saturday—Of the Octave.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 10, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Quite a large number—indeed, a majority—of our interior subscribers are in arrears for two years, some even longer. The amount each one owes is trifling, but aggregated is a sum amazing to us in the extreme. We want the money; it is honestly ours. The person who contracts a debt with a newspaper is as much bound to pay it as though he contracted it with a clothier or grocer. The newspaper man, however, are appealing to no small effect. Hardly pays to send an agent out collecting, costing, as it does, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and in many instances going some out of his way to collect a few dollars. So he told some he reached to-day. "I'm so sorry! I shouldn't have let this run so long, but it was so small. I haven't a cent in the house to-day, however, but will send it to you next week." Of course the collector has to take his chagrin and go empty-handed. But "a next week" doesn't see the money come, and he has to take the same trouble next year, with probably the same result. This should not be. It is the easier and less expensive for the subscriber to remit to the publisher, and to expect him for the publisher to send out collectors. There are not a dozen subscribers on our books who would be inconvenienced by the payment of their subscriptions, while their non-payment crippled us. Two dots on the margin or wrapper will tell you how your account stands; then remit immediately the debt to this office, at our expense, if you desire.

THE COMING WAR.

It is quite evident there are stormy times ahead in Europe. The Turkish Empire is falling to pieces—perishing through the mere force of natural decay—and various great powers are desirous of picking up the fragments and appropriating them. There is not a very good understanding between those who seek for the spoils of the Moslem; they are jealous of each other's designs, and watch each other's moves, and the inevitable result is that a very serious quarrel is brewing, and this may cost the lives of a hundred thousand men before it is terminated—and it may prove more. Russia, backed all doubt, pushing matters to extremities. She relies on her enormous, and thinks herself strong enough to bear down all opposition; but, at all events, she is the most active in scheming and intrigue. Her plan seems to be to urge Servia and Bosnia to declare war against Turkey, although they have no real cause for it; to see that the Servian hostilities would surely be followed by outbursts of Mahomedan fanaticism against the Christian population, and out of them a pretext for intervention and for finally be manifested. Some have showed observers of the situation are of opinion that the recent revolution, the dethronement of Sultan ABDUL AZIZ, and the accession of his nephew MURAD, the heroine, will postpone the war until next year at any rate; but the telegrams of each succeeding day indicate that Europe is not likely to enjoy even that brief respite from bloodshed. A certain feature of the complication is that it is difficult to determine who are to be the contending parties. The idea generally accepted is that Russia, Germany, Greece and the revolutionists of Turkey will be arrayed against Austria, Turkey, England and Italy. France is not concerned in the fight; the policy of her Republican Government seems to be the strict avoidance of entangling alliances, and the probability, therefore, is that she will remain neutral. England, who need to be regarded as the "champion of Protestantism" in Europe, is now compelled by the force of circumstances to be the Catholic ally, and with very poor prospect of success. Unless France comes to the rescue—a thing that is not probable—Russia and Germany would, we think, be too strong for Turkey and her opponents, and could eventually do as they pleased with Turkey. The navy of England may play an important part in the struggle, because it is the most powerful in the world; but one can hardly refrain from smiling at the news that England has already dispatched ten regiments to Malta by way of preliminary to the fight. These ten regiments would number about seven or eight thousand men, and they would not be a decent mouthful for a Russian or Prussian corps d'armée to gobble up.

It is questionable if England, exerting all her strength, could place 60,000 soldiers in any part of Europe, so as a military power she would rank little, if anything, above Greece in the coming war. Irishmen, who always regard England's difficulty as Ireland's opportunity, will not, it appears to us, be able to draw much hope from the impending contest. It will not be that fierce destruction which would warrant an insurrection on the part of the Irish people. Moreover, as ill-luck has it, she will be, if she fights at all, on the side which will have the sympathy of most right-thinking men. Of course this does not arise from any desire on her part to defend right or justice, for she never takes these things into consideration in her wars; but it simply happens that she believes her interests will be advanced in trying to check the encroachments of Russia and Prussia on their neighbors' dominions. If she war does commence; and every day seems to render it more likely, it may prove the most extended and disastrous seen in Europe since the time of the First NAPOLEON. It is absolutely impossible to see how it will end, or what effect it will have upon the political division of the continent. We may be assured, however, it will bring about astonishing changes in the map of Europe, and necessitate new editions of our geographies. It does not require much penetration to discover that in reality this war is utterly needless and without provocation. The people do not want it. The domestic difficulties of Turkey, such as they are, could be peacefully settled in the course of time; and we are sure that neither the people of Russia nor Germany are so in love with bloodshed as to willfully bring it about by taking what does not belong to them. All they want is to be allowed to till their fields in quietness; but their sovereign lords and masters want something different, and being loyal subjects, they must of course do as they are required. They could stop at home if they made up their mind to act unitedly, and ignore the commands of their superiors; but there is not much chance of their displaying so much good sense.

BLAINE'S PROSPECTS.

It is easy enough to see that Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE wants very badly to be the next President of the United States. All his public conduct for the last two years—or at all events, ever since the collapse of GRANT'S third term scheme—has been shaped for the purpose of helping forward his candidature. He has closely followed the current of popular opinion, or what seemed to be current of popular opinion, or what seemed to be judgment to be such, and taken advantage of all its eddies and currents to steer his own bark into the haven desired by his ambition. When a little bit of anti-Catholic feeling seemed the proper thing to secure the favor of a certain element in the population, Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE showed that he could surpass the bale and venom of the most rabid Vulgar Boy in denouncing against "Popery." There can be little doubt that his discreditable artifice was thoroughly successful, for at the present time it is universally acknowledged that the Democratic candidate of that numerous but not very intelligent party which views with alarm the progress of Catholicity in this country, and which is willing to inaugurate a veiled yet active persecution in order to check it. Added to these, he has the support of all statesmen and politicians of damaged reputations—and they, unfortunately, are not few—who feel that an honest and fearless President will be certain to sit down upon their designs and keep them in the obscurity suitable to their character. In this respect he is the opposite of BRISTOW, who is the representative of whatever is honest, patriotic and capable in the Republican party, and who is therefore in the

BLAINE'S MISFORTUNE

among his own household and in the ranks of his adversaries; and they have been scrutinizing, with very unpleasant minuteness, certain transactions of his which, to say the least, have an appearance of the reverse of corruption. He is combative, he is tricky and dexterous, and his activity in repelling the assaults upon him proves that he is not going to be silenced out of the field if he can possibly help it. One cannot help admiring his pluck and sedulity, even though the suspicion of his dishonesty is too strong to be smothered. The investigation that has already resulted in the ruin of a character to destroy MR. BLAINE'S prospects and frustrate his high ambition; but, it must be confessed, the evidence is not altogether conclusive, and there is room for him to wriggle out, though he must assume some very curious attitudes while so doing. From the telegraphic dispatches published in the week and the week preceding, our readers will be able to form for themselves a picture of the charges with reference to the $64,000 bribe, and also of his job in Northern Pacific shares, into which he seduced WARREN FISHER and AUGUSTA ADAMS, of Boston. There is no necessity for us to repeat the details in these columns. Looking over the facts it is hard to understand how MR. BLAINE can explain them away, or redeem his reputation from the unwelcome notoriety they cast upon it. The fierceness of his denials, and the vituperations of his accusers, which he indulges in, can deceive no person or make his case any better than it is. Indignation seemed the proper thing to secure the favor of a certain element in the population, MR

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of May 20.

ANTRIM.

The church which has been erected in Belfast by James Carlisle, Esq., J. P., in memory of his family, was opened a few days since for divine service in the presence of an immense audience. The President of the Conference said it was the most perfect Methodist structure in the United Kingdom.

CARLOW.

At the last Bagnalstown presentment sessions, P. R. Maiemore, Esq., applied for £140 as compensation for loss sustained by the burning of a hayrick at Kilgreany, on the 9th January last. There were several witnesses examined for and against the claim, which appeared to cause considerable interest. The magistrates and cess-payers, after some consultation, disallowed the claim.

On Sunday last (says the Carlow Post) the annual ceremonies in connection with the Feast of the Holy Cross were celebrated with unusual display at the beautiful church of Killeshin, which has recently undergone such internal improvements as to render it one of the neatest edifices in any parish in the diocese devoted to religious worship. At a quarter to 12 o'clock solemn High Mass was commenced, the celebrant being Rev. William Bourke, Carlow College. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. W. Boyle, Vice-President of the College, and was in every respect one of the most touching and eloquent which we have ever listened to on a similar occasion.

CLARE.

Information was given to the constabulary of Clare a few days since to the effect that the informant had received a letter threatening him with death if he did not give up proceeding a right to pay into a bank. The letter was found on a postoffice furrow. The informant of the police was brought before the district sub-inspector, and questioned as to the circumstances connected with the case. He refused to swear any information, but gave a detailed account of his relations with his neighbors. The opinion of the constabulary is that the letter is not of a nature calculated to excite very serious apprehension.

CORK.

The contest between the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and the corporation and Harbor Board of Cork before the Committee of the House of Commons has terminated in a compromise highly advantageous to the city. The Company are to be allowed to close Hargreave street, and add the ground to their property, and in exchange for this concession they agree that a quay eighty feet in depth shall be constructed along the foreshore purchased by them from the Steam Packet Company, from the end of Penrose's quay to Water street, which is to be made a piece thoroughfare.

At the last meeting of the Bandon Board of Guardians, among the admissions was an old man named Denis Murphy, who was sent to the Union from Weise, *after spending fifty years in England*, and a woman named Powell, who had been there eight years.

The Mallow Board of Guardians have adopted a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill.

FERMANAGH.

A young lad of sixteen years, named Thomas Maguire, residing with his father, Patrick, at Market square, Enniskillen, attempted to drown himself on Thursday morning last by jumping into Lough Erne, at the Broad Meadow. He had been drinking with some acquaintances during the day, and on being reproved by his parents, he started off in a passion and sought in some manner to put them by putting himself out of existence.

GALWAY.

Rev. Patrick Loftus, P. P., Williamstown, has purchased the Spiddle estate at £1,650.

The Galway Vindicator announces the death on May 13 at Ballinaguilla, Loughgeah, of Daniel Geraghty, Esq., aged 85 years. The deceased was through life an exemplary member of the Catholic Church for the sacred ministry of which he ordained his brother, Rev. Patrick Geraghty; Rev. James Geraghty, Rev. Roderick Geraghty, and his brother-in-law, Rev. Thos. Kenney.

We regret to announce, says the Galway *Vindicator*, the death of Sister Mary Louis Tighe, which event occurred on Sunday last at the Presentation Convent in this city. The deceased lady was ever half a century connected with the Order, and had ordained herself to the entire sisterhood, by whom she is deeply and deservedly regretted.

A few days since a numerously attended and most influential meeting of gentlemen and farmers of the counties of Galway and Roscommon was held for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Tenant Protection Association for the above named counties. Among those present were Rev. John Kirwan, Adm. Ballinasloe; Rev. John McKeogue, C. C., do; Rev. Patrick Costello, C. C., do; Rev. J. R. Molonay, President St. Michael's Seminary; James Kilmartin, Shruhan House; John J. Madden, Walter R. Duffy, Esq., Ward, St. Ward, Matthew Hart, Ballinasloe; William Corcoran, P. Madden, P. Egan, P. Clonan, M. Kelly, F. Dowling, M. Kilkelly, P. O'Connor, Ballinasloe; J. Kidulf, P. Colgan, J. O'Brien, M. Dowsey, county Roscommon, etc.

KERRY.

At the Killarney petty session last week Eugene O'Keeffe, the local agent for a disreputable print called the *Master Express*, was prosecuted for having sold copies of that paper containing a scurrilous libel on one of the respectable persons residing in the town. On the defendant promising to have nothing more to do with the paper, the prosecution was not pressed, but the magistrate remarked that it was disgraceful for any person to lend himself to the circulation of such a publication as the one in question.

At the petty sessions in Tralee last week James Sugrue, a respectable tradesman, was charged with having threatened and assaulted some of the men employed in the Industrial School conducted by the Christian Brothers. It was stated that a bottle feeling existed among some of the tenantry in Tralee against the school. Sugrue was bound to the peace, and Mr. Nolan, Q. C., in giving judgment, declared that the magistrates would look upon any attempt to interfere with so important and valuable an institution as the school as highly censurable.

KILKENNY.

The death is announced of Rev. Bernard Scott, Kilkenny, chaplain to the Kilkenny union workhouse. Father Scott was the last male descendant of an old Kilkenny family, many members of which were eminent in the legal and medical professions, and some of whom were largely embarked in mercantile pursuits. Father Scott was a ripe scholar and a man of great and diversified literary taste, and one of his most recent acts was to coll from his library an extensive and miscellaneous assortment of books of general literature which he presented to the Kilkenny Catholic Young Men's Society.

LEIXRIM.

A man named John Moran, who was a patient in the county infirmary, Carrick-on-Shannon, died on Sunday last, and, though apparently in absolute poverty, it was discovered by the steward that he had sewed up carefully in his waistcoat thirty-one sovereigns. The amount has been lodged in bank, awaiting claimants.

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Town Council has appointed a committee to select a site for public baths on the Shannon.

The united parishes of Feenagh and Kilmeedy have sent, through Rev. P. Lee, P. P., £20 to the Irish Parliamental Fund. When I tell you (says Father Lee, writing to Mr. George Delany) the parish is a small one, and that this sum has been freely and cheerfully subscribed, I need scarcely say how sensibly alive we are to the sacrifices Mr. Butt is making for Ireland, or how deeply we feel the necessity of sustaining him as leader of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons.

LOUTH

At the last meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians Rev. Mr. Archer, Protestant chaplain, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Crawford, Presbyterian clergyman, appeared before the Board to complain of a case of alleged proselytism, a woman named Mrs. Forrest was lately a member of the Protestant congregation, Mr. Crawford, in a lengthened statement, explained that he has been in attendance on this patient in the workhouse hospital, and was on the last occasion visited by some of the Catholic lady visitors surrounding the place were intimated to Protestant feelings and free worship. Protestant ladies who might take an interest in the welfare of their sick poor could not run the gauntlet necessary to visit them in the present condition of the workhouse. He (the speaker) felt much difficulty in addressing or reading to chance members of his congregation there, and warmly advocated a separate ward and Protestant nurse for Protestant inmates. A long and deeply conversation followed, but nothing was done in the matter.

On Sunday an interesting event took place in the handsome church of the Augustinian Order in Drogheda, in the unveiling of a new costly pulpit of carved oak. The pulpit was presented to the Fathers of the order by a thanksgiving offering to our Lady of Lourdes, by a friend, of Drogheda.

At the last meeting of the Dundalk Harbor Board the secretary laid on the table a beautifully engrossed testimonial on vellum, from the Lifeboat Institution, to Mr. Laurence Watters, master of the tug. The testimonial is framed in oak, with gilt moulding, and bears the signature of the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Chapman, Esq., and R. S. Lewis, respectively the President, Chairman, and Secretary of the Institution, appended to the following resolution: "Resolved, that the thanks of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and the silver medal, be presented to Mr. Laurence Watters, master of the steam-tug Michael Kelly, of Dundalk, in acknowledgment of his highly meritorious conduct in putting off in the steamer with a party of the officers of the brigantine William Nelson, of Pembroke, which was wrecked off the end of that port during a gale of wind on 25th November, 1875."

MAYO.

The Castlebar Town Commissioners at their last meeting had a letter consideration the petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill. The matter was the subject of a brief discussion, in which only one member spoke against its adoption.

MEATH.

While Mr. Thomas Billington street, Trim, was in the act of dressing an ox for the last market of Trim, he was rather surprised to find in the intestines the following articles—namely, two bits of hoop-iron, two and a half inches by three-quarters; one inch and a half nail, half a link of a two-inch chain, several small tacks, bits of iron, a large piece of leather, a piece of rope, bits, and a brass ring. The beast was about 800 lbs. weight, and in the highest condition. It is considered that the articles must have been in the pockets of some one met with by the beast.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

The Wolfhill and Modubay Colliery Company, says the *Daily Express* have discovered and are utilising a bed of coal, which is stated to be of good quality for household purposes. They have also a steam engine on the road to Athy for facility of conveyance of the coal to the railway.

ROSCOMMON.

On Sunday, Farn Cottage, in Strokestown, the tasteful residence of Thos. Robarts, Esq., was almost completely destroyed by fire. The family were absent at divine service when the fire commenced, and before a messenger could be sent to give the alarm, so far that all efforts to check its course proved futile.

SLIGO.

Intelligence reached Sligo on Saturday, from Tubbercurry, of the sudden and unexpected death of Mark Bicknam, Esq., county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at Sligo. It appears the deceased gentleman left Sligo on Tuesday last on a tour of inspection of the constabulary stations in the county. He arrived at Tubbercurry on Friday, and stopped at the hotel there. On the following morning he was found dead in his bed.

TIPPERARY.

At the last Nenagh spring assizes a resolution was passed to the effect that no one member of the extra police force for the North Riding of Tipperary be specially taxed was at that moment on the strength of the force in the North Riding. The Grand Jury requested that the Chief Secretary would immediately bring before the Irish Government the necessity of doing away with the extra police for the North Riding. Sir M. H. Beach has written in reply to this, pointing out that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the actual strength of the police force must often be above the nominal strength, and that all the Government can do is to prevent any county having a disproportionate number of vacancies.

WATERFORD.

The diocese of Waterford and Lismore has constituted £778 16s. 10d. to the Maynooth College Clerical Fund. If to this be added the individual contributions from clergy and laity already acknowledged, the total contribution of the diocese of Waterford falls little short of £1,000.

WEXFORD.

The Most Rev. Dr. Warren paid his first visit to Wexford on Thursday last. Upon arriving at the railway station, he proceeded direct to the college, where he received a most warm and enthusiastic reception. The President, professors and students united in presenting him a beautiful address. The front of the college building was tastefully decorated; a large flag floated from the tower, and almost every window had a banneret or something to bid welcome or wish many happy years to the truly consecrated Bishop. His Lordship also visited as many of the convents and schools as his short stay allowed him.

Mr. Alexander Stewart, manager of the Wicklow branch of the National Bank, has retired on full pay, as superannuated. The branch, which has now been in existence for upwards of thirty-three years, was opened under the sole management of Mr. Stewart.

The Negroes and the Church.

The Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* says: In the last issue of the *Mirror* mention was made of the wall of the Wesleyans over the progress made by the Catholic missionaries among the negro race in this country and facts were given to prove that under Catholic teaching the freedmen were rapidly becoming a law-abiding and intelligent people. That the able efforts of the Catholic missionaries are more acceptable to the negroes than the "gigantic work" of Our Freedmen's Aid Society," may be inferred from the following editorial, which appeared in the New York *World* of Monday last, under the heading of "The Catholic Church and the Negro:"

Mr. Edward W. Hyden, who is a full-blooded negro, a university graduate and the head of a prominent negro school in Liberia, contributes to an English magazine a remarkable article on "Christianity and the Negro Race," a compendious piece to his "Mohammedanism and the Negro Race," published last fall. In his introductory recital of facts connected with the history of American slavery, he recalls the slaveholding records of Penn, Whitefield and Edwards, the latter of whom defended slavery as a matter of Scriptural right of succession to the negro, and the teaching of the negro himself by Christian divines of all shades of opinion the duty of submission. He reasons that slavery has travestied and diluted, and his morality grew all away. Since the civil war and the abolition of slavery, social and moral progress has been made, though necessarily if it has been slow, mainly because the negro is taught not to be himself, but to imitate some one else—to copy the white man in all.

From this general indictment Mr. Hyden passes on to discuss a question which Americans will take a special interest—the relative claims of the Catholic and Protestant Churches to the respect and allegiance of the negro. The text in the article published in the *Independent* by Bishop Brown, M. Brown of the African M. E. Church, warning the colored people against the aggressions upon their ranks of the Roman Catholics, and the reply of George T. Downing controverting the Bishop's position, Mr. Hyden's comments are marked by frankness, acuteness and ampleness of information. He does not believe that the thoughtful and cultivated Protestant negro can read history without being impelled irresistably to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude his race owes to the Catholic Church. The only Christian negroes that freed themselves and maintained their position of freemen—the Haytians—were Catholics, and "the greatest negro the Christian world has yet produced"—Toussaint L'Ouverture"—was also a Catholic. Rome has canonized many negroes, male and female, but Protestantism has no colored saint.

A negro in the sixteenth century rose to be professor of Latin and Greek in the schools attached to the celibacy of Grenada, and married a lady of rank, and erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral; in the same century another was a negro bean tolerated Benjamin Backcher, says Mr. Hyden, is the most distinguished negro produced by a Protestant country, and the only literary recognition he ever received was an appreciative letter from Jefferson. A recent book by the historians of Brazil extol the name of Henry Dias, the negro general. Moreno, the Portuguese historian, rates the negroes, as soldiers, as preferable to the Swiss. The books cited with the Pretender to the throne of Guadeloupe and Martinique. When, on the other hand, he has been seen acting as general in a Protestant army, or have Protestant negro soldiers proved as efficient? In 1872 Martinique sent as her delegate to the French National Assembly a negro, M. Fitz Papy. If the British colonies were represented in the House of Commons, would the people of Jamaica or Barbadoes do as much? When in the Legislative Convention held in this city in 1874 it was decided to consecrate a negro Bishop of Hayti, the English Bishop of Jamaica, the Bishop of Jamaica, dissented, alleging that after two hundred years of residence in Christian colonies and forty years of freedom, the island has not yet produced a priest of purely African race, that "no negro of pure blood would command that respect in Jamaica which is due to the priest and pastor."

Under Protestant rule, Mr. Hyden concludes, the negro is kept in such a state of ignorance and irresponsibility that he is scarcely fail to be constantly dependant, and therefore, in an emergency, useless.

Another Tragedy on Shipboard.

The barque Caswell was brought into Queenstown on Saturday morning, May 13th, by the gunboat Goshawk, and from the log book we have obtained the following account of the tragic occurrence of which she has been the scene. The vessel sailed from Antigoth, in Bolivia, on the 1st of January, with a crew composed of three Greeks, two Italians, brothers, and four British seamen; two of whom were mere lads. She had besides three officers, all Englishmen—namely, William H. Best, captain; W. M. Wilson, first mate, and Alex. McLean, second mate; Peter McGregor, a Scotchman, carpenter, and Peter Griffin, a colored man who was steward. When the ship had been four days at sea the Greeks and Italians who were armed with revolvers and knives, conspired and murdered the captain, first and second officers and the steward. The English sailors were unarmed and do not seem to have interfered. The ringleader in the affair was one of the Greeks named Pano, a man of herculean frame, and desperate character, who enjoyed complete ascendency over the foreigners, and was greatly feared by all the members of the crew. The murderers were at first inclined to murder the carpenter, but as they wanted to take the ship to Buenos Ayres they spared him and his four companions to assist them in working the vessel. After the massacre the muti neers divided the property of the unfortunate officers and all the other valuables to be found in the ship among them, and installed themselves in the officers' berths. The vessel proceeded around Cape Horn, and as far as the mouth of the River Plate, where the Italians who had not been on the best terms with the Greeks, went off with their share of the plunder in the life-boat, having first warned the Englishmen that their lives were in danger. The Greeks, after this, made overtures to one of the British seamen, John Dunne, to assist them to get rid of the others, and this determined the Englishmen to strike for their lives. This took place on the 12th of March, finding Pano on the deck, Mefiregor, the carpenter, and Carrick, an able seaman, cut him down with an adze. His companions were in their berths, and before they had time to arm themselves Carrick and McGregor were upon them with axes. One of the Greeks was killed and his other desperately wounded. The Englishmen were once more masters of the blood-stained ship, and having thrown the bodies of Pano and Morelli, they navigated the vessel to the Irish coast, bringing the surviving Greek, Haumbo, with them, lashed to the deck. He has nearly got over the effects of his wounds. The Englishmen say that he took no active part in the mutiny and helped to kill the first and second mates. The tragedy far surpasses the massacre on board the Lunda in atrocity, and the narrative of the occurrence in the log-book, couched, as it is, in the rough language of simple seamen, is of thrilling interest. Intelligence was received at Queenstown last night that the Italians who left the ship in the life-boat have been captured in South America, and are being sent over to this country.—*Cork Examiner.*

A Wisconsin editor illustrates the prevailing extravagance of the people of the present day by calling attention to the costly baby carriages in use now, while, when he was a boy, they hauled him around by the hair of the head.

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Brewery in city, two horses and wagon..... 2,000
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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and delightful town of Benicia. The course of education embraces the various branches of instruction best adapted to the most approved methods for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, as the system is strictly Catholic, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday in August, and closes on the last Thursday in June. No deduction will be made if the pupils remain the whole session, unless in case of protracted illness, or for any other reason than that of misconduct.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once..... $10 00
Board and Tuition, per month..... 20 00
Washing, per month..... 2 00
Physician's Fee, per month..... 1 00
Use of Piano, per month..... 1 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per session..... 5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per month..... 1 00
Drawing and Painting..... 1 00
Needlework and Embroidery..... 1 00

DAY PUPILS.

Tuition, in Preparatory Department..... $ 1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 1 50
" in Higher Department..... 2 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Music, Philosophy and Chemicals, first year, per month $1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month..... 2 00
For each Academical Degree..... 10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated three miles from Oakland, and two miles from Brooklyn, commanding an extensive frontage on the bay, and affording a delightful view of the Bay of San Francisco. In addition to the regular branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education,

TERMS (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, washing, use of bedding, per annum..... $200 00
Music, Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
Use of Piano for Practice, per month..... 1 00
Lessons in Music, Vocal or Piano forte, Fancy Needle Work, etc.
Each scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTER SUPERIOR.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS SCHOOL, WHICH IS NOW CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Fifth and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Besides being located in one of the most healthy and pleasant portions of the city, the grounds are filled up with a view to the physical as well as the moral advantage of the young ladies entrusted to the Academy, and an extensive play ground affords them the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every useful and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies of the land.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once..... $15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter..... 75 00
Washing, per quarter..... 15 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per quarter..... 5 00
Physician's Fee, per quarter..... 2 50
Use of Piano, per quarter..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Needlework and Embroidery..... 5 00

DAY PUPILS.

Tuition, per quarter.....$5 00
Board, Tuition, and Washing, per quarter..... 40 00
Music, with use of instrument..... 15 00
Drawing..... 5 00
Painting..... 5 00
Needlework and Embroidery..... 5 00

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. No deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the session, except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with the privilege of conferring degrees. It comprises five departments—the Classic and Scientific, Commercial, Preparatory, Musical and Art, each with a separate plan of studies, with the utmost attention to health and morals.

The Classic and Scientific course is complete philosophical and literary preparation for the professions of Law and Divinity. It has, also, practical schools of Telegraphy, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc., in which entire class is taught in a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.

The Preparatory Dept. which is divided into two sections, is a model school for beginners in Algebra and Latin, and the beginning of Jesus.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once..... $15 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Use of Piano, per month..... 1 00
Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Fuel, Light per annum..... 10 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Use of Piano, per month..... 1 00
Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Fuel, Light per annum..... 10 00

No deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the session, except in cases of protracted illness, and this rule, no advance made by the Institution for further particulars apply to

REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August next.

The object of the Institution is to give a good Eng lish education, and to prepare young men for the Ecclesiastical State.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)..... $15 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months..... 200 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Use of Piano, per month..... 1 00
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and apothecary bills, if required.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the pocket money of students, which must, in all cases, be deposited.
For further particulars apply to

REV. J. M. ROMO, O. S. F.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well known Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public with the best the market affords. The house has been thoroughly refitted by the proprietor of the "Occidental" and "Grand" Hotels, San Francisco, during the three successive terms the position of Treasurer of Santa Clara county, will be maintained with the greatest care the Cameron House.

The Hotel is commodious; the rooms are large, well furnished and ventilated, and the surroundings are healthful and pleasant in the extreme.

In connection with the Hotel is a fine stable of horses and carriages, which can be had at any hour of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. apl1

CHOPARD, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

41, 43, 45 and 47 Sansome street, Nos. 1 and 2 Montgomery avenue, San Francisco.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

101, 102 and 106 FRONT STREET,
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GARVIN & NUNAN,

Corner Main and Setter Streets.....STOCKTON

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Books, Periodicals, Magazines, PICTURES, Etc.

News Agents—Advertising Agents.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTE WAS INCORPORATED, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and the Academic and Collegiate degrees with which its Professors are now granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. For the Catalogue, Circular, etc., address, Commercial College.

The College is attended for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department..... $ 1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 1 50
" in Higher Department..... 2 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

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Board and Tuition, per quarter..... 75 00
Washing, per quarter..... 15 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per quarter..... 5 00
Physician's Fee, per quarter..... 2 50
Use of Piano, per quarter..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Needlework and Embroidery..... 5 00

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FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INS

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Arthur Devlin, the anti-Catholic lecturer, pleaded guilty, in the Boston Superior Court, to circulating obscene literature, and was placed on probation.

—St. Augustine's Catholic Church in Washington, erected by the colored people, and one of the finest edifices in the city, will be dedicated in June.

—The number of communicants at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth street, New York, during the year 1875, reached the great number of 100,000 persons.

—The bear held recently in the Athenæum, Kilkenny, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory, is old of the Presentation Convent's new female schools, has been attended with great success.

—We regret to announce the death of Rev. Father Arthur. Father Arthur was parish priest of Crangiwall, county Galway. He died at his residence, Ballymore, April 11th, in the 61st year of his age.

—His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey will (D.V.) lay the corner-stone of the new church of the Paulist Fathers, West Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on Whitsunday, June 4th.

—With deep regret we have to record the death of the Rev. T. Berron, the late zealous and venerated curate of the parish of Clogheed, county Louth. He died at the rectory residence, Dromskin.

—On Sunday, May 7th, a very handsome ostrich, in memory of Mr. John Kelly, of Drogheda, was unveiled in the Augustine Church, Drogheda. There was a special service and an sermon on the occasion.

—On Sunday, May 7th, a handsome altar, dedicated to St. Joseph, was solemnly blessed in the Franciscan Chapel, Waterford, by the Very Rev. Father Jackman. An eloquent panegyric of the saint was preached in the evening by Father Begly.

—From the *Ulster Examiner* of April 27, we regret to learn the death of the distinguished clergyman, Father Mooney, a native of Oughterard, near Swatereagh where he was born in 1818. During the thirty-six years of his mission Father Mooney amply fulfilled the expectations which his brilliant collegiate career gave rise to.

—The *United Irishman* of May 20th says: J. D. Leonard, the close friend for years of J. B. Dillon, telegraphed from Paris that on Friday, Saturday and Sunday Masses were said by the Bishop of Orleans for the lamented dead. The sad grief is felt by all the French capital who knew Mr. Rossyne, and they were many.

—Early in the month of June the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen will arrive in Dublin on a visit to Cardinal Cullen. The distinguished prelate will probably make a somewhat extended tour in Ireland. It cannot be but expected that his Eminence will be been arranged that his Eminence will take part in the fashionable attendance on the opening of the new and beautiful church attached to Holy Cross Diocesan Church, Clonliffe, on the 13th June next.

—The Rev. H. A. Dillon, C.C., Drumquinn, died on the 3d ult. Father Dillon was a young missionary—not quite thirty years of age—of high promise. Born in Strabane, county Tyrone, of most respectable, pious parents, he there received the first rudiments of education, and having been marked out for the sacred ministry he be prepared for his collegiate course at the Armagh and Tergarvel classical seminaries.

—The ordination of four collegians took place at the Convent of Mercy, Galway, on the 16th ult. The young ladies who were professed were Miss Blake, daughter of the late Andrew Blake, Esq., of Turlough, county Galway (in religion, Sister Mary Frances), and Miss Martin, daughter of the late William Sherritt, Esq., of Fanevan House, New Quay, county Clare (in religion Sister Mary Borgia.) The ceremony was most effectively celebrated by Very Rev. Peter Dooley, V. G., and Rev. Peter Kiernan, C. C.

—Very Rev. James Dean Hoggins, P.P., Naas, died on the 9th ult., aged 87 years. Dean Hoggins was the only child of a wealthy and much respected merchant of Carlow, and in early age was sent to the Academy of his native diocese, to which he studied until his ordination. He was subsequently dean, and subsequently parish priest of the extensive and important parish of Naas, where he had lived for nearly eighteen years in the respect, regard, affection and veneration of rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, Orangeman and Protestant and Catholic.

—The beautiful ceremony of the profession of two nuns took place in the exquisite little chapel of the Presentation Convent, Tralee, on Tuesday, the 25th ult. The newly-professed ladies, who solemnly declared their irrevocable, poverty and obedience, and took the admission of Infallibleness of the poor, were Miss Martha Mahon, in religion Sister M. Ligouri (eldest daughter of the late Thomas Mahon, Esq., Dublin), and Miss Mary Anne Slattery, in religion Sister Mary Catherine (third daughter of M. Slattery, Esq., Tralee.)

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of semi-invalids, nervous, dyspeptic, and sickly, while only here and there a few noble examples in the profession of the medical, teach them how to regain the use of health by a perfect and speedy cure. By a very large proportion the treatment of many thousands of cases of this character peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a special specific, which he does not scruple to term scientific, and which admirably fulfils a physiological purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for the weaknesses and derangements peculiar to the women of the present day. This lauded remedy is designated Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The success which has attended the administration of this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty that has been followed by no medicines. Weak back, nervous and chronic uterine diseases incident to women, are prompted to speedy cure, in which as well as in the treatment of all those complaints which are the result of functional derangement of the delicate organism of the female system, and by which so much beautiful lady may be robbed of her birthright—the possessing of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggist in medicines generally.

The Evil Fruits of Weak Digestion.

There is no pathological fact more clearly constructed than that the most formidable phases of nervous disease arise from imperfect digestion and nutrition. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from wasted condition of the stomach than from any other cause. Mere sedatives are powerless to cure nervousness, and can cause no permanent benefit to the patient. The true way to strengthen and invigorate the nervous system is to strengthen the digestive organs, upon whose condition the nervous system is so intimately dependent. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to brace and soothe the wasted and perverted nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep—nature's grand restorative—than all the so-called nervines to be found in the pharmacopœia or out of it. A wine-glassful of the Bitters should be taken before each meal.

The State election in Oregon, on Monday, resulted in a Democratic victory. The Democrats have 15 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

One of Blaine's Affairs.

To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: I enclose to you copies of a letter and receipt, the originals of which were signed by the Hon. James G. Blaine, which he will not deny.

In consequence of Mr. Blaine's letter I invested $5,000, which formed a portion of the amount receipted for by Mr. Blaine. For some reason Mr. Blaine was unable to deliver the scrip and bonds according to his contracts, and, after more than a year, and with some difficulty, I succeeded in recovering my proportion of the contribution.

I do not wish, however, to find fault with Mr. Blaine for the failure of the Northern Pacific scheme. It was well arranged, and if Jay Cooke had been able to sell the bonds at 90, those who controlled the franchise would have got the forevermost lands free from incumbrance, which, as Mr. Blaine expressed it, would have been a "splendid thing" to do; and I have no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Blaine's assurance that "at the worst" it would have been "far more valuable than the Union Pacific" and we all know how "that would leave it."

As it has resulted, however, the Credit Mobilier operation was the better one, and Mr. Blaine's sagacity was at fault in not foreseeing the net loss of Jay Cooke.

Mr. Blaine, in his recent very satisfactory vindication of himself in Congress from charges which, it seems, falsely connected him with Mr. Caldwell, uttered the following moral reflection: "Whatever concealment is desirable, avoidance is advisable; and I do not know any better test of conduct than the question, Will it bear business transaction." When I read this sentence it occurred to me that I had been considering my share of this transaction already too long, and I felt an almost irresistible impulse to obey the wise precepts of this teacher of ethics. Hence the letter.

"Keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one, unless to Mr. Caldwell," who seems a small fry of duke sort to that ingenious financier, Col. Scott.

Very truly yours,

AQUILA ADAMS.

BOSTON, May 30, 1876.

MR. BLAIN OFFERING TO SELL A NORTHERN PACIFIC INTEREST.

ACCOUNT, MAINE, November 25, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Fisher: A year ago and more I spoke to you about purchasing an interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad for yourself and any you might choose to associate with yourself. The matter passed by without my being able to control it, and nothing more was said about it. Since then the Jay Cooke contract has been perfected, the additional legislation has been obtained, and the whole line will be pushed forward rapidly. By a strange revolution of circumstances I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it you can have it. The whole road is divided into twenty-four shares, of which Jay Cooke & Co. have seven. The cost of the road is ¾ of 1-24, or 1 192 of the entire franchises, being that portion of the 50,000,000 acres of land which are being divided as the road is built, and a like proportion of the Land Company stock. Not having used to take and dispose of the 53,000,000 acres of land covered by their grant as amended by the law of last session. The amount of stock—which this 1 192 would have in the road would be about $1,000,000, and the number of acres of land it represents is nearly 275,000.

The road is being built on the 7.30 bonds, $25,000 to the mile, which Jay Cooke takes at 90.

Instead of mortgaging the land, they make a stock company for its ownership, dividing it pro-rata among the holders of the franchise.

The whole thing can be had for $25,000, which is less than one third of what some other sales of small interests have gone at. I do not suppose you would care to invest the whole $25,000. I thought for a small flyer eight or ten of you in Boston might take $2,500 each; for $2,500 thus invested you would get ultimately $42,000 stocks and the avails of some 27,000 acres of land.

Five of you at $5,000 each would have a splendid thing of it.

The chance is a very rare one. I can't touch it; but I obey my first and last impulse in offering it to you.

All such chances as this since Jay Cooke got the road have been accompanied with the obligation to take large amount of the bonds at 90, and hold them not less than three years.

I will be in Boston Tuesday noon, and will call upon you. Of course, if you don't want it, let it pass. You can write me as the Lincoln lease of stock to a considerable amount, and certificates of land stock also. Of course, in contracting for the land, you pay one sum only, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell, who is under the impression that you have returned, but I have said nothing.

Yours truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

(Signed)

This stock will be far more valuable, of the worst, than the Union Pacific, and see where that would leave it.

THE MONEY PAID—BLAINE GETS $25,000.

[Confidential.]

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1870.

Received of Warren Fisher, Jr., twenty-five thousand dollars in trust, to consideration of which is to deliver to me or my order properly authenticated certificates of an interest in the North Pacific Railway Company equivalent to seventy-five (75) per cent. of the twenty-four (24) principal shares in which the franchise stock of said company is divided.

Certificates to be in the name of Elisha Atkins.

Witness my hand.

J. G. BLAINE.

HOW BLAINE WAS INDUCED TO REIMBURSE MR. ADAMS.

[Private.]

OFFICE OF ADAMS' EXPRESS BROKERS, } 31 STATE STREET, BOSTON, Nov. 9, 1871. }

My Dear Mr. Agassiz: Not having seen or heard from you recently, and having many anxious that you should recover your money back from Mr. Blaine, I inclose you a form of letter which I wish you to send to him at once.

If he goes to Washington there will be considerable delay in getting at him, and I think you may have longer delay in having the matter settled. This latter which I inclose has been submitted to Mr. Atkins, who has been appointed to Mr. Atkins, who

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

I dream'd a dream, a dazzling dream, of a green isle far away;
The glowing west to the ocean's breast calleth the dying day,
And that island green was as fair a scene as ever man's eye did see,
With its shrubbery bold and its campina old, and its lawns and its vistas free!
No foreign foe did that green isle know—no stranger band it bore,
Save the wanderer toss'd from sunny Spain and from Erin's distant shore;
And the joyous band's heart would fondly start, red the sun-mist's rays would smile.
As their thoughts would roam o'er the ocean's foam to that lone and "santy isle."

Years passed by, and the artless sky blessed with a new-born light,
And Erin born's star shone bright afar o'er the lost world's darkness night!
And the diamond shrines from plundered mines, and the golden flame of Love,
Melted away to the haze of day at the simple speed of a prayer.
The light stories o'er the island green played with its merry bands,
And the lives of Saxi weaved dim and pale ate the stain of the morning streams!
And "twas joy or hour, in the bright air clear, from out each sunny glade,
The sabbing bell, from the quiet cell, or the cloister's tranquil shade.

A cloud of night o'er that dream so bright soon with its black wing came,
And the happy scene of that island green was lost to the light of shame;
For the fiend of hell, betrayed her trust, and let in the spoiler, Doubt, fair, wan fair—
And a rancor hid from a world's ken dwelt with their warbeaps filled the isle.
A fatal spell on that green isle fell—a shadow of doubt and gloom
Fell, withering fell, from shore to shore, like the breath of the simoom;
And each green hillside was crimson dyed, and each stream ruined red and wan
With the shrieking blood of the brave and good—of mother and maid and child!

Dark was my dream, though many a gleam of hope
Did flash through it, like lightning in a shielding storm, or the sunrise thro' a midnight sea;
And many a time, with its wings undone and with its soften light,
Would the morning rise on ransom slain, but to rise on again in night—
For to sicken prey of the people there still raised their tortured haves,
When the sense of right and the power to smite are the spirit that commands.
For those who would sneer at the monster's tear, and heed not the suppliant's sigh,
Will be wont to say that first power's law—a hooded saint's cry.

At length, came a war that bids of woes a dawn with a sheeter smile,
And in battle's roar a voice of power awoke the slumbering isle!
And the people all obeyed the call of their chief's accepter's need,
Vowing to die or to shelter by his side, the name of their own dear land.
My dream grew bright as the sunbeam's light as I watched the isle's career
Through the various scenes and the joys serene of many a future's year—
And the day I hail'd did my bosom fill as I gazed on a planet's place
Where a nation rose more in power watched o'er the rights of that lone Green Isle!

D. F. McCARAY.

"OF IRISH DESCENT."

BY MRS. M. M. WARDE.

[CONTINUED]

The next day poor Denny was brought before the Mayor. Grandpa was there, and Eugene and his mother, and little Bridget had her mother, overpowered with shame and sorrow.

"Did she think Denny was guilty!" ask my readers. Well, you know appearances were against him, and, indeed, she did not know what to think. The hardest thing of all was she had to tell the truth, and that would cost a scarlet blush. You may imagine how a mother would feel in such a case. Indeed, to go there, as she did that day, determined to tell the truth, because it was the truth, in spite of the shame that it knew it would injure his case, required the very highest type of heroism. So this heroism upheld her; sorrow and shame were in her heart, but this was there, too, to strengthen it.

It was easily proved that the robbery had taken place; that the other boys had been engaged in it, and that some of the stolen things had been found in the possession of all but Denny. But, so far, nothing had been proved against him. He was arrested only on the word of the others, who had been accused of being a partner in their guilt. He did call it guilty now, and therefore became the object of those accused in dragging him.

His mother was called.

"What does your boy do to earn a living?" was the first question asked her.

"He sells papers, sir, and does other odd jobs betimes, or holdin' horses or the like."

"Where was he on the day of the robbery? Was he the one we gave him.

"A Wednesday, sir. Shure he was out as usual."

"About four o'clock, was he at home?"

"No, sir."

"Is it usual for him to be home at that hour?"

"No, sir; he's on the evenin' route thin."

"Now, did you know of him to have more money than usual on Thursday?"

She faltered, grew pale; poor mother.

The question was repeated. She looked up steadily into the face of the questioner.

"Yis, sir," she said slowly; "good wages!"

There was silence a moment then.

"How did you know it?"

"He—he brought ours, sir, to remind me. Did witnesshes!" and she wrung her hands as the cry escaped from her heroic, bleeding heart: "To make me say it, but he wouldn't have me say it, for only was it remimber his cruel mother of Ireland!"

There was then a silence, which was a tribute to the mother's woe. After it, the more question:

"Did he confess to you in any way for possessing so much money to buy those sels?"

"Oh! oh!" and she wrung her hands again. "He didn't—he refused."

"You may go down."

And the heroine sat down, and in sight of God's angels, my dear readers, her humble, wounded heart was that of a glorious martyr, enduring worse than death for the truth.

Several boys on the "evening route" were then called, and they testified that he had been absent from his usual round on that memorable day, and that it was known last he was "up to some game," and left his business of selling papers to attend to it.

So the two things were beginning to look pretty dark for Denny, when grandpa was called. Grandpa was well-known and distinguished for his talent among the lawyers, and for the high moral tone of his character in the city. So how he stood up to testify and why he would do something towards exonerating the boy.

Also it would be only profound the beautiful ring, told the story of how it had been found, and it was immediately identified as the stolen one by the owner.

When he had given his testimony, said he:

"Gentlemen, it is an unusual thing, but I move this boy be allowed to speak in his own defense. I am quite willing to appear as his defender, but I have invited some of my colleagues to listen to the pleas which I know he can make, hoping it will produce an impression regarding boys of his stamp, upon which it would be well for those in charge of the city's interest to act. After he has spoken I will bring proof of all he says. Come forward, Dennis, and speak exactly as you spoke to me last evening in the lock-up."

Dennis stood up; every eye was fixed upon him. He was so overpowered for a moment that he could not speak at all. He raised his eyes to where his mother sat, but he could not see her face. She had covered it up in her hands, afraid to look at him. But those poor, frightened eyes fell upon little Bridget and Eugene, clung side by side, holding hands. Her face was pale, her lips apart, her eyes eagerly seeking his—those eyes inset, and her look went through his soul. Quickly her sunburnt hand was lifted to her forehead, and she made the sign of the cross. He saw—he forgot his fear, and began in a clear and steady voice:

"I never stole anything in my life, and I know them that never did, and was sent out of this very room to the House of Refuge! So, there's a little fellow among us, he used to be better than most of us, he was tuk up for stealin' an' sent there, an' we all knowed he never done it as well as could be. People don't usually git out o' there, but he got out somehow, an' come to us, an' we all agreed to keep him hid an' attended to him. So we did, an' when the fuss o' hunting him was over, we let him out, an' nobody minded him, an' he just went on with us as usual.

"Now," and the rods words took a sweet, low tone, from the softened tone of the boy's voice, "the reason I liked the little fellow, Jerry, was the kind blood of the brave and good—of mother and maid and child!

"Well, one day, thought many a gleam of hope in the future, I had books,

Like a thankful heart from a watching storm, or the sunrise thro' a midnight sea;

And many a time, with its wings undone and with its soften light,

Would the morning rise on ransom slain, but to rise on again in night—

For to sicken prey of the people there still raised their tortured haves,

When the sense of right and the power to smite are the spirit that commands.

For those who would sneer at the monster's tear, and heed not the suppliant's sigh,

Will be wont to say that first power's law—a hooded saint's cry.

At length, came a war that bids of woes a dawn with a sheeter smile,

And in battle's roar a voice of power awoke the slumbering isle!

And the people all obeyed the call of their chief's accepter's need,

Vowing to die or to shelter by his side, the name of their own dear land.

My dream grew bright as the sunbeam's light as I watched the isle's career

Through the various scenes and the joys serene of many a future's year—

And the day I hail'd did my bosom fill as I gazed on a planet's place

Where a nation rose more in power watched o'er the rights of that lone Green Isle!

D. F. McCARAY.

"OF IRISH DESCENT."

BY MRS. M. M. WARDE.

[CONTINUED]

The next day poor Denny was brought before the Mayor. Grandpa was there, and Eugene and his mother, and little Bridget had her mother, overpowered with shame and sorrow.

"Did she think Denny was guilty!" ask my readers. Well, you know appearances were against him, and, indeed, she did not know what to think. The hardest thing of all was she had to tell the truth, and that would cost a scarlet blush. You may imagine how a mother would feel in such a case. Indeed, to go there, as she did that day, determined to tell the truth, because it was the truth, in spite of the shame that it knew it would injure his case, required the very highest type of heroism. So this heroism upheld her; sorrow and shame were in her heart, but this was there, too, to strengthen it.

It was easily proved that the robbery had taken place; that the other boys had been engaged in it, and that some of the stolen things had been found in the possession of all but Denny. But, so far, nothing had been proved against him. He was arrested only on the word of the others, who had been accused of being a partner in their guilt. He did call it guilty now to them, and therefore became the object of those accused in dragging him.

His mother was called.

"What does your boy do to earn a living?" was the first question asked her.

"He sells papers, sir, and does other odd jobs betimes, or holdin' horses or the like."

"Where was he on the day of the robbery? Was he the one we gave him.

"A Wednesday, sir. Shure he was out as usual."

"About four o'clock, was he at home?"

"No, sir."

"Is it usual for him to be home at that hour?"

"No, sir; he's on the evenin' route thin."

"Now, did you know of him to have more money than usual on Thursday?"

She faltered, grew pale; poor mother.

The question was repeated. She looked up steadily into the face of the questioner.

"Yis, sir," she said slowly; "good wages!"

There was silence a moment then.

"How did you know it?"

"He—he brought ours, sir, to remind me. Did witnesshes!" and she wrung her hands as the cry escaped from her heroic, bleeding heart: "To make me say it, but he wouldn't have me say it, for only was it remimber his cruel mother of Ireland!"

There was then a silence, which was a tribute to the mother's woe. After it, the more question:

"Did he confess to you in any way for possessing so much money to buy those sels?"

"Oh! oh!" and she wrung her hands again. "He didn't—he refused."

"You may go down."

And the heroine sat down, and in sight of God's angels, my dear readers, her humble, wounded heart was that of a glorious martyr, enduring worse than death for the truth.

Several boys on the "evening route" were then called, and they testified that he had been absent from his usual round on that memorable day, and that it was known last he was "up to some game," and left his business of selling papers to attend to it.

So the two things were beginning to look pretty dark for Denny, when grandpa was called. Grandpa was well-known and distinguished for his talent among the lawyers, and for the high moral tone of his character in the city. So how he stood up to testify and why he would do something towards exonerating the boy.

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Death of Ben Hall, the Australian Bandit.

The *Queenslander* of a recent date contains the following interesting sketch: Towards the latter part of 1864 the gang created by the armourer Gardiner, and of which, after the disappearance of that worthy, Ben Hall, became the acknowledged chief, had, by death capture and desertion, been reduced to three—Hall, Gilbert and Dunn. Burke had been shot dead by Commissioner Keighly's pistol at Rockley; the bloody-minded ruffian O'Malley and man his fate at the hands of Mr. Campbell at Golmbia; Vane, after certain bush negotiations with a priest (Rev. Father McCarthy), had surrendered to the authorities; and others not known to fame had disappeared from the scene from one cause and another. The halo of romance which had once surrounded the band had passed away to a great extent; the gold fields of the Lachlan and Lambing Flat were no longer so "disgustingly rich" that the possession of the rods by the bush-ranging fraternity was regarded as a good joke, and daily cases of stick-ing up so agreeable a excitement. People had enough of it, and felt a sort of shame at the existence, for so long a period, of a state of things that had brought disgrace on the district and discredit on the colony. The gang had attempted nothing commensurate with their great reputation since the unsuccessful attack on the Araluen gold escort at Major's Creek. There was a reward of £1,000 each on their heads; and knowing that at least one of their most trusty henchmen—and "intagraphs" had been already guilty of treachery, they could not but feel that any moment the cupidity of others in the interests of the law might be excited to their betrayal. In this there was no risk to the informer, who had only to supply such information as would lead to one or more of the band—dead or alive—and the Government would do the rest. The name of the informer would not appear, nor would he be called upon to give evidence against them, if taken alive, or to appear to the business in any other way.

The reserve fund of these three desperate men must have run low indeed, or some more powerful influence was at work when they drew up into a camp about 11 o'clock in front of a certain large store in Bathurst street, Forbes, for the purpose of robbery; inasmuch as the owner of the store had been no enemy of theirs during his colonial career, and he should have been thus selected was something more than a "nine days' wonder" in the town when the news became known.

However, landing over their riding horses and sundry pack horses in the custody of Dunn, who was to keep guard outside (the store being closed), Hall and Gilbert quietly stalked in by the side door, armed with their revolvers. The owner was not at home, but the lady of the house and the storemen were behind the counter making up the day's cash takings. It may have been their thoughts were upon the future of the bushrangers boded no ill—they know them, and probably that was not the first time they had been there and been lonely departed, but when the cash box was taken possession of, and the lady and men calmly pocketed by one, while the other proceeded to pack up crimson shirts, leather dresses, and other drapery, and to rifle the store generally of a good deal of its most valuable stock, and confined was the operations. Resistance was never for a moment thought of; but the mistress said, in a depressing way, "Well, I feel's though you'd serve us like this." They did their work in the most deliberate manner, having been carefully adjusted on the pack saddles, took their departure without hurrying in the slightest degree. So quiet was there was the old stereotyped story in the papers of the police having been baffled in pursuit with the usual stereotyped result.

This was the last affair in which the gang were engaged. The trio parted company, and Dunn going in one direction, and Hall in another.

The treachery they dreaded began to do its work almost immediately after this operation. Hall was late one evening, being at been shot near the Binalong, within thirty miles of the scene of his last exploit; Gilbert followed suit on the head of a couple of rifle balls through the chest at Binalong, Dunn escaping with a revolver ball in his foot at the same time as the latter, after a short further period of exciting adventure, meeting his death on the scaffold.

The writer was in Forbes when the body of Ben Hall, pierced by seven bullets, was laid and thrown across the back of a horse in a sack, which only partially concealed the ghastly corpse, was brought into the town by the police.

It was no act of gallantry on the part of the latter that the career of the man, who had so long been a terror to the force, was at last brought to a close.

The chance of earning £500—the other £500 being for the capture of Gilbert—was one not to be met with every day occurrence, and so thought one of Hall's old acquaintances, known as the bushranger of the night on the Billabong, which he had frequently done before, and arranged about a meeting for the night in question, when the friend was to bring the outlaw's supper, and they were to discuss the situation together.

But long before the hour when this meeting was to take place, the bushranger's confidant was etcessed with the police magistrate at Forbes; and the scene evoking a display of detachment of troopers—both black and white—under the direction of sub-inspector Davidson, left the town on special duty. The information with which they had been furnished was so minute that they knew the precise position of the very tree under the branches of which Hall would take his supper at the house of his friend and then camp for the night. On reaching the paddock, therefore, the officer had only to divide his men in two parties and watch until daybreak, knowing that unless by a miracle the outlaw's days were numbered.

It appears from the evidence taken at the inquiry that, very early on the following morning, Hall rose from his bed of gum leaves, shook himself, and taking up his bridle was about to start for the stockyard, of where his horse was grazing, when Davidson called out to him to "surrender." Whether, like the Irishman's, the sub-inspector's exclamation was "surrender thro tunnel" and then shooting before a response before entering the drawing-room, where the whole police group had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Mr. Russell and the officiating clergyman had entered the room in the meantime in an orderly manner. It is clear, however, that the bushranger never attempted to use his revolvers, of which he had two in his belt. The bell rope was one of the fine rich drawn ones were stations in all—cut his leather belt in two, and passed right through his body. The revolvers fell to the ground, and while the bushranger hung on to a sapling with his death-grip, the firing was kept up until the body was riddled with no less than thirty-two holes, after which, being considered no longer dangerous, it was taken possession of by its gallant captors.

The blood in many was duly paid, and although of course the name of the informer was not officially revealed, there was but one person credited with the baseness and the terror of this man, when in his cups, Leal Gilbert and Dunn, who were still at large, should visit him with their vengeance, was extreme. He had purchased a farm on the banks of the Lachlan river, two miles from Forbes, and the house which he erected to be around on it for a residence was as strong as a guard-house. The writer of this sketch of an incident connected with the remarkable period of the history of the present colony of New South Wales, visited the farm on one occasion at the request of the owner, and was surprised at the character of the preparations made for defense in case of attack. "Oh, Ben!," said he, "does sent work that he'll murder me about that affair of Ben Hall; but I'm prepared for him at any rate." Revolvers, rifles and bowie knives were everywhere at hand to meet any possible emergency—under his pillow, arranged over his bed, and within reach of his hand, and in every corner of the room.

But Gilbert never carried out his threat, his own death occurring soon after, and Dunn was never seen in the Lachlan district after the sticking-up of the store in Forbes.

[The "Gardiner" mentioned in the first illnes of the foregoing is the man whom the San Francisco *Post* made an endeavor to glorify and convert into a hero (selling his name with their great reputation to the unsuccessful attack on the Araluen gold escort at Major's Creek. There was a reward of £1,000 each on their heads; and knowing that at least one of their most trusty henchmen—and "intagraphs" had been already guilty of treachery, they could not but feel that any moment the cupidity of others in the interests of the law might be excited to their betrayal. In this there was no risk to the informer, who had only to supply such information as would lead to one or more of the band—dead or alive—and the Government would do the rest. The name of the informer would not appear, nor would he be called upon to give evidence against them, if taken alive, or to appear to the business in any other way.

A Rhode Island Romance.

In connection with Newport and piracy the following incident, full of exciting and touching story, which, as the author says, seems more like fiction than fact. We give the domestic tale—which would make a much more charming and attractive theme for a romance—entitled "Rachel Wilson and Arden"—in the words of the historian:

Samuel Cranston, a gentleman of noble descent, and one of the highly distinguished men of the time, a merchant in Newport, on the breaking out of the French war of 1755, found his business completely paralyzed, and being of an active temperament of mind, was induced to start on a voyage for Jamaica, in a beautiful sloop, called the Rachel, with a cargo of staves or seventeen, and two negroes, his sole property. When off the Keys of Florida, they were attacked by a piratical vessel; they defended themselves to the utmost, satisfied that, should they fall into their hands, no mercy would be shown them; but all their efforts proved of no avail, and they were compelled to surrender to the enemy. Such was the cruelty and ferocity of these pirates, that neither prayer nor expostulations had the least effect on their hard and obdurate hearts, but the captain and crew were all inhumanly butchered on the spot, with the exception of Mr. Cranston, who was spared in order to labor on board the vessel as a common servant.

To a mind like his it must have been deeply humiliating to be suddenly thrown from an affluent position to servitude, and compelled to herd with brutes in human form. In this condition he was doomed to labor for many years. The thoughts of home would rush on the mind, producing having been carefully adjusted on the pack saddles, took their departure without hurrying in the slightest degree. So quiet was there was the old stereotyped story in the papers of the police having been baffled in pursuit with the usual stereotyped result.

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Marriage Quandie Se Bene Gesserint.

The Judge of the Divorce Court, in London—overworked, and entirely unable, from lesson of the number of cases of matrimonial discussion on the cause list of his tribunal—has at length given voice, and addressed a cry to "society" in England. He delivers his soul at long last on the habits, manners, fashions and amusements that seems to be so fearfully relaxing the bonds of domestic life, and that are choking his Court with a filthy accumulation of conjugal infidelity. But it is the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It is the effort of one standing on a river bank, begging the waters to cease running past in such wild volume; their sound being far beyond his reach or hearing. Sir James Hannen appeals in vain "Society"—not bob nailed-shod and bargon-clad, low classed society, but patent-leathered-booted and breadcloth-and-silk-appareled and diamond-decked society—laughs back in his face, flouts him to his beard. He is, it says, an old fool—a "grandmotherly" old moralist, who wants to arrest "Progress" by a syllabus of his own. The journals of fashionable circles, the organs of the upper ten thousand and of the middle ten millions, turn to comparatively moderate example.

Vanity Fair is a weekly newspaper published in London, which prides itself upon its semi-caricatures of public men. But its letter-press is after the "upper" and fashionable style of literature which gentlemen loungers at the clubs, and lady loungers in the drawing-rooms, read and digest at their leisure, for their "edification" and "refinement." Speak the truth and shame the devil," is the motto of "Vanity," when suggests that "A should feign asleep;" it is the "high moral" tone of "The Saloon" that "Society" is the "Court of Appeal" to which the Public condemned. After the opening words of the "Introductory" *Ad purposum est summarium* or the salutation, "Health and prosperity, Ladies and Gents," and *in Domino salutem et apostolicam benedictionem*, "Vanity" proceeds to tell us that the Pope "has thus ratified Count Antelli Rolls are signed by a Cardinal, and the others merely by the Secretary, who is supposed to prepare them. The publication is entrusted to the Agency of the Count himself." It is quoted by the words with which they begin. Thus the one promulgating the decree, and the one publishing it, are both of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is known as the Bull *Ineffabilis Deus*; and that convoking the Vatican Council, as the *Æterni Patris*.

Australian "Loyalty."

This is how they speak in Australia of the attempts made to establish closer relations with the Australian colonies by the Queen:

"If he likes her well enough, *take her*, sir."—"Pernapanth".

"Well, he's a fool like Joseph."—"Vulcan".

Australia really must draw the line somewhere," we decist at this point; merely adding that the "Second Incident" proposed by the writer of the letter was too disgusting as to what Australia should do, Lord Beaconsfield having declared that the Queen was to be invited to pay a visit to the colonies, there's a divorce suit, and marries Lady B. he will shoot A."

Such is the tone of English "society," it is high time for some one to speak out, though we are not sure that Sir James Hannen is the right man. The office he fills, the law he administers, have placed him under the ban of the fashionable world not see the matter from any other than a colonial standpoint, and so he has failed, and deservedly failed, to be revived in some other form when opportunity offers. Even if he were not confined to the narrow limits of the British Empire but a subject to absorb the colonies in the vortex of England's social life, troubles and difficulties, and the vast herself of our revenues and population to fight the battles of the British Empire it would be such a flourishing condition as to render indissoluble union desirable. On the contrary, the looser the political ties that bind us to England the better for these colonies, the more easy will it be to sever the connection should it be found expedient and either party desire it. If the consideration between us and the mother country of protection probable contingencies, large drafts might be made on our population to fight England's battles, or those of the Malayan peninsula, and I am decidedly of opinion that the balance of profit lies with the colonies. Our money employed here rather then being converted into "food for powder" in any of those salubrious countries.

Our Case.—A new Catholic paper has been commenced in the Island of Ceylon—half printed in Tamil and half in English. Right Rev. Bishop Bonjean, the Vicar Apostolic, has an excellent address in the first number on the duties and trials of a Catholic journalist. The following extract will apply with especial force to the hostility of the "Protestant editor," says Bishop Bonjean, "he is fight on the whole line; now with an assault, then with a sneer; now with an insult, then with a calumny. There were also breakfasts, dinners, and suppers, with speeches and toasts, and the people flood with God to save before it be too late.

Flood that our Father rules up God-fearing men in his place.

Who to their ways unacknowledge Him, and have no God, have no country.

When these salried prayers shall rise as from a single voice,

Our God will hear us in our need, will help us in our struggle.

And we'll prove to foreign nations who have won us through,

We learned to suffer and to live one hundred years ago.

N. LAMBERT.

CENTURIES UNDER GROUND.

Shepherds Find, Through a Shaft, an Ancient Palace in Pannonia, a Province Deserted by Romans Fifteen Hundred Years Ago.

Recent proceedings in the Hungarian Parliament disclosed a most remarkable discovery, one which, if not absolutely authenticated, would be almost impossible to believe. The story, as condensed from the official reports, is that two peasants, or rather shepherds, from the village of Tetenyi, in the district of Veszprim, in Veszprim and not far from Lake Balaton, came to Pesth, and to a jeweler offered for sale some broken fragments of what evidently was a very old golden ornament for female wear, consisting of bracelets and head large interstes. When South Adams, the leading mind of the corporation, was acquainted with the circumstance of the find upon Mr. Fisher, who took Mr. Mulligan into his confidence, and they decided to take care of the immense establishment, more particularly its finances, to his charge. He found the treasury in a very pitiful condition, and followed Mr. Fisher as his confidant. Mr. Mulligan retired from his position, and subtleness with him through all his cultured transactions, losing, with his integrity, considerable flesh, and gaining a little Josiah Caldwall. After the fire which consumed the Globe Theater, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, had occasion to visit Europe, and from his knowledge of men and things in this world left his entire business and bank accounts in his hands, and that his confidence was justified was proved, as he returned from his Mulligan's retention as Treasurer of the city was never questioned. The position of Mulligan's family is one of the most regular description. He has occupied one room in a single house for more than three years, and he is either at his place of business or at his domicile. He has no vices as he says in slang, "except the one of smoking." Every man of past or present moment can be decried to instantly for the worst. Mr. Mulligan's antecedents are such we have the testimony of those who know him that he is as good as his bond.

ANOTHER LITERARY NUN.

New Orleans has a religious who purposes rival the famous Nun of Kenmare in fame and reputation. Miss Carroll, formerly of Glenside, county Tipperary, who joined the Sisters of Mercy at Cork in 1855, came to America in 1856, has founded a magnificent convent of her Order in Jackson, Miss., and is now in New Orleans, where she has established servants, and has obtained situations for 175 in five years. It supports an orphan asylum with 200 inmates, and is not only schooled to fit good positions, but is taught to make its own clothes. Sisters are of what has been or should be done. He would an quickly reprove his superior if he thought he was taking a step. Confidence stop as he would a subordinate in the office. Mr. Mulligan's confidence is secured for him positions of respons bis trust the few men can hold without superiors. Mr. Mulligan's duties in the office his keeping were so in reality. He was no more than a clerk, but the responsibility ment of either of the concerns with which he has been connected. A bachelor of 49 years of age, he lives in a style of comfort and the temptations that follow its possession, and devoted himself unreservedly to the interests he had bound himself to serve. By a careful husbanding of his resources, using the same methods of his own as with the substance of others, he has accumulated a competency that will serve him in his declining years. Mr. Mulligan has his without labor, should he choose to retire, and this without being penurious. He is not a man to squander his money, but can more than twenty years ago, entering his service as a boy, and has grown old with him, and also served Jacob Sherwood, a well-known speculator, to a business capacity. He is single, and has no family. He was a relative of the Sanderson, there be-

During the last years of the War Mr. Jacob Sherwood was request to leave Washington and New York and visit Paris, for which Congress, it will be remembered, appropriated a large sum for the Exposition of 1867. Mr. Sherwood's death, the settlement of his estate was left exclusively in the hands of Mr. Mulligan, in whom the heirs confided implicitly as did Mr. Sherwood. This work was completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and Mr. Mulligan was employed as chief accountant of the Adams Sugar Refinery Company, in whom Eben Sherwood, grandson of Jacob, had considerable interest. When South Adams, the leading mind of the corporation, was acquainted with the circumstance of the find upon Mr. Fisher, who took Mr. Mulligan into his confidence, and they decided to take care of the immense establishment, more particularly its finances, to his charge. He found the treasury in a very pitiful condition, and followed Mr. Fisher as his confidant. Mr. Mulligan retired from his position, and subtleness with him through all his cultured transactions, losing, with his integrity, considerable flesh, and gaining a little Josiah Caldwall. After the fire which consumed the Globe Theater, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, had occasion to visit Europe, and from his knowledge of men and things in this world left his entire business and bank accounts in his hands, and that his confidence was justified was proved, as he returned from his Mulligan's retention as Treasurer of the city was never questioned. The position of Mulligan's family is one of the most regular description. He has occupied one room in a single house for more than three years, and he is either at his place of business or at his domicile. He has no vices as he says in slang, "except the one of smoking." Every man of past or present moment can be decried to instantly for the worst. Mr. Mulligan's antecedents are such we have the testimony of those who know him that he is as good as his bond.

ANOTHER LITERARY NUN.

New Orleans has a religious who purposes rival the famous Nun of Kenmare in fame and reputation. Miss Carroll, formerly of Glenside, county Tipperary, who joined the Sisters of Mercy at Cork in 1855, came to America in 1856, has founded a magnificent convent of her Order in Jackson, Miss., and is now in New Orleans, where she has established servants, and has obtained situations for 175 in five years. It supports an orphan asylum with 200 inmates, and is not only schooled to fit good positions, but is taught to make its own clothes. Sisters are of what has been or should be done. He would an quickly reprove his superior if he thought he was taking a step. Confidence stop as he would a subordinate in the office. Mr. Mulligan's confidence is secured for him positions of respons bis trust the few men can hold without superiors. Mr. Mulligan's duties in the office his keeping were so in reality. He was no more than a clerk, but the responsibility ment of either of the concerns with which he has been connected. A bachelor of 49 years of age, he lives in a style of comfort and the temptations that follow its possession, and devoted himself unreservedly to the interests he had bound himself to serve. By a careful husbanding of his resources, using the same methods of his own as with the substance of others, he has accumulated a competency that will serve him in his declining years. Mr. Mulligan has his without labor, should he choose to retire, and this without being penurious. He is not a man to squander his money, but can more than twenty years ago, entering his service as a boy, and has grown old with him, and also served Jacob Sherwood, a well-known speculator, to a business capacity. He is single, and has no family. He was a relative of the Sanderson, there be-

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THEN AND NOW.

There was when men in Washington were honest and were true,
And the soul labored daily for the good that they could do;
They served their country's welfare, self on the altar laid,
And in her struggles, struggled too, and toiled and hoped and prayed.

And when they met in council no breast, a whisper'd word would stain the country's honor if by chance it were heard;
No stain of the Cabinet there soil blemish'd for good
Defending needy soldiers for the wealth in which he rolled.

No member of the Cabinet could then have robbed the poor,
And cringe! a bandit fellowship within the White House door;
For stern and staunch integrity was guardian of the place,
And no one dared to enter there who fashed an honest face.

No leader of a Whisky Ring could here found position,
For corn were here a premium in the Presidential chair;
The hero of the White House in those old fashioned times
Never let a guilty man escape—all suffered for their crimes.

But that was many years ago, so distant does it seem,
Now in the White House honest men are like a rare, blue diamond,
Self-seeking politicians, with greedy thirst for gain,
Have filled with many a pest of trust their purpose to attain.

And shielded by their station, these men who basely rob and
Keep harness for their pockets while they rob and
They scorn the country's statutes, they are safe be-
And the law that's written on man's hearts they've only here.

They have no God to guide them, love not their no
They are so beauty in the right, so dignity in self;
Imbrued by their own baseness, what think you that they care
For the murmurs of the people who were led to place them there?

Oh! who will save our country? Oh! where shall help be found?
Have all the noble and good been laid beneath the cold, damp ground?
Is there no honest statesman to lead the people on
We are rushing fast to ruin now, more hopeless than the grave.

Oh! ye who love your nation land, and fain would
A heritage of glory for the children of the free,
Arise! arise! arise! and strike for truth, for God, and
And up be work at Washington and sweep that city

For years the work unfinished, but perpetual
Corruption there could flood and
From North to South, from East to West, then speed
You on your way!
And all hidden foulness in the enthroned light
Of day.

When this is done, if you can find a man to rule
Let him be honest, true and
And all hidden foulness in the enthroned light
Of day.

Then let a wash of fasting be held in every State;
And the people plead with God to save before it be
Flood that our Father rules up God-fearing men in
place.

Who to their ways unacknowledge Him, and have no God, have no country.

When these salried prayers shall rise as from a single
Our God will hear us in our need, will help us in our
And we'll prove to foreign nations who have won us through,
We learned to suffer and to live one hundred years ago.

N. LAMBERT.

CENTURIES UNDER GROUND.

Shepherds Find, Through a Shaft, an Ancient Palace in Pannonia, a Province Deserted by Romans Fifteen Hundred Years Ago.

Recent proceedings in the Hungarian Parliament disclosed a most remarkable discovery, one which, if not absolutely authenticated, would be almost impossible to believe. The story, as condensed from the official reports, is that two peasants, or rather shepherds, from the village of Tetenyi, in the district of Veszprim, in Veszprim and not far from Lake Balaton, came to Pesth, and to a jeweler offered for sale some broken fragments of what evidently was a very old golden ornament for female wear, consisting of bracelets and head large interstes. When South Adams, the leading mind of the corporation, was acquainted with the circumstance of the find upon Mr. Fisher, who took Mr. Mulligan into his confidence, and they decided to take care of the immense establishment, more particularly its finances, to his charge. He found the treasury in a very pitiful condition, and followed Mr. Fisher as his confidant. Mr. Mulligan retired from his position, and subtleness with him through all his cultured transactions, losing, with his integrity, considerable flesh, and gaining a little Josiah Caldwall. After the fire which consumed the Globe Theater, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, had occasion to visit Europe, and from his knowledge of men and things in this world left his entire business and bank accounts in his hands, and that his confidence was justified was proved, as he returned from his Mulligan's retention as Treasurer of the city was never questioned. The position of Mulligan's family is one of the most regular description. He has occupied one room in a single house for more than three years, and he is either at his place of business or at his domicile. He has no vices as he says in slang, "except the one of smoking." Every man of past or present moment can be decried to instantly for the worst. Mr. Mulligan's antecedents are such we have the testimony of those who know him that he is as good as his bond.

BLAINE'S ACCUSER.

The Investigation in which He is Said to Have Been Engaged.

[From the Boston Transcript; Rep.; June 3d.]

James Mulligan is in Washington by no seeking of his own. His deposition is and has been always to be found on file in the tired list, so far as politics are concerned.

Though he

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.
18.—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi.
19.—Monday—St Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SS. Gervase and Protase, Martyrs
20.—Tuesday—Of the Octave. St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.
21.—Wednesday—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.
22.—Thursday—Octave of Corpus Christi. St. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor.
23.—Friday—Sacred Heart of Jesus. Vigil of St. John Baptist.
24.—Saturday—Nativity of St. John Baptist.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
TWO ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JUNE 17, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Quite a large number—indeed, a majority—of our interior subscribers are in arrears for two years, some even longer. The amount each one owes is trifling, but aggregates a sum running up into the thousands. We want this money; it is honestly ours. The person who contracts a debt with a newspaper is as much bound to pay it as though he contracted it with a shoddier or grocer. The newspaper debtor, however, are singularly so small that it hardly pays to send an agent out collecting, costing, as it does, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and in many instances going miles out of his way to collect a five dollars, only to be told when he reaches there, "you can't have it; I shouldn't have let him run so long, but it was so small. I haven't a cent in the house to-day; however, but will send it to you next week." Of course the collector has to hide his chagrin and say nothing, but "next week" never comes, and the money comes, and he has to take the same round next year, with probably the same result. This should not be. It is far easier and less expensive for the subscriber to forward his subscription by return than for the publisher to send out collectors. There are not a dozen subscribers on our books who would be inconvenienced by the payment of their subscription, while their non-payment cripples us. The dues of a single subscriber on a year will not pay how your account stands; then remit immediately the debt to this office, at our expense. If you desire.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The national sentiment in Ireland, like the spirit of liberty, is immortal. Repressed by the most barbarous tyranny, subjected to a thousand persecutions, it still survives and is still active. One thing ought to be plain to all readers of current history by this time, and that is that England's rule will never be cordially accepted by the Irish people, in any manner whatever. Confirmation may be given to it. There will always be a discontented party, always a certain proportion of the population ambitious for political independence, and ready to depend on foreign aid to accomplish it by force of arms. Still, it must be acknowledged, whether with regret or otherwise it is not necessary to declare, there will be a strong party willing to accept the supremacy of England, especially measure of purely Irish interest be left to the discretion of an Irish Parliament or a domestic legislature of any name kind. And at present and for the latter party appear to be the more numerous, the more powerful and the more active. The most ardent revolutionist must confess that the Home Rule movement has the sedative effect of the ablest and most faithful representative of the Irish people, and is cordially supported by the masses. He may regret that this is so, and possibly would prefer to see the whole energy of the people directed to the development of an insurrection; nevertheless, the fact remains inconvertible. Every true Irishman, whether at home in the old land or wearing out his days in a foreign country, must deplore the unhappy circumstance that a bitter hostility seems springing up between these classes—the Home Rulers and the revolutionists, as we may call them, for want of a better name. We who are at a distance, and can on that account judge minutely, perhaps, can see no good or sufficient reason for such antagonism. Both parties are undoubtedly love their country and would risk even life in its service, and this one common feeling ought make them tolerant of each other. The best way to end the quarrel is for the Irish people, all keep irritated in slavery is to indulge in bickerings and dissensions. That is exactly what England wants Irishmen to do, and what they have been doing so far ever since 1829, to our own sorrow. Somebody, we do not know who, has said that the Irish are the most tolerant people on the face of the earth toward their enemies, and the most intolerant toward their friends. And it is sadly true so, for every day we see proof that the man who differs a little in his idea, of how Ireland can be benefited is more bitterly assailed by his countrymen than the most confirmed upholder of the British Government. It is quite enough to make any man despair of Ireland's regeneration to see this miserable tendency to dissension. Certainly, one would imagine, with all the fatal, ruined strength of the people to resist the smallest concession from the British Government, and if divisions are created, no matter by what party, the victory must ever remain with England.

The recent disturbance at Limerick, and the still more recent election in Cork, are examples of this spirit of faction which is working so much mischief in Ireland, and lowering our country's character in the estimation of the civilized world. The first was brought about by the pure wantonness of a few turbulent individuals who fancied they could force their peculiar notions upon twenty thousand people; the second was caused by the unyielding selfishness of two professing nationalists and their followers. Either Mr. Dwyer Lane or Mr. John Daly would have made an excellent member of the Catholic Church, and if the people are made infidels or atheists in the process it does not trouble them very much. Indeed, in most instances that is precisely what they want. They know very well that there is no such thing as conversion to Catholicity to Protestantism—it is an impossibility, and never can take place. But, unfortunately, there is such a thing as perversion from Christian faith to scepticism or atheism, and it is that they want to assist. So if these Protestant missionaries received their right title they would be called "propagators of infidelity;" but their labors even in that respect are so small, and so insignificant that they scarcely deserve notice. What intelligent and fair-minded Protestants should look into is the scandalous waste of money involved in the maintenance of these missions. In this country and in England there are hundreds of thousands of their own co-religionists living in poverty and distress, and to assist these would be a work of the greatest charity. If the millions of dollars which are squandered in ridiculous and fruitless "missions to Roman Catholic countries," were only turned in this direction what practical good would not be accomplished? But the pious fools who pay the cash for the missions are anything rather than practical.

PROTESTANT "MISSIONS" TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Nearly every one of the thousand "Churches" into which Protestantism is divided maintain some kind of an agency or "mission" among the people of Ireland, the Catholics. The funds for these come from the pockets of a few wealthy, but weak-minded, fanatics who fancy they are doing a good and holy work by contributing the paltry sum they can afford to the cause of conversion. But "next week" never comes to many of these, and he has to take the same untold next year, with probably the same result. This should not be. It is far easier and less expensive for the subscriber to forward his subscription by return than for the publisher to send out collectors. There are not a dozen subscribers on our books who would be inconvenienced by the payment of their subscription, while their non-payment cripples us. The dues of a single subscriber on a year will not pay how your account stands; then remit immediately the debt to this office, at our expense. If you desire.

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And this incident brings us to notice a matter very much misunderstood by the Protestant communities, or at least a considerable portion of them. Revolutionary governments and secret society manipulators give every encouragement to the band who false "missionaries," but it is not because they admire Protestantism in any shape, or even are favorable to Christianity; it is because they want to break down the power of Parliament and truly representable Irish ideas; but, thanks to their mutual jealousy and stubbornness, the strength of the national votes was divided between them, and a rash Tory was returned. Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, who so courtly and churchlily refused emissary for the Fenian prisoners only a few days ago, now rejoices in the idea that the votes of the people of Cork, as represented in the late by-elections, will be given in favor of him and his illiberal policy. So now if there is a Coercion Act to be passed, or a Land Bill to be defeated, Mr. WILLIAM H. O'SHEA, the newly-elected member for Cork, will be on hand to support the Government and keep down his own countrymen.

And there are Irishmen foolish enough to call this a matter of small importance. If not actually a matter of rejoicing, because it is a defeat of the Parliamentary or peace policy party. If these people could only understand how delighted the rulers of Poland would be if they could only secure representation of their opinions in the councils of the Czar, they would soon see the result of the late Cork election in its proper light. It does not require much intelligence to see that whatever is done in the English Parliament by the Irish members will secured. If not be of a nature to injure or weaken the country, and will only delay for a single hour the time for Ireland's liberation, if it is ever to come at all.

THE LYNCHING AT SANTA ROSA.

The lynching at Santa Rosa, on Saturday last, was undoubtedly a bad affair, and discreditable to all who took part in it. For any reasoning man to find an excuse for the proceeding is altogether an impossibility. Nor have we a desire to be guilty on every occasion and under every circumstance by good citizens; but the features which sometimes give it a shadow of justification—or rather appear to do so—were entirely wanting in this case. Santa Rosa is no half-wild settlement, almost out of the reach of civilization, but a well-established and flourishing town in a thickly populated county. It has its lawful officers and courts, with competent and active officers, and there is no charge that they sympathized with crime or neglected to punish it. So there was not the slightest necessity for irresponsible parties to assume functions that did not belong to them, and transgress the very first rules of orderly society. The unfortunate victim, HENLEY, was not a desperate character in any sense. He had shot with every man's hand, and could therefore be classed as an outlaw or common enemy. On the contrary, he was a steady farmer, long a resident of the vicinity. We believe, and there is no reason to presume to be otherwise, was ever guilty of any grave misdeed except the one affair which had brought him within the power of the law. Although that offense was the taking away of the life of a human being, there were circumstances connected with it which a conscientious jury might regard as lessening its heinousness, and deem it sufficiently punished by a period of imprisonment. There is no conceivable grounds for supposing that the properly established legal tribunals would not duly investigate the matter, and render full and condign punishment to the culprit; consequently there was no valid excuse for any person interfering with the course of justice. Viewing the thing in every light, trying to make all possible excuses for the lynchers, the hanging process itself to our mind, and we think it will to the mind of every law-abiding citizen, as a cruel and savage act. Indeed, it looks far more like the result of private vengeance, the doing of the friends of the men ROLAND, than the action of impartial but stern men, who had nothing but the repression of crime in their thoughts. Taken altogether the thing shows its ugly face to the locality in which it happened, and we hope the perpetrators will be discovered.

PEACE OR WAR?

The Turkish war scare appears to be quieting down somewhat. If RUSSIA has not actually withdrawn from her threatening position, she has at all events adopted a more moderate tone in stating her reproaches, and now she seems willing to keep the peace. This may be mere pretense, a device to deceive her enemies and throw them off their guard, but inasmuch as European securities have strengthened during the last few days, it follows that reputation as well as politicians place some confidence in it. Russian policy is traditionally slow and cautious, and yet on several occasions of great importance the want of a little prescience and calculation has been the cause of its ignominious defeat. Russia has one peculiarity, however, which does her good service in many an emergency—she has no objection to retreating when an object is greater than calculated upon bars her way. No matter what affronts may be put upon her, she can pocket them quietly and bide her time for revenge. Rebuffs or humiliations have no effect whatever upon her conduct, and she pursues the even tenor of her way undisturbed by matters which would provoke the warlike fury of any other nation in Europe. So in the present instance if she, as alleged, has changed her tone towards Turkey, and shows a desire to maintain friendly relations, it simply means that she has been disappointed in her expectation of securing allies, and deems it prudent to wait a while. Nevertheless, it would be foolish to place implicit reliance upon the telegraphic dispatches which are forwarded to this country. The game of diplomacy which the great European powers are now playing does not oscillate every twenty-four hours between peace and war, but continues on steadily, and will probably get checkmated effectually. If we were to place credence in these dispatches, we should imagine that one day RUSSIA and TURKEY were actually drawing up cartels to war, and the next day they change their minds and resolve to keep the peace. The bare statement of the thing shows its absurdity. The progress of events, so far as they can be seen and understood by outsiders, is now in the direction of peace, and that is the utmost which can be safely said.

It is noteworthy that TURKEY is gradually acquiring a more liberal and manly way of acting in her demands upon her rebellious subjects. She is behaving just like a person who has found out he has more friends than he thought, and who is, therefore, encouraged to assert his rights. Does it not look as though the powers previously overawing him, Austria and England are certainly supporting her, while RUSSIA is by no means assured of the friendship of Germany. If this be the case, it would not say much for the intention of aiding with RUSSIA, war would almost inevitably break out this year, and perhaps before the lapse of a month; but as no such disposition is evinced, prudence dictates a retreat from a position no longer tenable. But, alter all, in spite of AUSTRIA and ENGLAND, or any possible combination of powers, the days of the TURKISH Empire are numbered. It has outlived its usefulness, if ever it had any, which is not very demonstrable, and now decay and corruption have made such inroads upon it that a much more prolonged existence is entirely out of the question. The murder of the deposed SULTAN and HASSAN—for, most unfortunately, the latter is also dead—has created a universal belief now is that they were assassinated—will not help TURKEY or procure her more friends in her hour of need. A Government that makes murder part of its State policy is manifestly out of place in Europe, and must be got rid of at all hazards. The selfishness and avarice of the nations which would sustain it are too much a various with the intelligent assistment of the whole continent to be successful for any length of time.

Pedestrianism.

We are to have another exciting pedestrian contest in the city, which, by the by, no doubt will be witnessed by thousands of people. The indefatigable Daniel O'Leary has been somewhat baffled by the tone of the criticisms indulged in by some of the reporters in the matter of the concession of his contest with Henry Schmehl. A few gentlemen seemed to labor under the false impression that because O'Leary did not times cover the five hundred miles with six days he was practically defeated. The champion did not, however, start in to walk that or any particular distance, but simply to outwalk his antagonist, and that he did without the slightest trouble. Now he undertakes to traverse the five hundred miles in less than a hundred and forty hours and settle the question of his walking powers at once and for ever. The Mayor has appointed time-keepers, so that there can be no doubt about the genuineness of the record. Four amateurs are to compete for a beautiful watch and chain, and O'Leary seats itself to our mind, and we think it will to the mind of every law-abiding citizen, as a cruel and savage act. Indeed, it looks far more like the result of private vengeance, the doing of the friends of the men ROLAND, than the action of impartial but stern men, who had nothing but the repression of crime in their thoughts. Taken altogether the thing shows its ugly face to the locality in which it happened, and we hope the perpetrators will be discovered.

The Pomtdeal Gaz flame over the Pope's contribution on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia. The Protestant League has sent in a formal protest against the action, and threaten the Commissioners with all manner of direful consequences unless the hated emblem is pulled down. From the latest accounts "our flag was still there."

Mrs. Alice Farmer Desmond will please call at the postoffice, San Francisco, for a letter of great importance.

THE YOUTHS' EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

A short circular from his Grace the Archbishop, read in all the Catholic churches of the city on Sunday last, attracted attention to the present position and urgent wants of an institution which is truly deserving of support from all charitable citizens. On the 1st of November, 1874, there was established a Youths' Directory and Employment Office in this city which has been quietly at work ever since, and accomplished an amount of good which is positively astonishing, considering the limited means at its disposal. We only copy the words of the modest yet eloquent report of the Agent when we explain that it is a free intelligence office, open every day in the week, where, without fee or payment of any kind demanded either from the employer or the employé, young lads may be helped to obtain situations corresponding to their physical and educational capabilities, either in town or country. The applicants, as we are informed, represent every nationality creed and class to be found in our cosmopolitan population. Many of them were helpless and homeless street vagrants, without parents or friends to provide for them, and reduced to a state of absolute destitution. Since the establishment of this bureau—now nineteen months ago—upwards of a thousand such little waifs and strays of society have been assisted to get employment and put in the way of earning an honest living for themselves. Without the friendly aid of this humble and almost unknown institution they would, most probably, have become hardened criminals, and prove a trouble to the police as well as a pest to the community for the remainder of their days. Let any humane Christian or philanthropist try and measure the amount of misery, moral wealth and society—not to speak of Christian charity—implied in the finding employment for these young lads, and he will fail, for God alone knows, how many they have rescued.

We have a so-called Industrial School which is nothing better than a graduating college for vice and crime. It costs the city thousands of dollars per annum, and will never be a success as long as the Boss Directory? We may safely assert that it never can and never will. What are the revenue, of this beneficent and saving institution? Listen, ye millionaires, who spend money lavishly upon the gratification of your own whims and caprices. Listen, ye mammon worshippers, who dream of nothing but the amassing of wealth. The funds for the support of this office are paid in Jan. 1875, the moved a vote of most sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Dominic O'Daly was an Irish Dominican Friar, a native of Tralee, county Kerry, whose love for his bleeding country took practical form and shape in the foundation of two Irish houses in London, one for the education and training of Irish Dominicans for the home mission, *Corpo Santo*, the other a monastery nunnery for the same order. One of the former went forth an illustrious army of martyrs and holy confessors to Peoples, Bel and died for the faith. Throughout all the shocked history of the latter *Bon Secours* has been almost miraculously preserved, and though the hand of the prosecutor has swept away religious establishments from Portugal, the Irish Sisters of St. Dominic still hold possession of their beautiful home on the banks of the Tagus. At the present moment it possesses a large and affluent community, and is deserving of the highest esteem by the Portuguese on account of the noble work it does for the higher classes.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

An old and well known correspondent, who has just returned to this city from the gold mines of British Columbia, sends us the following sketch of "a self-made man." We publish it because we believe it is true, and because we take an interest in the career of all the descendants of the old Irish race:

The Hon. Thos. R. Humphreys, Finance Minister for British Columbia, was born in England in the year 1840. His parents, both Irish, emigrated in early life to the land of the Saxon. Young Humphreys arrived in California in July 1856, and was educated there. In June, 1858, he left with a crowd of adventurers to seek their fortune on the banks of the Fraser. As a miner he did not succeed, but he did raise himself in the estimation of the people, and in 1866 was elected to represent the important district of Lillooet in the local Parliament. At that time British Columbia was a Crown colony. The Crown nominated the majority of legislators and permitted the people to select a minority. Two years experience proved to the satisfied that Mr. Humphreys that this system of government was entirely unsuited to the wants and wishes of a free people, and on the 11th of April, 1870, at a mass meeting of the citizens of Victoria, he denounced Crown servile majority, the gentlemen beyond James Bay," in a gang of corrupt politicians, unscrupulous and unfit to direct the affairs of a free people."

The denunciation fell like a thunderbolt on the minions of the Crown, the masters of the people, and on the 17th of April Governor Musgrave declared the House dissolved, issued a proclamation and suspended the constitution, and then undertook to govern the province. A reply to the petition forwarded to her Majesty had arrived in the meantime, and the Queen, in the name of her "dearest colleagues, unconstitutional and unjust," and commanded him to restore Mr. Humphreys to his place in the House."

That day to this Humphreys, the Englishman, has really been the leading power in the land. In 1875 he made room for a friend by resigning his seat for Lillooet and was returned by acclamation. In January, 1876, he moved a vote of most sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Dominic O'Daly, who had been the leading spirit in the foundation of the Irish Dominican Priory, and who had been instrumental in procuring a grant of land for the purpose of fighting for the Royal cause in the Low Countries. Father Dominic O'Daly was an Irishman by birth, a native of Tralee, county Kerry, whose love for his bleeding country took practical form and shape in the foundation of two Irish houses in London, one for the education and training of Irish Dominicans for the home mission, *Corpo Santo*, the other a monastery nunnery for the same order. One of the former went forth an illustrious army of martyrs and holy confessors to Peoples, Bel and died for the faith. Throughout all the shocked history of the latter *Bon Secours* has been almost miraculously preserved, and though the hand of the prosecutor has swept away religious establishments from Portugal, the Irish Sisters of St. Dominic still hold possession of their beautiful home on the banks of the Tagus. At the present moment it possesses a large and affluent community, and is deserving of the highest esteem by the Portuguese on account of the noble work it does for the higher classes.

The managers of the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, having determined to increase the practice of dissection for the benefit of students, the Sisters of Charity who have been the nurses for fifty years have decided not to attend, their object being, as the *Baltimore American* says, solely of a religious character. They were to vote on the 1st of June on institution being so. St. Vincent's Hospital for the Sick. It is understood that another institution will soon be secured for the University Hospital.

A CLED seem small affair) most people neglect it. Why NOT Yets cold may see it not tempting, and it follows almost certain consequences. Rem Rem Rem

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of May 27.

ANTRIM.

A few days since a domestic servant, named Mary Magee, was killed at the Sydenham station, on the Hollywood line, near Belfast. The deceased was crossing the line when an express train came up, and, the buffer striking her, knocked her down, and the engine going over her legs killed her almost instantaneously.

Mr. John Rea made an application last week to the resident magistrate, at the Belfast police court, for three summonses against the proprietor of the *Belfast News Letter*, for an alleged libel published in that journal, purporting to be a report of a meeting held in Mr. Rea's house in reference to the approaching visit of the Lord Lieutenant to the North. Mr. Rea, it appears, had been quietly exercising his Irish spaniels on the Ballyhill road when he was surrounded, and called upon to make a speech. Refusing to forego his pastime, he was escorted to his house by an increasing crowd, and when he made his appearance at the drawing-room window the gathering had already numbered several thousand of persons. In his speech, while he extolled the Orangemen, he did not omit to say a word for the Fenians, condemning only "the Ultramontane" party. Having referred to the visit of the Lord Lieutenant to Belfast, he concluded with the cry, "God save Ireland and Ireland's Queen," and the meeting, which had become intensely enthusiastic, grew, as his utterances, before unsurpassing, three ringing cheers for the Duke of Abercorn.

ARMAGH.

At last Markethill fair, John Parr and James Parr, two respectable farmers, quarreled. It is said one accused the other of ill-treating his wife. An altercation ensued, which was followed by a fight. In the course of the scuffle John Parr received a blow on the left temple, which pitched him violently against the side of a cart. His unfortunate man's head came in contact with the point of the axle, and he died immediately. James Parr was arrested by the police.

CARLOW.

At the presentment sessions for the barony of Carlow, held in the court house on Saturday, the principal business before the magistrates and ratepayers was the consideration of a claim, amounting to over £270, by Mr. Michael Kendall, of Prince Hill, for compensation for alleged malicious injury to cattle and premises at Quinnagh, on the 3rd January last. The chief evidence it would appear that the fire was discovered at about four o'clock in the morning, and damage to the amount claimed was sustained. Two magistrates and the foreman were appointed to inquire into the case, before which the jury decided that the claim was a just one, and the amount was ultimately fixed at £223 5s 6d.

CAVAN.

The annual hiring fair of Cavan was held on Tuesday week, and the town was thronged throughout the entire day with troops of well-dressed boys and girls, who bartered hard with their late employers for an advance of wages. Able-bodied men earned wages from £15 £18 with good board; females from £7 to £8; little boys and girls from £3 to £4 10s. All were engaged.

CLARE.

At the presentment sessions for the county of Clare at large, held at the court house, Ennis, on Wednesday week, the application from the Board of Superintendence of £1,000, on account of the public expense of the jail and four bridewells of the county for the half year ending Spring assizes, 1877, gave rise to a discussion with regard to the cost of the staff of that establishment. Mr. Francis Barry, J. P., D. L., referred to the returns laid before them by the clerk, which showed that the average number of prisoners was 30, while there was a staff of officers 14 in number, which would be adequate to take charge of 300 prisoners. In fact, the jail was a nursery for half-worked officials and the maintaining of needless sinecures.

CORK.

On Sunday, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork, a most solemn and devotional sermon was preached by Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Ardagh, in behalf of the Magdalen Asylum under the care of the nuns of the Good Shepherd, Sunday's Well. Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of this diocese, presided at the throne. The Mayor, High-Sheriff, and other leading citizens were among the congregation. The right reverend preacher took for his text the words from St. John's Gospel, "Now there stood by the cross Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Mary Magdalen."

At the close of the Cork Young Men's Society rumors were abroad a thousand persons, and hundred being members of the society, approached Holy Communion.

DOWN.

The success of Professor Smyth's resolution in the House of Commons in favor of closing public houses in Ireland on Sunday is a great pleasure to the inhabitants of Rosebrook. In the evening of the day on which the news became known a number of people, headed by Mr. L. D. Lusk and Mr. J. Weir, preceded by the brass band, marched through the village, round Mount Caulfield and down to Millvale, cheers being given at intervals for Sunday closings. The crowd then proceeded to Derrymore, where thirteen tar barrels were burned about ten o'clock. The people were evidently in high spirits, and, after again making the welkin ring with their cheers, they quietly dispersed.

DUBLIN.

On Friday night week a fatal boat accident, involving the loss of two lives, occurred at Laytown. A pleasure boat put off for a sail and capsized, when Mr. Dunney a native of Kilkenny city, and his daughter were drowned. Two others, the boatman and Miss Lynam, were saved. Miss Lynam remains in a very exhausted state. The bodies of father and daughter were found locked to each other's arms.

GALWAY.

The foundation-stone of the new military barracks at Renmore will be laid the 1st August, and ceremonies that are necessary will be performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who will be the guest of Sir Arthur Guinness on the occasion.

KERRY.

Mr. Donat O'Brien arrived in Killarney on Monday week, by invitation of several of the influential inhabitants, to form a committee for the Butt Testimonial. He held a meeting at the Innisfallen Hotel, at half-past 8 p.m., some of the most influential people and influential communicate was formed.

The landlords mustered in great force at the meeting of the Traise Board of Guardians last week, when Mr. Butt's Land Bill came up for discussion, and an amendment hostile to the measure was carried by thirty-three votes to fourteen. The majority was made up of twenty *ex officio* and thirteen elected guardians, so that if the *ex officio* had not interfered there would have been a majority for the bill.

KING'S COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the Tullamore Board of Guardians, Thomas Hackett, Esq., in the chair, Mr. A. W. Bermingham, in accordance with notice of motion, moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill, and also asked Parliament to insert a clause protecting the interests of owners of lone parks, mercantile and industrial establishments. Mr. Andrew Connolly, J. P., a landlord and *ex officio* guardian, seconded the motion. He at one time held a small farm from an extensive landlord, was capitulously evicted, and obtained the small meed of compensation allowed by the present Land Act.

LEITRIM.

The office of County Treasurer for Leitrim, and that of Clerk of the Crown for Roscommon, have become vacant by the death of William Lawder, Esq., on the 18th inst.

LIMERICK.

The Provincial of the Redemptorist Order, Very Rev. Dr. Coffin, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father T. E. Bridgett, C.S.S.R., arrived from England on a visit, last week, to Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Limerick Union, last week, a question was asked by Mr. McNamara in reference to the alleged suppression of the copy of Mr. Butt's Bill sent to the Board for consideration two or three weeks ago. The clerk not being present, no definite explanation could be obtained, but the Chairman, Hon. Mr. Fitzgibbon, stated that if the Guardians assembled upon the occasion of the bill he would leave the chair, as he considered the subject entirely political, and foreign to the duties of the Board. Notice of motion for a petition in favor of the bill was given by Mr. McNamara.

LONDONDERRY.

The first of the May hiring fairs was held in Derry on Wednesday week. The attendance of farmers and laborers was not good, and the wages demanded by the latter were somewhat higher than farmers were asked to pay for the term just ended. Men capable of doing all kinds of farm labor received, in some instances, an increase of from £1 to £1 10s. over the amount paid for the winter half-year. Females were readily obtained employment at wages averaging from £4—a sum for which the services of a similar class could have been obtained a few years ago.

At a late meeting of the Governors of the Foyle College party spirit was decided against the new building about three miles' distance from Derry, it is believed in the neighborhood of Grange; but a strong desire that the asylum should be built in the neighborhood of Coleraine, and it is believe Sir H. H. Bruce will hand a good site on very advantageous terms.

LOUTH.

On Wednesday week a splendid specimen of the royal fish was caught in the Boyne. Some of the salmon fishers, when out with their nets, below the Boyne Inn, knew they had got a heavy take, but had no idea of the nature of it, and that it was so rich a one, until the sturgeon was safely landed. It is the first instance we have heard, says the *Drogheda Argus*, of "sturian" being seized in the Boyne. The sturgeon, after being on view for a day, was sent to Dublin.

A special meeting of the Drogheda corporation was recently called to take into consideration the Jarlse (Ireland) Proceed. It will be remembered that a resolution was brought in by Sir Michael Beach, and carried upon the 19th session, which proposes to empower the Lord Lieutenant to abolish or distrunchise Drogheda as an assize town and transfer the assizes to Dundalk. The meeting appointed a committee to draw up a memorial on the subject to Sir Michael Beach, praying for the retention of the obnoxious clause.

MAYO.

In addition to the interesting relics already noticed, some French coins, which were evidently in the possession of the soldiers when they were buried in the Knock Hill, having been brought to light, in a state of perfect preservation. Some of these have been shown to us are silver, and are equivalent, one to a half crown, the other to about twenty shillings of English currency. The first bears the date 1736, which carries the mind back to the time of Louis XV., whose head is engraved on one side of the coin, with the words (in Latin), "Louis XV., by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre;" on the obverse is the inscription (also in Latin), "May the name of the Lord be blessed." The second piece belongs, not alone to a different era, but also to a new order of things. The figure engraved on it is no longer that of the tributary despot, but the glorious figure of the Goddess of Liberty, and the Republican motto (in French), "Union and Strength." The only date is "thirty year," which signifies the 30th year, dating from the 1st year of the first French Revolution—or 1792.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam arrived in Castlebar on Tuesday last on a visitation throughout his archdiocese. The venerable prelate appears in excellent health and spirits. It is truly delightful to see the wonderful physical and mental energies of the Archbishop so completely unimpaired.

The Catholic, says the Connaught Patriot, who would have said eighty years ago that Claremont House, the residence of the notorious Denis Browne, would one day be converted into a convent, would, most assuredly, have been laughed at as a wild visionary. And yet the wonderful change is likely to come to pass. The house and demesne of Claremont have, we are informed, been purchased from their present proprietor, T. D. Maguire, Esq., through the instrumentality of Rev. H. MacHale, the pious and patriotic parish priest of Claremorris, with the intention of founding a religious community.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

At the last meeting of the Mountmellick Board of Guardians an unusually large number of Guardians, including *ex officio*, were present. Colonel H. B. Carden, chairman of the Board, presided. After the transaction of the ordinary business, and before any discussion of Mr. Vaughan's motion or other political discussion. The chairman then declared the meeting at an end. A large number of Guardians proceeded to the workhouse, and before the meeting was made, which was not successful. Mr. W. H. Cobbe declared that the system as pursued this day was a most tyrannical one, where murders, *ex officio* and others, were packed for the purpose of carrying out everything they desired and wished, and that was for the good of the country.

ROSCOMMON.

At a meeting of the Board on Saturday a resolution in favor of Mr. Butt's bill was carried by a majority of 13 to 11, the former including the chairman, Mr. Mapother, J. P., vice-chairman.

SLIGO.

The house of a farmer in the county of Sligo, named McGoldrick, was set on fire on Tuesday night week by his son, a person of weak mind, who gave the alarm in time to save the lives of the inmates, but the house was burned down. The lunatic diary fled, and has not been captured.

WATERFORD.

Mr. J. O'Shea, son of M. O'Shea, P. L. G., has been awarded relieving officer for the city of Waterford, 18 Guardians out of 32 present voting for him.

WESTMEATH.

On Thursday week the constabulary of the Durrow district are said to have received information from a farmer named Thomas Sullivan, to the effect that on the previous evening, while absent at market, a man with blackened face entered his house, and after demanding from the servant girl a gun, asked which was the room where it was kept. After searching for the gun without success, the man decamped. About three weeks since Mr. Sullivan took a farm from which a former tenant had been evicted. The district where the outrage was perpetrated is one of the most peaceable in the whole county, and none are more zealous to see the offender punished than Mr. Sullivan's immediate neighbors.

The magistrates at Collinstown petty sessions, on Saturday, were engaged for a considerable length of time investigating a charge of shooting at with intent, etc., brought by a man named Kelly, of Rath, against two men named respectively Michael Carroll and James Fagan. The court was crowded. Patrick Reilly was sworn, and deposed that he was coming from Oldcastle on the evening of the 8th of May, when he met the two men Carroll and Flynn standing near the ditch. A shot came towards him from where they stood. He ran towards them. Flynn ran away and Carroll got into the field. A short time after Notice of the plaintiff ensued, and after the bench had consulted some time, the chairman (Colonel B. Smyth) said they were unanimously of opinion that the case should be dismissed, and that there was not the slightest imputation existing on the character of the two defendants; and, Reilly, take my advice, and let Carroll and Fagan alone. I do so when you are sober. And I may tell you I do not believe a word you swore." Captain Barry—Neither do I. The court then adjourned.

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Rev. John L. Furlong, Adm., Enniscorthy, has been promoted to the pastoral charge of Ballygarret parish, vice Very Rev. J. Sinnott, deceased; Rev. Patrick Doyle, C. C., Screen, has been appointed to the curacy of Duncannon, vice Furlong, and Rev. Patrick Redmond, C. C., Screen, has been appointed to the curacy of Enniscorthy, vice Doyle.

Denis Morrogh, Esq., of Shelagh, has purchased Mr. William Lambert's interest in the lands of Morgiass, containing 132 acres for the sum of £1,050. The lands are held under lease dated January 19, 1850, for the life of the owner, now aged 65, and produce a net annual rent of £150 9s 6d.

A Remarkable Centenarian in Mayo.

A correspondent, writing from Swineford to the Connaught *Telegraph*, says: Michael O'Malley, a man of gigantic proportions, who was born in the year 1771, and is now within a mile or so of Westport, is now in his hundred and thirteenth year. His father, Patrick O'Malley, had a family of sixteen, all attaining the age of maturity—ten males and six females—and they were all remarkable for anything like an old age. He held the farm of land known as Collins, from the late Sir Neal O'Donel, considerably over a century, until through ills in good and respectable circumstances. The present Michael O'Malley, as a cattle-dealer, had recourse to various parts of the country, but finally settled down and got married to a lady also named Kate O'Brien, of the city of Limerick. His living there with his wife for nearly fifty-eight years and four daughters—till about eight years ago. His wife and-47 his children having died, he returned home to his native county, and is now a wanderer, thrown upon the world. He was thirteen years old when the Irish Army in the first year of the French Revolution. He joined the Rebellion, and took part in the battles under General Humbert, at Killala, together with his three brothers, Peter, Tom and John. He attached himself to the French under the immediate command of James Blake, of Carrowbeg, and served and fought for him at the battle of Carricksan and Ballinamuck. He escaped, and betook himself to the mountains for years, until all about the Rebellion had been forgotten, or at least attained down, but left his native county. He is now a beggar. Will the great and the good O'Malley's be unmindful of a portion of the blood which flowed in the generous, who contributed to raise a monument for the French dead at Prasch Hill, be unmindful of their companion in arms?

Protestant Propagandism in Spain.

The Rev. L. Tugwell, writing with reference to the recent changes in the Spanish Government, says: "Our mission has reason for thankfulness that the article has passed the Cortes. Our mission churches and schools in the large towns of Spain are not now likely to be molested, and an energetic Protestant work can be prosecuted in the work throughout Spain. We must of course work quietly and wisely, attracting as little public attention as possible in Spain. It was a great thing to have secured the article which gives us liberty. And yet the Romish Catholic churches at Seville or Protestant service before the present Government came into power. The Presbyterians have also purchased one of the closed Roman Catholic churches at Seville. But of our fifty missionary agents working in Spain and Portugal are converted Spanish and Portuguese priests. In our *Monthly Record* of May will be found an extract from an article which appeared in a Portuguese newspaper, the *Commercio do Porto*, of April 11, giving an account of the spread of our work. The article was written by a member of the Portuguese Cortes, who is no doubt a Roman Catholic. It is rather remarkable that no allusion is made to the important Wesleyan mission at Oporto, or to the smaller work of the Presbyterians at Lisbon. He only refers to the Episcopal Reformed Church; this may be from the fact that the missionary clergymen are reformed Portuguese priests."

'One for the Cabman."

A noble lord (Lord James Butler,) whose endeavors to reform the Reformation and protect Irish Protestantism against his bishops and clergy have made his name famous in the Synod debates, took an "outside" in Seville over the other day to drive him home. On the way he fell into a free-and-easy chat with the jarvey, whose opinion, although that of a benighted "Roman," his lordship wished to gather upon his own part in the great secession War. "Indeed, me lord," says Jehu, "it's what we does all be sayin' on our stand that you're the greatest man, God bless you, since Father Tom Maguire." His lordship, all wreathed in smiles, began to realise that "this was fame." "And pray, my good man, why do you all think that?" Is it because you think the Athanasian Creed is true to save the lives of the inmates, but the house was burned down. The lunatic diary fled, and has not been captured.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. No deduction for a term or month in advance to be present at the opening of the Session. Address

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most delightful and healthy part of Benicia. Its education embraces the various branches of instruction suitable to young ladies, and is conducted on the most liberal terms. The scholastic year will be resumed, but, for the sake of uniformity, pupils will be received at the commencement of each session.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the 15th of August, and ends about the middle of June. Pupils are received at any time during the year, and charged from the date of entrance.

TERMS

Per annum (payable half yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$200 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00
Medicines.....5 00
Bed Steads.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Vacation will be resumed on the 5th of August, 1871.

REV. R. LUTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches, a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum.....$200 00
Board, use of instrument, per month, $4 or.....20 00
Washing.....2 50
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of August and 1st of January.

For further information address

REV. JUSTIN PEYRAUD, C. P. P. S.

N.B.—On account of unavailable delay the school this year will open on the 24th of September, 1870.

CONVENT OF THE

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE.....

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per annum.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Bedding in place per annum.....20 00
French.....25 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....1 50
Tuition on Piano, " " 2 00
French, " " 1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

N. B. The above establishment is also the novitiate of the Order.

For Prospectuses and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMADELL, Superioress.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $300. For further particulars apply to

REV. CHAS. JOS. BEECHER, C. M., President.

Over 1,000,000 Witnesses

Can testify to the superiority of the DIAMOND SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, they being the only ones manufactured from the famous pure brazil rock crystal. Try a pair and be convinced. One responsible jeweler to every city and town in the

U.S. Get the genuine.

Trade-mark, stamped in the bow of the Spectacles and handle of the Eye-Glasses.

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EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Electrical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial Course has been enabled for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attentions. The daily exercises of the Students in Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Library.....2 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Vacation will be resumed on the 1st of August, 1871.

REV. A. VALENTE, S. J., President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA

THE NINTH SESSION OF TH INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 1st Monday in August, 1871.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, at the lowest possible cost, and thereby bring it within the reach of all classes.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Board, Tuition, Washing, Bedding, Use of Library, Doctor's attendance in sickness, Physic and Medicines, Use of Bath-house and Swimming-bath, per session, (5 months).....150 00

Parents will pay for medical attendance, and any private expenses.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the pupils will not be allowed to leave without money to be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

REV. J. M. ROMO, O. S. F.

1279

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above-named Hotel, assures his many friends and acquaintances throughout the State that the reputation he enjoyed while proprietor of the "Fort Yuma Exchange" in San José, and later while occupying for three successive terms the position of Treasurer of Santa Clara county, will be maintained while he presides over the Cameron House.

The Hotel is commodious; the rooms are large and well furnished and ventilated, and the attendants are healthy and pleasing to the eye.

Mr. Corcoran will also have a fine stable of horses and carriages, which can be had at any hour of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. 1256

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Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES

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and 110 PINE STREET

GARVIN & NUNAN,

Corner Main and Shetter Streets.....STOCKTON

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News Agents—Advertising Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JOHN HARDY, formerly of Quebec, Lower Canada, of their legal heirs or representatives, will obtain some information to their advantage by applying to the Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Quebec, or giving notice of the same to the subscriber of 24 Montreal. 1271

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

A HYMN OF FREEDOM.

Freedom's song 'mid the glorious angel throng
Resoundeth clear;
Let the slave by its notes learn the means he owns
Rose and bear;
For the triumph of the tocsin draweth near,
Strong in truth, brave and beautiful as youth,
Is the glorious Gospel of Liberty.

In its glowing depths we can gaze in the spirit of the ages
And the rushing upward to the star
Of the Revolutions of the temporal Sun begins.

Prophets' pale feet tire not the thitherside isle
Of the far
Or the sad by the everlasting saloft of God
Transplant how;
For the redeemers of Liberty, nerved the blow:
It is night, robed in passport of light,
Freedom, dawn!

With the keen Ithuriel sword of the everlasting word.
And with righteousness for breastplate, rounds now,
Bright helmet of salvation on thy brow.

Storms gleams flash across our ancient streams,
By such lake, where the emerald fringes wake
Fells red and grey
For the saintly course of Freedom's sunny sails,
Where all human fetters rend the winds,
And the strong,
Nothing down oppression lies with the might of patriot deed,
That valor all human fetters, rend the wrong,
At the lustrous rent Pallenia's color throng.

Rise to take your freedom's battle-plain
Nations dead
For the right's sake, the right is God's sight
Lead the dead.

Quench the crimson of the lances, crown the head.
They may seem to have lived not for a dream,
And the dead
Shake hearts, fettered hands, darker doom upon thy hands,
Power vengeance of the tyrants, heavier chains!
For the hour of the Lord's vengeance, for debt for still retained.

By that hope which our living type invokes
Manhood sound, calm, impassionate and grand,
When a great, heroic purpose dits the sky;
Kindling all the nations, and the nations cry
State of race—
For deadly, bitter, hot hours that tree of evil root;
In se how dowry scum and branches, that its place
Of the Revolutions of the temporal Sun begins.

But with strife comes the progress of true life,
Of the
While the round of an empty, babbling sound
And humanity in bondage wails and weeps.
But with liberty comes the reign of labor, liberty,
Injured stirrings of a mind heartbroken and blind
Have a sure and certain hope, that God is ours,
In the God-like soul within us lives to rule.

The divine, holy sacramental wine,
Untrodden,
Of old from pure chalices of gold
Shall the feast and the flower of the years
Be poured forth
Of the earth, of the night shall pass away;
Freedom's mission is to save, and not to slay.

Hark and wail, drawn by love and not by hate,
Ere cloud, storm or tempest, crown or shroud,
Ere the sky's radiant music of a song:
For a day of joy is coming, and
We are one,
Consecrated by the love of God's alter kneeling
Over all.
Thy all nations coming Christ beneath the sun—
In the freedom and the glory of the Sanctorum.

LADY WILDE (SPERANZA.)

Martyrdom of Three Missionary Priests in the Sahara.

The following letter from one of the priests of the Society of Missionaries of Africa, describing the martyrdom of three priests of the society, and addressed to the father of one of the missionaries, was published in the *Univers* of the 11th inst.:

ORA LAND OF ARABIA, May 1, 1876.

SIR: I have to confirm the sad news which the Abbe Richard has already announced to you in a doubtful manner. His Lordship wrote himself to the fathers and to the mothers of our dear martyrs. It is for them now to give you without delay, to the best of their knowledge, all the particulars. As for me I have just received.

Your excellent son was had the supreme honor of shedding his blood for the cause of God and for the love of his brethren. He was killed by the Arabs in company with two of his comrades of the mission, Father Menonal and Bourlaud, with the view of taking their gold, their property of the tribe of Ouled Sidi Cheikh, whose negroes, the intimate slave of their journey. Setting out at the beginning of December last, they accomplished the first part of their journey without hindrance. It was only in the country of the Touaregs, on the sixty thirty days' journey from the shore, that they appear to have been stopped.

We do not yet know all the details that accompanied their death. We know only, from witnesses worthy of credit, or present at a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting position, covered up to his chin and with his knees doubled up towards his chin, his feet turned inward toward his stomach, and his hands also pointed inward toward his chest. The coil or grave was filled with masonry and floored with large flat stones of wooden and clay, and the white ant and other insects might be kept off. Over this was built a cairn of boulders of stone, five or six feet long, several inches thick and broad enough to cover the whole of the grave, were also placed over him so that he could not escape; and finally a little earth was plastered over the hole so as to make the surface of the ground smooth and compact. The door of the house was then locked, the key was placed outside to mount guard during the whole month, so that no trick might be played or deception practiced.

"Lieut. Travelyan and I set off together to see what might remain to be seen. The outer wall of the house door had been broken up, the covering of the grave removed, and the remains of the poor Abbe Richard of Goshur Lal. The Mounsbee arrived in time to see the opening of the shroud as before mentioned, and stated that he was taken out in a perfectly senseless state, with his eyes closed, his hands crossed and powerless, his stomach very much shrunken, and his teeth locked so fast together that the bystanders were obliged to force open his mouth with an iron instrument in order to pour a little water down his throat. Under this treatment he gradually recovered his senses, and was restored to the use of his limbs, which he began with use by, keeping one of his voices, as if his animal functions were still in a very feeble state, but, no doubt, his recuperating strength in mind beyond and cured, had earnestly pressed to visit their country. They themselves had also solicited the permission of the Archbishop, our venerated Father, the Cardinal Lavigerie, and it was by his order we have accomplished this great work, we have gone and prayed in this holy spot, and form works of supererogation and heroic deeds of self-denial and evangelical mortification.—*Catholic Journal.*

The Story About the Buried Fakir.

The following case occurred under the eye of Lieutenant A. Bolton, an officer, and is recorded in his "Narrative of a Journey in Hayaan in 1835": "We were told soon after our coming (to Jesulmer) that a man had been buried alive of his own free will, at the bank of the river close to our tents, and that he was to remain underground for a whole month before the process of exhumation should take place. Curiosity induced several people to go and see the spot, and I, among the number, also superintended his interment. The place in which he was buried is a small square of about seven feet in depth, with a yard and eight feet broad, built on the west edge of the bank of the river, and open to the east. In the floor of the house was a hole about three feet long, two and a half feet broad, and five or six feet in depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting position, covered up to his knees aforesaid, with his knees doubled up towards his chin, his feet turned inward toward his stomach, and his hands also pointed inward toward his chest. The coil or grave was filled with masonry and floored with large flat stones of wooden and clay, and the white ant and other insects might be kept off. Over this was built a cairn of boulders of stone, five or six feet long, several inches thick and broad enough to cover the whole of the grave, were also placed over him so that he could not escape; and finally a little earth was plastered over the hole so as to make the surface of the ground smooth and compact. The door of the house was then locked, the key was placed outside to mount guard during the whole month, so that no trick might be played or deception practiced.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—A four-story convent is being built on Van Buren street, Chicago.

—The Catholic negroes in Hayti have collected and forwarded to Europe 4 000 francs for the persecuted priests in Switzerland.

—Monseigneur Delcusy, Bishop of Viviers, in Ardeche (France), has just aspired at the venerable age of eighty-two, having occupied the episcopal chair for twenty years.

—We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. William Anthony, C.C., of Clontarf, who passed away on Friday, May 26th, in the 52d year of his age and the eighth of his sacred ministry.

—The Rev. Thomas Barron, for many years curate in the parish of Clogher Head, near Drogheda, and but recently curate in Upper Killeavy, died on Friday, May 12th, at the residence of his sister, Castleblaney, Isaac.

—Sister Mary Louis Tighe died on the 14th ult., at the Presentation Convent, Galway. The deceased lady was over half a century connected with the Order, and had endeared herself to the entire sisterhood, by whom she is deeply and deservedly regretted.

—In the Convent of the Sisters of St. Mary, St. Louis, on Monday, 29th ult., the following ladies received the white veil of the Order: Josephine Shlochterhamer, Mary Danner, Anne Fishrin, Annie McCloed, Theresa Dockman and Bridget Hickey.

—On the 13th May Kate Delany, daughter of Mr. Denis Delany, of Athy (in religion, Sister Mary Bernard), died at the Presentation Convent, Clondalkin. This lady, young, amiable and accomplished, had not long embraced a religious life, and her earthly demise is sincerely mourned by her family and friends.

—The Cardinals held a meeting May 23d, in presence of the Pope, at which it was resolved on principle that relations with Spain ought not to be interrupted. The Nuncio at Madrid will receive indefinite leave of absence, leaving a councilor of the Nunciature to represent him in the Spanish capital. The Nuncio will, however, remain in Madrid for some time yet.

—The Japan *Gazette* astonishes the world by the declaration of the discovery of an ancient Catholic church in that country, which is used for other purposes, though still in perfect preservation. It is but one of the traces of that great St. Francis Xavier, whose works have not yet died out, and is now being increased.

—Sister Mary Francis Kelly, of the Convent of Mercy, Castlebar, second daughter of Charles Kelly, Esq., of Ramelton, county Donegal, and sister to Mrs. Kelly, the present Superioress of the Loretto Convent, Letterkenny, county Donegal, died on the 16th May, aged 29 years. She entered the convent the 15th April, 1862, and made her profession on the 26th July, 1864.

—The Holy Father has sent a valuable chalice to the Cathedral of Wiesbaden, who have been deprived of the one church they possessed. The Government has handed the church over to the "Old Catholics." The Rev. Hermann Hoeber, who related the above fact to the Holy Father, and was the interpreter of the sentiments of fidelity which animates the Wiesbaden Catholics, was the bearer of the Archbishop's gift.

—On Tuesday, May 23d, at the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, three young ladies were received into religion, and one made vows. Miss Organ (in religion, Sister Margaret Mary), is from Limerick; Miss Treacy (Sister Agnes), from Mountrath; Miss L. Hogan (Sister De Sales), from Dublin. Miss Organ was professed. The other sisters received, and all three were children of the school. The third reception was Miss Devitt (in religion, Sister Adelph), a lay sister, it is from the neighborhood of Borrisoleigh. The Archbishop officiated.

—The corner-stone of the new church of the Pontiel Fathers, in New York, was laid and blessed on the 14th inst., by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. Cardinal McCloskey sent a letter regretting his inability to attend owing to pulmonary affection. The procession of societies was very large and was more remarkable from the enforced absence of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The priests present, regular and secular, were numerous. General Rousseau, the ex-Governor, General Hamilton, and many others, were present.

—A Catholic priest named Father W. S. Maddock, from St. Marysville, Mo., was drowned in the Mississippi, a short distance below Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th May, in crossing the river. Father Maddock, of Columbus, he started for Warsaw in a buggy. When near that place they drove into the river, the water the horse, but was too far and got beyond their depth. The animal made a few lunges and then went to the bottom, taking the buggy and Father Maddock with him. Father Goffney succeeded, with difficulty, in reaching the shore.

"Catholic America."

A Centennial address to the Catholics of the United States was delivered by the Rev. F. X. Weninger, D.D. (a missionary of the Society of Jesus), at a meeting of the delegates of the Roman Catholic Central Society at Philadelphia, on Monday, June 5th. After a few introductory remarks, Dr. Weninger, who spoke in German, said that no sooner was the extreme northern portion of America discovered and inhabited than the Mother Church turned her eyes upon it. The proofs of this are in the churches, and the episcopal see of Greenland. And for a considerable time after Columbus raised the cross upon the shores of the New World, all the Europeans who stepped upon American ground were Catholics. The name of the country, is that of a Catholic. "True," he continued, "is not the case with the other portions of the world, and in it would seem to be an augury that America is the part of the world in which a grand and most important future is destined for the Catholic Church, and this also the people whose Time in declining to its end. It is from America that the sun daily goes down toward the night of Time." Arguing that the course of the human race, civilization and religion has always been toward the West, he said:

"It was in the West that the Church first took permanent root, blossomed and brought forth fruit, until the cross beamed in triumph from the throne of the Roman empire. After this the history of Christianity becomes the history of Europe as well. And finally, the country which has most westerly, Ireland, is the land most deeply penetrated by the light and life of the holy faith. It forms, as it were, the last strong link of the chain, carrying the Gospel to the United States. Were the Church to succeed and the United States to become a Catholic country in the true sense of the term, then would this become a land in which, as in a mirror, the nations of Europe and the whole earth might see how happy, even in regard to temporal affairs, the Church can make a people when they, as children of one God and of one mother Church, live in brotherly love and harmony, regarding the events of human life in the light of faith, and always following the voice of their conscience and of the Church, as their teacher, to guard them and to lead them in the way of virtue. The American esteems the Catholic Church in his heart; he acknowledges her for one of her active elements and is curious to become acquainted with her doctrines. He esteems especially the clergy of the Catholic Church, and if he becomes a Catholic, he is generally a Catholic of sterling worth. I have had, as missionary, opportunities of becoming acquainted with this fact. If I am asked the reason why this is so, I answer: Because the qualities which make the American a loyal citizen of the United States will, when united with the religious element, be just those which characterize the Catholic as a true son of the Holy Church. Let the millions who call themselves Catholics in America really live a Catholic life, and the people of this country will soon open their eyes to the Catholic faith."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

We read in the latest accounts from Europe that an association is formed there under the name of "Apostolate of the Press," which the Holy Father has approved and heartily recommended. This is saying much in its favor, but not too much, when we consider the influence which, according to experience, the press exercises over the minds and notions of men, particularly in this century. Besides this Apostolate of the Press by means of books, there is also another, not less important, through the daily newspapers. How energetically in this regard do Protestants and enemies of the holy Church make use of the press in order to poison public opinion by their journals and libelous printed papers against the Catholic Church and her servants. Catholics ought to like manner to be provided with Catholic daily papers to further the welfare of the Church. This is the case here in Philadelphia, in New York and in St. Louis; but how little is all this compared with the efforts and labors of Protestants, of secret societies, and where are those only where there are so many Freemasons living together as there are Catholics in Philadelphia, and you will find that they have not one daily paper, but five or six, or even ten.

Were we, twenty, forty thousand Catholics reside in one city there should certainly be at least one leading Catholic daily paper, but unfortunately even in Cincinnati, with its one hundred thousand German Catholics, there is not one daily newspaper of a decidedly Catholic character! And even the papers of New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, excellent papers as they are, find it difficult to keep up their publication. The front part of the Catholic population, throughout the whole extent of the United States, has no Catholic daily paper, none of the New Yorks! How can this be accounted for? Only by the words of Christ, when He said: "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." We Catholics do not like to see, should, for we support the publications of our enemies. This ought and must be changed.

Dr. Weninger thought the great obstacle to the efforts of the different kinds of lay-associates was the wide-spread belief that the Catholic Church is by nature opposed to the liberal institutions of America. On the contrary, he said, the Pope had declared, by giving his blessing to the country, that our institutions do not conflict with the principles and aims of the Catholic Church. The address was filled with suggestions to the best means of uniting the United States with the Catholic Church, and closed with the paragraph: "Catholic America! the short remark embraces the last century and the present, and the future. To the world shall not stay until that of the world itself shall come to an end, and Christ will maintain thy last memorial with the forever victorious Church, on the eve of Time, in the morning light of approaching eternity."

OBITUARIES READY.

G. W. Childs, A. M., the obituary proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has stowed away in the pigeon holes of his desk the following singing ditties:

We prayed last week either's hand;
They won a deal and obliged us well
It is strange and foreign land;
But when the head of Britain wrath
This pair now overcame.
"Let's change the scene," Schenck called to Grant,
And straightway left the game.

The next of the singles verses, headed "Orville E. Babcock," reads like this:

By crooked whisky now confined,
By crooked wages bound,
He clasped well earned imprisonment
Only to lose his bond.
Gone where the liquor revels.

Then come a solemn variation upon the popular poem which appears four times a day in the columns of the *Ledger*, beginning, "Fold away those letters, mother." It bore over it the name "Belknap!"

Fold away those gorgeous dresses
That his wife was wont to wear!
Surrender up his tortured trade-pass,
Unbighten his accounting gear!
"What great regret" poor Belknap's gone
To ponder the war time years!
Gone to meet Schuyler Colfax.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Overskirts and Jackets, at

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Woolen Suits—Just the article for Spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Overskirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $4, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very nicely made up and cheap, at

SULLIVA'NS.

MOURNING SUITS
AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Alpaca Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $50, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $15—Best value offered in the city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Silk and Worsted Suits, $30—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $16, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit or cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.
m18

SPRING GOODS.

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CORNER KEARNY.

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Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock.
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W. McMAHON O'BRIEN, Cashier. m7th

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AND
WOLFE TONE.

THE ONLY AUTHENTIC LIKENESSES, from the portraits in the possession of Lord Clonmore, can be had at LLOYD'S Gallery, 9 Sansome street, over Keeny. m727

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j2tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE Central Pacific Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the traveling public that he has procured what has long been a necessity to the city—namely, a respectable, well kept, comfortable and healthy part of the city, where strangers from the East and residents from the interior visiting in San Francisco, can be accommodated with rooms and board at reasonable rates. The Central Pacific Hotel is now ready to receive guests. The house has been newly built in the city. The house is newly built, containing one hundred and twenty rooms, suitable for families and single men. The House is supplied with the best and most wholesome food which can be procured in the market. The rooms are supplied with gas, reading entablements and baths on each floor. The House is centrally located, in the most respectable part of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depot, steamer landings and all places of amusement. The proprietor hopes hereby to merit that he will be favored to see his friends and former patrons, and the traveling public who may please to favor us with their patronage, promising that he will make every effort to merit the confidence reposed in him, and to secure the future good will and many friends and the public. I have placed the prices low to sell to the times. Board and lodging, from $1 to $1 50 per day, and from $1 50 to $2 per week. Our coach, with its attendants, will be found at the Central Pacific Hotel, in attendance at the railroad and steamer landings to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge. Three lines of street cars pass the house every four minutes to any part of the city. The Hotel office is furnished with a fire and burglar-proof safe for the use of guests, for the safe deposit of money and valuables, at the risk of the proprietor.

CENTRAL PACIFIC HOTEL,
M. FARNELL, Proprietor,
(Late of Central Hotel, Panamint street).
Nos. 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340 and 342 Fourth street, between Folsom and Harrison.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Kansas at $6 75@7 25 per bbl. Superfine at $4@4 75.

WHEAT.—The English market is now quoted a little lower than this time last week, and, in consequence of the improved state of the weather, a much weaker feeling prevails. Old shipping is quoted at $1 50@1 75 per ctl, and old milling at $1 70@1 80.

BARLEY.—Feed ranges from $1@1 12½ per ctl, but the latter rate is regarded as a very extreme one. Brewing may be quoted at $1 17½@1 30 per ctl.

OATS.—Quotable at $1 70@2 40 per ctl.

HAY.—From $9@18 per ton, the latter for old wheat.

STRAW.—Quotable at 50@60 per bale.

POTATOES.—New are selling at $1@1 50 per ctl, as to quality; old are quotable at 50@75c per ctl.

ONIONS.—Red are quotable nominally at $1½@1 75 per ctl.

CORN.—Large white and yellow may be quoted at $1 10 per ctl; small do, $1 20.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 25 @ 1 30 per ctl.

CORN MEAL.—Table retailing, $3@3 50 per ctl; feed do, $2@2 50 per ton from mill.

BRAN.—We quote bulk from wharf as follows—Bran, $17 50@18 00; Shorts, $18 50@19 00; Mixed, $18 00@18 50; Middlings, $20 00@22 00; Rye, $1 00@1 10; Barley, $16@17 00 per ctl.

POTATOES.—Cabbage, quotable at 75c @ $1 per crate; Marrowfat Squash, $2@3 per ton from wharf; Asparagus, 75c @ $1 50 per box; Green Peas, Beans & Rhubarb, 1@2½c per lb; Cucumbers, 20@30 per doz; Tomatoes, 10@12½c per lb; Green Corn, 10@12½ per doz; Lemons, 10@12½ per box; Oranges, Mexican Limes, 10@12½ per doz; Cuba Peppers, 10@15c per lb; Garlic do, 10@12½c; Egg Plants, 5@10c per lb.

BRAN.—Quotable at $16 @ 18 per ton mill.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote at $18 @ 20 per ton from the mills.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—Quotable at $4@4 50 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT.—Nominal at 2½@3c per lb.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10@12½c; Comb, 15@17½c; Pine, 8@9c; Mustard, 12@15c for white and 10@12c for dark; Alfalfa, 12@15c; Timothy, 8@9c; Wild Oat, 8@9c.

HIDES.—We quote California dry at 16@18½c; wet, 8@10c; dry Kips, 14@16c; wet do, 8@10c; dry Calf, 18@20c; Kips and Calf, wet, 10@12c; deer, 10@12c; Sheep Pelts, 50c@$1 50 each; Goat, 10@15c each.

WOOL.—Free receipts of prime in from 15@16c for Northern, 8@12c for Los Angeles fleece, and 11½@ 13c for Los Angeles, with 14@16c nominal for the better grades from the latest sales.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, 35@36c; firkin, 25@ 27½c; Eastern and Western, 19@20c; Rancho, 18@ 19c; Petaluma, 19@20c; Sonoma, 18@19c.

EGGS.—California, 20@22½c per doz.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 7@7½c; other grades, 6@ 6½c per lb.

VEAL.—At 8@9c per lb.

MUTTON.—Quotable at 8@9c per lb.

LAMB.—8@9c per lb.

PORK.—Dressed, 7½@8½c; on foot, 6½@7½c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS.—Hens, Flgh Roosters, 14@15; Roosters, 11@ 12 per dozen.

GEESE.—At 10@12 per pair.

DUCKS.—At@ 8 dozen.

TURKEYS.—Alive, 18@20c per lb.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
In all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS
AT JOBBERS' RATES.

Orders from the country promptly executed.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD.
And 5 and 7 Geary Street,
CORNER KEARNY.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
646 Market Street.

7,329 Depositors.

$5 Term Deposits, One per Cent. per Month. $3
Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock.
R. T. CARROLL, President.
W. McMAHON O'BRIEN, Cashier. m7th

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD
AND
WOLFE TONE.

THE ONLY AUTHENTIC LIKENESSES, from the portraits in the possession of Lord Clonmore, can be had at LLOYD'S Gallery, 9 Sansome street, over Keeny. m727

EDMUND MARKS,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
Real Estate,
Stocks, Bonds, etc. LOANS NEGOTIATED
416 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento, San Francisco.
j2tf

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DRY GOODS, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Overskirts and Jackets, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—Just the article for Spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Overskirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $4, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very nicely made up and cheap, at

SULLIVA'NS.

MOURNING SUITS
AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Alpaca Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $50, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $15—Best value offered in the city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Silk and Worsted Suits, $30—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jackets, all for $16, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit or cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.
m18

SPRING GOODS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $700.
Upright, $550, $600, $800
Grand, $1,090, 1,200
Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KNABE, HACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—7¾ Octaves—$300 and $375. Warranted or made to eliminate.
Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added to deferred payments.

MATTHIAS GRAY,
105 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and 103 Post Street, Virginia City.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast. m711

EXTRA!
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
922 Market Street, San Francisco,
ARE SELLING

One box, 15, Fine Good Jones Tea	$1 50
One pound good Jones Tea	1 00
One pound best Jones Tea	1 25
One pound best English Breakfast Tea	1 50
One pound good English Breakfast Tea	1 00
One pound good best English Breakfast Tea	1 25
Four pounds good Coffee, ground	1 00
Three pounds best Coffee, ground	1 00
Two pounds Chemical Coffee Soap, 20 bars	25
One box Chemical Coffee Soap, 50 bars	1 00
Eight pounds best Laundry Starch, 12 pounds	1 00
Eight pounds best Gorman Potash	1 00

We have one of the best Coffee Mills in the country, run by water power, capable of accommodating a large trade. Will sell you your coffee as low as a thousand pounds.
GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
Near Baldwin's Theater, Market Street.
m711-3mhp

HATS. HATS
For a Stylish Hat, got up of the best materials, call at
McGANN'S,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
820. 20 THIRD STREET, 820
And have one made to order, or select one out of an immense variety of styles, including the very latest and fashionable.
Spring Styles Just Received.
It make a specialty of cutting all to price and style. m614

WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE of respectable parents (who reside in San Francisco), a place in the country with a Catholic farmer's family. He is willing to work and desires no compensation, for two years except board and clothing. Address D. DESMUND, 25 Third street, San Francisco.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
B FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor,
143 THIRD STREET, Bet. Minna and Howard.
Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:

Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order	$6 to $8
Fine Business Suits, to order	$22 to $30
Fine Disposal Suits, to order	$35 to $40
Fine French Beaver Suits, to order	$40 to $50
Fine Spring Overcoats, to order	$25 to $30

All other Garments made at proportionably low rates. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to

Fine Livery Suits.

THE
COSMOPOLITAN
Printing House,
No. 505 CLAY ST.,
THOMAS & CO., Prop'rs.
Economy is wealth. Judicious advertising is wealth. A business man never succeeds in life without the certainty of making fifty. He knows his stand—his location—his line of business—and when the customer is in need of what he has to sell, he knows where to find him. Economy is wealth. Economy—Economy—Economy.
Commercial, Law, Job and Book PRINTING, and CHEAP PRINTING and EXPEDITION PRINTING, will be well done by THOMAS & Co's staff.

Tempus Proteritum Nunquam Revertitur.
"Time Past Never Returns."
IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR Watches keep good time, and reap prizes giving out thereby, you can do no better than call on the undersigned. He makes Clocks and Watches keep time at very low prices, and guarantees satisfaction. Yet he is content to live and let live, and will charge for his work only what is reasonable. Any one may have gone to a dozen other watchmakers, you will see nothing to be said by calling on
D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
535 Third Street, near Howard.
He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate prices. Parties having work done at his store may rely upon having it done satisfactorily.
He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Rings and Plated Ware, as good and cheap as can be found in the city. All kinds of jewelry made to order.
Please give him a trial. You will save money and receive satisfaction. m711

CENTENNIAL.
EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES,
TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK,
—AND ALL—
Eastern, Northern and Southern Cities, for sale at
The Overland Ticket Office,
No. 1 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
m720-2m Under the Grand Hotel.

BOARDING.
MRS. BLACK AND MISS DEERING
DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE FRIENDS and acquaintances of the late Mrs. Tierney that they have bought out the establishment kept for her at the northeast corner of Bush and Stockton streets, as a first class private family boarding house and that they will continue to attend to those who favor them with their patronage, with the same care and attention formerly dispensed by that lady.
m29 No. 326 Bush Street.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.
The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.
DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
OFFICE—628 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 2, 7 and 9, up-stairs.)
All communications should be addressed to Lyons & Barry.
TERMS (Payable in Advance):
Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
Mail subscribers, per year.....$4 00
Six months.....2 50
Mail subscribers to Ireland or either of the British Provinces, per year.....5 00
" " six months.....3 00
Postage is included in these prices.
Postage is paid in each case prepaid by publishers.
ADVERTISING RATES:
1 square, 1 time.....$1 00 | 1 square, 6 months.....$16 00
" 1 month.....4 00 | " 9 months.....20 00
" 3 months.....7 00 | " 6 months.....12 00
" 6 months.....12 00 | " 12 months.....24 00
The above rates will be strictly adhered to.
Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The New York *Sun*—an independent newspaper with Democratic proclivities—wisely counsels the Democratic party not to beg the sweet delusion to its soul that the Republican Presidential nominees are easy men to beat. In its issue of the 18th inst. it says:

"Hayes is an honest man; he is a statesman; he is a man of high character and of ability. He is respectable in every relation of life, public and private; he is useless as a tool for party work, with a large following sufficient for practical purposes, and the qualities and training of the man are reasonably up to the level of safe presidentry. There is no occasion to deny him a fair character, and he belongs to the party through and through. We suppose he has never declined to vote for a Republican ticket since he was a split infant. There is nothing about him to repel the party voter. He is not a man to be left out in the cold by the party, or to be forced through it by party and probably something more. Whether he will be the same respectable man if elected is another question. In either more independent and more capable of rebelling against the party, or less so. We shall not undertake to say. We shall simply say that the Democrats cannot afford to fool with their opportunity. They must nominate their best man, or they are liable to be beaten."

Winslow, the clerical Boston forger, who was demanded by the United States under the extradition treaty, has been released by Great Britain, because this Government would not give assurance that he would be tried only for the offense for which he was demanded.

Secretary Bristow, finding that all his efforts for a proper administration of his office were thwarted by Grant and his ring, resigned his position in the Cabinet on Monday. Thus the Administration has lost the only officer which the public regarded as honest, but no doubt the Administration brothers fear therefor. The mere presence of an honest man is a rebuke to thieves.

Schreiber, who was appointed cashier of the Methodist Book Concern in New York in 1869, to succeed a defaulter, now turns out to be a defaulter himself. The amount missing is about $15,000. Schreiber has been locked up in Ludlow street jail.

The course being pursued by a few hot-headed anti-coolieites is calculated to do material injury to the cause they profess to advance. A few more outrages such as the following telegram from Truckee records will arouse a feeling of [illegible] and agents, $3 each; [illegible] statements we each make of their deleterious moral influence, etc., cannot successfully combat. If our people were to indulge in a single outrage even the slightest ruffianly assault on the Chinese who are here, and trust to reason and time to have the evil removed, or at least prevent its spreading:

TRUCKEE, June 15.—Last night a number of men, supposed to belong to the Truckee League, set fire to a Chinese boarding-house, and to three Chinamen, about as many others who were sleeping in the house. Two of them were fired upon by the mob, one being killed instantly and another severely wounded, but will probably recover. About forty shots are reported to have been fired.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports an alarming outbreak of cholera in Gulwood village, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. Of 2200 inhabitants, 100 died in three days.

Anarchy seems to prevail in Louisiana. A New Orleans dispatch of Monday states that the latest from Port Hudson is to the effect that the whites were reinforced on Sunday by citizens and a militia company from Baton Rouge and other towns to the number of 200. There was a fight Sunday in which the negroes were routed, leaving eleven prisoners in the hands of the whites. Several were wounded on both sides. Subsequently the negroes rallied with fresh reinforcements, and when the courier left there it was thought certain there would be another sharp battle. In the first melee the whites captured the records of the proceedings of a negro Radical Club meeting held Saturday, wherein it was written that by a general resolution in all the negro clubs, Friday, June 23d, was fixed on as the day when the blacks should rise against the whites in the parish and open a general slaughter.

Among the twenty-four new Italian Senators recently created are two Jews—Isaac Artom and Julio Massarani—the first who have ever been raised to that honor in Italy, notwithstanding that Jews have sat in nearly all the Italian Parliaments, and eleven were returned at the last election.

The President has sent an extraordinary message to Congress urging it to hurry up its appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year. In this connection it is proper to state that the Senate has refused to concur in the reduced appropriations for the different departments fixed upon by the House, and in some instances has increased them two hundred per cent. The House wants the Indian Bureau transfered to the War Department, but the Senate still wants it to be under the control of the swindling Indian ring.

Notwithstanding the professions of peace which come to us through the semi-official press, the crowned heads of Europe are far from being at rest. They are all arming and concentrating their troops where they can do the most harm. A Berlin special reports that Austria has ordered the concentration of 150,000 regular troops, and 160,000 of the Landwehr in the eastern and southeastern provinces, *for autumn drill*. It is a little remarkable that this concentration "for the autumn drill" should be in the eastern and southeastern portions of the Empire. The Prince of Montenegro, too, has resigned as a representative of the insurgents in their negotiations with the Porte, and insists on the absolute independence of his principality. The atmosphere smells of gunpowder.

There are 8,129 newspapers of over, description printed in the United States, of which 238 are printed in California. This exceeds the combined issues of all the other nations of the earth.

New York Jews in—How. Philip A. Roach visited Hartford, Conn., last week. He addressed members of the Connecticut Legislature, and also a number of citizens that evening. Roach said he decided the last body recommending a modification of the Burlingame treaty, with a good prospect of their passage.

Mr. Roach has also been interviewed by several leading newspapers, and has actively enlisted some of them in the cause; among others *The Union*, the principal journal of Connecticut. In its issue of the 9th of June, now before us, contains an excellent article on the dangers of Chinese immigration, and advises the people of New England to unite with their brethren of the Pacific Coast in having a stop put to this rapidly-growing evil. This is the kind of appeal that produces results. Show the workingmen of the manufacturing districts of New England and the Middle States that they will have to submit to competition with servile labor to-morrow, as the artisans and laborers of the Pacific Coast do to-day, and the all-powerful impulse of self-preservation will cause them to make the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty the principal plank in their political platforms.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris receives $12 000 per annum; the four Cardinal-Archbishops of Bordeaux, Rouen, Cambrai and Rennes, and the Archbishop of Algiers $6 000 each; the remaining Archbishops and Bishops $4 800 each; the Vicars-General $1 200 each; the Canons $1 000 each; the Curates $800 each; the Vicars $600 each; the Seminarists $400 each.

St. John's (Quebec) was visited by a severe conflagration on Sunday last. The entire business portion of the town, embracing a stretch of territory six hundred feet wide and a mile in length, was destroyed. Several banks, nine churches, the Custom House, Court House, Post Office, United States Consulate, two banks, docks, vessels in the river, portion of a bridge over Richelieu river, the St. Johns woolen mills, employing sixty hands, stone chinaware rooms, and two hundred and fifty stores and houses were reduced to ashes. Miss Lay, a milliner, in endeavoring to save her goods, was burned to death. Mrs. Lynch, a young man named Boulden, Joseph W. Thomas and Charles Arpant, were badly burned. Mayor Rossetter, whose house and tannery were destroyed, was severely burned. The total loss is variously estimated as high as $1,500,000. About two hundred families have been rendered homeless, most of them losing everything.

James T. Murphy of San José will deliver the Centennial oration in Gilroy on the 4th July.

The Czar has cordially accepted the invitation for an interview with the Emperor of Austria, at the Castle of Reichstadt. The Czar will arrive at Reichstadt on the 24th and depart on the 26th. Count Andrassy is appointed to accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion.

M. Buffet has been elected a member of the French Senate for life, which fact has greatly annoyed the Radicals, and has caused a dissension in the Ministry. President MacMahon backs the Conservative candidate, while a majority of his Ministers opposed him. The Senators belonging to the Right have published a statement declaring that they voted for Buffet as Catholics and Conservatives, not as Royalists. At the meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday the resignation of the Ministry was proposed, and immediately negatived. The Ministry, however, have resolved to reply to Buffet's election by exercising increased severity towards reactionary officials. The Ministry will, if necessary, make adoption of the University bill in the Senate, a Cabinet question. Further Prefectoral changes are announced affected seven Prefects, of whom four are dismissed. The deputies of the Left have held a meeting at which great dissatisfaction was expressed at these changes. It was agreed, in view of Buffet's election, to postpone consideration of the Municipal Organization bill, so as to set aside all cause of division between Government and the Republican majority, and give Government the absolute support of the party.

Pere Gerster, a monk, died recently at the monastery of Grande Chartreuse at Grenoble, France, in his seventy second year. It was he who discovered the celebrated liquor called Chartreuse, which is distilled by the monks from aromatic plants grown in the grounds of the monastery, and is said to produces a revenue of £85,000 a year. After the discovery many similar monastic concoctions were invented. The Benedictine, made by the Benedicts of Fecamp, and the Trappistine, fabricated by the Trappist Brothers; but none of these discoveries is in the shape of liqueurs injured the sale or the fame of the renowned Chartreuse—a decoction the secret of which was kept by Pere Garnier.

The New York *Herald* has a dispatch from Sydney, Nebraska, which says: "The Indians killed forty men on Thursday; fifteen at a point sixty miles south of this place. They belonged to Colorado. In round numbers, over 100 white men have been killed in this section within one week. The Indians belong to Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory."

"Let us have (+) peace" is the cry of the anti-Piper Democrats in San Francisco. A convention of thirty-two "well known citizens," headed by Owen Thorn, will soon meet to nominate an opposition candidate.

Blaine of Maine and his henchmen truthfully sing with Scotia's favorite bard, "The best laid plans of mice and men aft gang agley." The New York *Graphic's* special from Washington says a sensation took place in the Judiciary Committee room last Monday when the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company were examined in relation to the famous

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own!
Remember those with beams of glass
Should seldom throw a stone
If we have nothing one to do
But tell of those who sin,
The better we ourselves shall be,
And fresh that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until we fairly view!
Should we not like to compass,
We know the world is wise,
Some may have faults—and who has not?—
The old as well as young!
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And I like it works full well—
To try my own if I've to cure
Before of others tell!
And though I sometimes hope to be
Wiser than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think if the item we would say
To them we little know,
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, "come at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
You have none of your own.

"OF IRISH DESCENT."

BY MRS. N. H. WARDE.

[CONTINUED]

Denny's face flushed. "He wouldn't go to confession unless I'd promise to keep the olle. Now, I knowed there was only one way I could keep 'em' without doin' wrong, as 'twas me to pay the man they was to make free. I hadn't the money, an'—an' I pawned the prayer-book my mother gave me on my first Communion day! It had a gold clasp with my father's name on it, an' it was give to him long ago by that there very gentleman," pointing to grandpa.

"Ooh! ooh!" said the widow.

"Now," said Denny, his voice quivering, and his lips twitching in spite of himself, "that there is the reason—one an' 'an' at least—of the book, an' I knowed she'd think it was gone for good. Besides, I didn't want Charley to be found out. But even if the book was gone, I thinks it saved the thing. He went to confession, an' 'cause that there question what I told him, an' the priest said it wasn't what he was in the sight av man that was to be looked to, but what he was in the sight of God!" The boy spoke with unconscious dignity of manner; "an' if he was condemned when he wasn't guilty, that only made him like our Lord when He was here, an' so, if he was to become guilty on account av that there, he throwed away the honor o' bein' like Him. He told him to keep right before God an' he'd be richer than all the gold av the world could make him, even if he had to sell papers all his life. Then he told him to come to see him, an' bring me; so I went, an' I let him know the whole story, so he's goin' to git the little feller in the Parish Orphan Asylum, where he'll be out of harm's way till he gits older. I paid the man for the sole, an' that there's the story av them! Now, why I wasn't on the cranin' route that there little brick," pointing to Eugene, "was all. But stop! the ring, I don't know a thing. I haven't a grane how it got in the old chest, but I didn't put it there." He paused upwards and then suddenly turned to the widow: "Was my mother ever engaged by it. Before Him I am innocent."

There were many moistening eyes in the crowded court-room, and the mon ner-broken silence followed this earnest plea. A few moments and a few seconds passed, called Eugene, and with a few questions drew from him the story of how the newsboy had defended him and condemned him privately home the very evening he was absent from his route, all of which is not necessary to be repeated here, as the reader already know it. I would like, however, to call attention to the significant fact that Denny's act of gratitude and bravery on that occasion saved him on this, for, as it was proved by Eugene's story, he was at the very hour of the robbery he was away from where it took place, there could remain no doubt as to his innocence of it; and Eugene's pride and joy that his testimony had brought about this result is impossible to be described here. As for quiet little Bridget, she sat with soft tears dropping down upon her dress—tears that had joy and pra er alike in their silent procession.

But now arose the question from the court. "Had Denny received the stolen money, if not, how had the ring come into his possession?"

He—the ignorant newsboy—simply stood there in his confidence, even grandpa, by asking in a loud and assured voice:

"If I was such a cute one as to stay away from his prayers, just to resolve 'em easier, do you think I'd be such a reg'lar fool as to pay av' 'em in that there old shop, an' then give it to the here little feller, where it 'ud be sure to be found out sometime? An' what 'ud be the use o' talkin' the ring at all if I was to get convicted for it?"

"Ably said, good grandpa."

"Decidedly so," said the judge; "the boy has a logical mind."

"Can you have he argues from conclusions. Will you accept the plea?" asked grandpa.

"Certainly," was the answer, "so far as it goes, but the presence of the ring must be accounted for."

Eugene stood up: "I was there," said the little fellow boldly, "when he found the olle, and I know he didn't put anything in till he put in the mouse and a few rags for its bed."

"How do you know, Eugene?" asked grandpa.

"Because, sir," said the eager boy, "he found it away in a corner, under some rags and rubbish, and he'd climbed over a big pile of things to get at it. As he drew it out, and he didn't keep it in his hand a minute, but threw it right to me, because he needed his hands to get down. I picked it up, and carried it, and held it while he put the mouse and the rags in, so I know he hadn't a chance to put the ring in."

"Arrah! God bless the crechure! His own father all out this minit!" cried the delighted voice of Denny's mother.

"And the making of another fine lawyer, sir," said one of the gentlemen, now listening with unconcealed interest, in grandpa's behalf. Him all up with pride, but he said, "I'll agree with you, sir, if he answers the following questions satisfactorily." He turned to Eugene. "How do you know," he asked, "that Dennis did not put the ring into the olive before he brought it out from under the pile of rubbish; did not hide it there in fact, and then take it out, as if he knew nothing of it, just because he grew afraid to keep it any longer, and thought that would be a good way of getting rid of it?"

Eugene thought a moment—Dennis fixed his eyes upon him eagerly; the mother leaned forward in an agony of suspense; little Bridget held her breath and grew pale as death itself; every one in deep silence awaited the answer which was to tell so much, and which it was so hard for a little boy of that age to know how to give. Suddenly his face lit.

"I know he didn't," said he in low decided tones, speaking more to himself than any one else.

"But how?" asked the judge.

"Because, sir, when we went into the kit where the pile of rubbish was, we were looking for a box; and it was I that told Denny there might be one there, and if he had slid the old shoe there, he'd have known there was no box under it, and needn't have gone to look. But he went to look with great trouble of climbing, and found the old shoe, and do you think he'd have run the risk of throwing it to me, and letting it fall out, if he knew the ring was there?"

"Pretty well argued," said the judge. But no one heard him, for a shout of applause rose up for the little pleader, and he stood blushing and frightened, not knowing what it meant. So grandpa whispered to him that they were praising him for his ready argument, and his face grew radiant in a moment. He turned it in the people smiling, and bowed it like a little prince. Whereupon everybody was so delighted, that the judge had to call the court to order."

"Well said grandpa—"I happen to have proof of all these boys have said. I went into the pawnbroker's to ascertain the truth about the prayer-book, and also overheard a conversation between two of the real thieves, one of whom had hidden the ring, supposing no one would ever think of going for it, and afraid to keep it in any house. He turned it in the people smiling, and bowed it like a little prince. Whereupon everybody was so delighted, that the judge had to call the court to order."

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"Release the prisoner," said the judge. Dennis' hand warmly, kept it in his own, and led him to that mother. But she had fainted, and the strong arms that caught her up and carried her to the air. Then others cried, "Let us carry those two little heroes!"

So they raised Denny and Eugene on their shoulders, and shouting and hurrahing, bore them out of the room.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

A Workman Sixty Years Old Suddenly Cured.

The Abbé Coux, curate of St. Alain, at Lavaur (diocese of Albi), sent to the Father Superior of the missionaries of Lourdes the following account, which he specially recommends to free-thinkers:

LAVAUR, September 20, 1871.

REVEREND FATHER—The supernatural abounds on all sides in our deluded age; here we have a manifest proof of it. Francois Mesery is a joiner at Lavaur, and for the larger half of his sixty years, he has been addicted to dogskin gaiters. Francois, often obliged to give up work, deceived, as he himself tells us, on account of his frequent and long cessation of labor, and also because he had a large family, called Eugene, and with a few questions drew from him the story of how the newsboy had defended him and condemned him privately home the very evening he was absent from his route, all of which is not necessary to be repeated here, as the reader already know it. I would like, however, to call attention to the significant fact that Denny's act of gratitude and bravery on that occasion saved him on this, for, as it was proved by Eugene's story, he was at the very hour of the robbery he was away from where it took place, there could remain no doubt as to his innocence of it; and Eugene's pride and joy that his testimony had brought about this result is impossible to be described here. As for quiet little Bridget, she sat with soft tears dropping down upon her dress—tears that had joy and pra er alike in their silent procession.

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CATHOLIC UNITY.

The religious question—that is, the relations of the Catholic Church to civil society—is the foremost question of the day. It sets into almost every political question, and it underlies all the controversies that agitate the human mind and divide political society.

Europe is gradually being divided into two distinct and antagonistic parties—into those who are obedient in thought and action to the Catholic Church, together with such as, though unhappily separated from Catholic unity, hold to the principle of Christian faith; and those who reject altogether dogmatic truth and revealed religion.

The two opposing hosts are very nearly matched, though their weapons of offense and defense are very dissimilar to character.

The Church puts its trust in God and relies on moral power, on the convictions of the heart, on the intelligence of the mind divinely illumined by faith. The enemies of the Church, the anti-Christian state and civil society, so far as it has rejected divine truth, appeal to physical force, to compulsory laws, to proscription to persecution. The day has gone by when the infidel and the rationalist, with arrogant boast or flippant sneer, claimed to rely for victory over the Church on intellectual superiority, and on the effect of keen judgment and diffusive among the masses. The Church, far from shunning such a trial of strength, took the lead in setting aside as arm over arm, and encouraged tightly grasping the mane of the other, as he has long between them while they galloped neck to neck wildly than ever. I expected to see a dozen frog men spring to his rescue, but none stirred—only the man with the long whip as amid the breathless silence of the crowd the little boy vainly tried to regain his own hand, he turned his face to me with a warning whip snap, and his shrill, childish voice was transformed with terror. At last one foot slipped, and he fell partly down between the ponies, but saved himself by throwing his arm over the neck of one and tightly grasping the mane of the other, as he hung between them while they galloped more

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS JULY 1.
June.
25—Sunday—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. William, Abbot.
26—Monday—St. John and Paul, Martyrs.
27—Tuesday—St. Ladislaus, Apostle (Pius II).
28—Wednesday—St. Irenæus, Bishop and Martyr. Until of St. Peter and Paul.
29—Thursday—St. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
30—Friday—Commemoration of St. Paul.
July.
1—Saturday—Octave of St. John Baptist.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN,
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JUNE 24, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Quite a large number—indeed, a majority—of our interior subscribers are in arrears for two years, some even longer. The amount each one owes is trifling, but aggregates a sum running up into the thousands. We feel as a matter of justice to ourselves. The person who contracts a debt with a newspaper in as much bound to pay it as though he contracted it with a stickler or grocer. The newspaper deals, however, on a cash basis, and we assert that it hardly pays to send an agent out collecting, costing, as it does, from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and in many instances going miles out of his way to collect a few dollars, only to be told when he reaches there, "I'm so sorry; I should've have let the run on my book, but it was so small. I haven't a cent in the house to-day, however, but will send it to you next week." Of course the collector has to ride his chagrin and no "next week" ever arrives. We tend it as a necessity now, the person who contracts a debt with a newspaper is

SILENCE.

Silence! That's the word for most
Words in concert wrong or wor[se];
Silently grow fast words and deeds,
Utter God loves in marks or measure,
Speak no more to hinder hate,
Life as more the voice if Scripture
Whom the man who knows best is hating
Silence! You've no brains and hand;
Hands were vain to play the slayer,
Who are hurled and herding the hate
Spoils the nation's plenous prayer,
Yet do God not uttered eye of blind,
Though your prayer ascended passages!
Keep your lips and ears and grim,
And we pray to him no longer.

All that sinful speech that God
Instituted on with about the nations,
Hung Rome on city of Babylon!
Laughed on Sodom and Gomorrah!
Pours the Nineveh and Jerusalem!
Pray for mercy to our musicians—
Who in eye cannot look mercy,
Will in slaves descended faster.

Silence! For the holy Awe!
Think and those are words are lying!
Yet them not with noisy tread,
Yet them not with hollow saying!
Rather, silent why is of God,
Think about what Pharisees them—
Starved and spurned from day to day,
Not even their manifold words to be found.

Silence! For the land we love,
Who, our leader, fair and lonely—
Feels they were, her sons that prove
Signs for signal home in need here!
For dead who live, upon her face
Stones of woe, like stones the number,
Hence, some of all her race,
Hearts that to her sacred slumber.

God will come in God's good day
To fill us from our sins and pollution—
To breathing and to dust our country's clay
The immortal breath of resurrection.
Hope is not dead, but sleeps,
His body one, who will not abandon!
His wounds bender her soul to weeps,
Her tears for soon upon His wounds!

Silence! Let the Lord alone!
We can wait as He is waiting.
Eye of mercy and calm of eternity!
While still His heart is beating,
While still His hand is held down the deep,
Shut silence! Let us wait and watch and keep
When the judgment-hour strikes asunder!

Let earth's clamour in its place,
While war's fierce tongue angry war it;
The best has redeemed our race to bless,
The tongue that lead is dumb before it.
Peace will of those we unseen the land
Were quiet to see what these betokens,
Not—for's life is of infinity's hand—
We wait to see the silence broken.

—Dublin Nation.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE "COURSES OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT."

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, May 26.)

We have been supplied by Messrs. Strahan with an early copy of the *Contemporary Review* for June, which will contain Mr. Gladstone's article on "The Courses of Religious Thought." The distinguished writer begins:

"I have been told in my title, and in order to avoid all confusion, that I speak only of what I cannot do more than most humanly perform. My paper is to propose for the day, or for a time when the interest in religious thought, or in thought commonly so called, is diffused over an area unusually wide, but also when the aspect of each thought is singularly multiform and complicated. It is due to this condition to a reality, and recalls the Grecian sentence of Cleobulus, 'Of all things measure is best,' to indicate in a rude manner what seems to be the leading principles of each of the categories, as well as in a matter of this kind the effort can hardly be well considered without some attempt to look into the future paper briefly to touch the question, how and why the burning questions of human thought and life—those persons are provided with the Roman Church by no means worse than they would be under other Christian systems. They swell the mass of the misery, obey the world of sentiment when it reaches them, and they help to supply the resources by which a vast machinery is kept in motion.

"(2) Next in order to the Ultramontane school comes a school which may properly be designated as Liberal, because without holding that all which has been has been right, it regards the general assent of Christendom honestly examined and sufficiently ascertained as a leading auxiliary to the individual reason in the search for religious truth. To this belong those 'liberal Catholics,' who, while they remain external to the Latin communion, bravely and generously hoping against hope for the reunion which must ensure to them a highly uncomfortable existence. Their position appears to be economically identical with that of a portion of the Protestants of the sixteenth century, who in perfectly good faith believed that they were maintaining the true system of Christianity as attested by Scripture and sacred history, but who had to uphold this at their own convictions in the teeth of the constituted tribunals of the Latin Church. The appeal now made, indeed, is from the Council of the Vatican to the Council infinitely good and true, but the right of appeal is denied by the living authority, and appears therefore, as in the case of Luther, to give a final utterance on the dogma of infallibility, to rest on the ultimate grounds of private judgment.

"(3) Next, then, rejecting the Papal monarchy, believe in the visibility of the Church or the Historical school.

"(4) Those who, rejecting the Papal monarchy and the visibility of the Church, believe in the great general dogmas of the Christian system, the Trinity and the Incarnation. These will be here termed the Protestant Evangelical school.

"(4 Those who, professedly rejecting all known expressions of dogma, are, nevertheless, believers in a moral Governor of the Universe, and in a state of probation for mankind, whether consciously or not adhering to the belief any of the particulars of the Christian system, either doctrinal or moral. This is the school of Gamaliel, and of Socrates.

"(5 The Negative school. Negative—that is to say, as to thought which can be called religious in the most natural sense. Under this term I am obliged to place a number of schemes of which the adherents may resent the collocation. They are so placed on the ground that they agree in denying categorically, or else in declining to recognise or affirm the reality of a moral Governor or Providence, and the existence of a state of discipline or probation. To this aggregate have to belong: 1—Shamanism. 2—Atheism. 3—Agnosticism. 4—Secularism. 5—(Revived) Paganism. 6—Materialism. 7—Naturalism. 8—Positivism.

"(1. Of these five main divisions, the first is more below any of the others in moral extension. Its ostensible numbers may nearly equal those of the second and the third taken together. The fourth and fifth are made up of votaries who are untutored (as nature), or else cured in seclusion, or who, if they exist in communities at all, exist only in such minute associations as to be hook-specks in the geological prospect.

"The Ultramontane system has also the greatest advantage for working purposes of by far the most cosmic, the most closely knit and the most highly centralised organisation.

"Again, it derives its origin by an unbroken succession from Christ and His Apostles. No more imposing title can well be conceived, yet it naturally has no occurrence. Though with one foot we cannot believe that a Theotic system given by the Almighty to our first progenitors, and in the closest times, and in like manner, throughout her more fundamental truths formed, yet

"It was by a series of inexorable decisions, and to meet the shock of any one revolutionary change, that after a long interval of ages, after a pure beginning, there were built up many forms of religion, which at periods of their advance had come to be in the main both real and false.

"To the enemy of an unbroken continuity, to the enemy of an immense mass, to the sorcery of a closely worked organism, the system now called Papalism or Ultramontanism can offer a more ingenious source of strength. It undeniably commands within itself a large portion of the individual religious life of Christendom. The faith, the hope, the charity, which it sets in the office of the Gospel to engender, flourished within their province in the American Continent in millions who feel little and know less of its extreme claims and of their constantly progressive development. Many beautiful and many noble characters grow up within it. Moreover, the before and meetings of the Gospel, the poor, the weak, the uninstructed, the simple souls who in tranquil spheres give the heart and will to God, and whom should pass be not searched by the

A Great and Wicked Nation.

There can be little doubt that the secondary of evil and immortality in communal life is periodical. Modern nations have had their epochs of prevailing wickedness. It was too much to expect that our nation should escape this danger. The evil has been in the authority and consent of the earlier Christian writers, and in her the advantages of her visible unity, maintained incorporated in the authentic documents and historical traditions of large communities, among great limbs of Christendom, the marks of weakness are that its adherents are accustomed to look upon it as one of the from the largest portion of the Christian world, and that it acknowledges no limitation to its authority, so to speak, lay its finger on any manner whereby that authority can at any given moment be fully and finally exercised."

The third of the great powers on the map of religious thought he sets down as "considerably all who, rejecting the Papal supremacy, the doctrine of a visible Church and the authority of Scripture, and in a less and lesser one," and in these terms he contained the very heart of the great Christian tradition, even if that heart be not accustomed to the wall and manner of a dogmatic and ecclesiastical system such as has maintained in popular Catholic and Anglo-Churches. It has recently suffered very severely from the assaults on the corpus of Scripture, which have been made by a spirit of a self-attested volume, and on its verbal inspiration, which has been offered in connection with the theory of development, and of the Christian system, either doctrinal or moral, by Coleridge and Gamaliel, and the school.

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Diplomatic Wrestling.

Mr. Disraeli overreached the Duke Decazes in Egypt; he has now tripped up General Ignatieff in Turkey. The French Minister, in turn, threw the crafty "descendant of the important chief." It remains to be seen whether he will receive another fall from the Russian Minister. The Grosvenor Square Machiavelli is evidently playing for more; the days of Metternich's ascendancy are not forgotten by the Russian Chancellor, and to a great extent conflicting forces, sensible that it may wear to a close, are playing for power in the classic times, and in like manner, throughout far more fundamental transformations.

"(2 Next in order to the Ultramontane school comes a school which may properly be designated as Liberal, because without holding that all which has been has been right, it regards the general assent of Christendom honestly examined and sufficiently ascertained as a leading auxiliary to the individual reason in the search for religious truth. To this belong those 'liberal Catholics,' who, while they remain external to the Latin communion, bravely and generously hoping against hope for the reunion which must ensure to them a highly uncomfortable existence. Their position appears to be economically identical with that of a portion of the Protestants of the sixteenth century, who in perfectly good faith believed that they were maintaining the true system of Christianity as attested by Scripture and sacred history, but who had to uphold this at their own convictions in the teeth of the constituted tribunals of the Latin Church. The appeal now made, indeed, is from the Council of the Vatican to the Council infinitely good and true, but the right of appeal is denied by the living authority, and appears therefore, as in the case of Luther, to give a final utterance on the dogma of infallibility, to rest on the ultimate grounds of private judgment.

Remarking that in its essential outline this is the system which constituted the Catholic base of the Greek and Orthodox Churches, Mr. Gladstone says that "in strength it is to be found in upon dependency on the authority and consent of the earlier Christian writers, and in her the advantages of her visible unity, maintained incorporated in the authentic documents and historical traditions of large communities, among great limbs of Christendom, the marks of weakness are that its adherents are accustomed to look upon it as one of the from the largest portion of the Christian world, and that it acknowledges no limitation to its authority, so to speak, lay its finger on any manner whereby that authority can at any given moment be fully and finally exercised."

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"It was by a series of inexorable decisions, and to meet the shock of any one revolutionary change, that after a long interval of ages, after a pure beginning, there were built up many forms of religion, which at periods of their advance had come to be in the main both real and false.

"To the enemy of an unbroken continuity, to the enemy of an immense mass, to the sorcery of a closely worked organism, the system now called Papalism or Ultramontanism can offer a more ingenious source of strength. It undeniably commands within itself a large portion of the individual religious life of Christendom. The faith, the hope, the charity, which it sets in the office of the Gospel to engender. Nourished within their province in the American Continent in millions who feel little and know less of its extreme claims and of their constantly progressive development. Many beautiful and many noble characters grow up within it. Moreover, the before and meetings of the Gospel, the poor, the weak, the uninstructed, the simple souls who in tranquil spheres give the heart and will to God, and whom should pass be not searched by the

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776. MUSIC BOOKS. 1876.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION

OF

NATIONAL SONGS.

A LL THE PROMINENT NATIONAL SONGS, in an elegant collection, well harmonized, and with piano or organ accompaniment. Every American needs a copy of such a book as this and the songs are the best of all songs for use in the Centennial year.

CONTENTS:

Keller's American Hymn God save the Queen.
Hail Columbia. Rule Britannia.
Star Spangled Banner. Boat Song (of Old England
Red, White and Blue. Parisot pour nous.
Yankee Doodle. Marseillaise Hymn.
Hail, Columbia. Watch on the Rhine.
Yankee Doodle. Germania (Switzerland).
Old Folks at Home (Foster). Austrian Hymn.
Brace's Address. Russian National Hymn.
Washington and Lafayette (Dabbit). Spanish National Hymn.
St. Patrick's Day. Italian National Hymn.

Price in Cloth, 75 cts; Boards, 50 cts; Paper, 30 cts.

Mailed, post-free, for above prices.

MUSIC

Appropriate in the year will be found in "American Tune Book." 50 cts. "Parker Knapp Old Folks' Concert Book." 50 cts. "Dodworth Centennial Song Book," 50 cts. Robert Moore's "Martha Washington Quadrilles." Centennial March, etc.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & CO.,
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GUNPOWDER.

UNRIVALED IN QUALITY AND PACKAGES
Known to weight.
Dupont's superior Rifling (Parridge Mills brand) is packed in kegs, F, FF, FFF.
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Dupont's Electric Powder, all grades, of superior quality.
Dupont's celebrated Diamond grain, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-b, 7-b, and 8, in canisters, specially adapted for Sporting Rifles.
Dupont's celebrated Eagle Duck, Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain, in kegs, 1, 2 and 3 lb canisters; also in kegs and 1-lb canisters; has a reputation surpassed among powders.
Dupont's superior Rifle, FF, or, FFF, FFFF grain, in kegs, 1, 2 and 3 lb canisters; also in 1-lb canisters.
Dupont's Mammoth Rifle Powder, in kegs of 25 lbs each.
Dupont's Rifle Powder, FFF, FFFF grain, in kegs, 1, 2 and 3 lb canisters; also in 1-lb canisters.
Dupont's Sporting Powder, all grades, in kegs, 1, 2 and 3 lb canisters; also in 1-lb canisters.
Dupont's Mammoth Blasting Powder, in kegs of 25 lbs each.
Dupont's Blasting Powder, all grades, in kegs of 25 lbs each.
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NEW STYLES!
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☞ Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work done at reasonable rates. ap1-1m

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Merchant Tailor,
No. 55 Third Street,
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Keeps on hand a full assortment of the Leading Goods of the Season. All work
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STACK & LACOMBE,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
639 Market Street,
Under Palace Hotel. ja20 SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE Central Pacific Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has purchased the right to the above property, and has long been a resident in the city, and is well known to the business and family part of the city, where employees for Nevada and Virginia City, and the interior generally, can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. The Central Pacific Hotel has better accommodations than can be procured at any house in the city, and contains one hundred and twenty rooms, suitable for families and single men. The rooms are supplied with hot and cold water baths, which are furnished to the guests free of charge. The rooms are supplied with the latest improved hydraulic elevator, and the tables are supplied with the best the market affords. The bar is stocked with the choicest brands of liquors and cigars, and the proprietor pledges himself to use his utmost endeavors to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN SKINNER,
169 Second street,
ap11-3m Agent for the Pacific Coast.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers grain (or receipt of 15 cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

These schools comprise the Classical Course, receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.
A Preparatory Department has been established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.
Whole prayer rare is imparted on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Entrance Fee.....to be paid only once.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....5 00
Vacation at College.....40 00
Use of Bed.....5 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Uniform will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.
1681

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.
The course of instruction embraces the usual branches, a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably half-yearly in advance).
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$300 00
Entrance fee, use of instruments, per month, $4 or $8
Physician's fee.....5 00
Bill of Fare, Charge for Piano Service, Fancy Work, etc.
Half a scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and termination on the last Thursday in June.
For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and has empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-fifth Annual Session on MONDAY August 7, 1876. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$2 50
Washing.....$2 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to employ one's own) per quarter.....$1 00
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, which will be found on application to the Principal.
Spanish or German Language's, one for Plain Sewing and Use of Machine.....$5 00
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. No deduction will be made for pupils who do not be present at the opening of the Session. aug12

ST. CATHARINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood. Its location is unsurpassed in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces all the solid and ornamental branches usually taught in the most approved seminaries of the United States. The system of education and discipline will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all pupils are required to be present at the regular exercises of the institution.
The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the 1st of August and closes on the 1st of June.
Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.

TERMS
Per session (payable half-yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Washing.....40 00
Those remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $50.
Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language, both being taught.
All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.
jy19

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending, including use of bed.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$60 00
Junior class.....45 00
Instrumental and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence on the first Monday on the 16th of August and the 16th of January.
For further particulars apply to
REV. JOSEPH UPHAUS, C. P. P. S.
N. B.—Or communications intended for publication this year will open on the 20th of September, 1875.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
.....FOR THE.....
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:
Board, tuition washing and mending, per session.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....50
Physician's fee.....5 00
Piano.....60 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Primary pupils, per month of five days.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....2 00
Tuition on Piano.....3 00
French.....3 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.
N. B. The above scholastic year is also the scholastic year of the Order.
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMADELL,
au26 Directress.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1869, AND CONDUCTED BY the Lazarist Fathers of the Province of St. Louis. Terms for wholesale year, $350. For further particulars apply to
REV. CHAS. JOS. BESCHER, C. M.,
Visitor and President.
ap29

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Can testify to the superiority of the DIAMOND DYES over any other. Beware of Imitations, and avoid the poor worthless dyes that destroy the beauty of many a fine fabric. The Diamond Dyes are known to be the most perfect and reliable dyes in the world. They are sold by druggists, or at 25 cents a package. Try a pair and be convinced. One package colors as much as two of any other. Ask for the Diamond Dyes, and take no other. Sold everywhere.
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JOHN F. SUTTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Fine Cigars,
Nos. 1 and 3 Battery street, San Francisco.
Branch Factory, Key West, Florida.
Branch Factory, Havana, Cuba.
Branch Factory, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Branch Factory, Hong Kong, China.
Branch Factory, Yokohama, Japan.
Branch Factory, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
Branch Factory, Victoria, Vancouver Island.
Branch Factory, Sydney, New South Wales.
Branch Factory, Melbourne, Victoria.
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Branch Factory, Callao, Peru.
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Branch Factory, Panama, New Granada.
Branch Factory, Kingston, Jamaica.
Branch Factory, Port au Prince, Hayti.
Branch Factory, Santiago de Cuba.
Branch Factory, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
Branch Factory, Matanzas, Cuba.
Branch Factory, Cardenas, Cuba.
Branch Factory, Sagua la Grande, Cuba.
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Helias Ministers Under Police Surveillance.

Government by espionage is especially abhorred. It would certainly be impossible to imagine Mr. Disraeli employing police agents to find out the secret peculiarities of his political opponents. But what cannot even be supposed practicable in England has been actually put in practice in Italy by the Government in which for Augustus Pagat and the English Minister gave their support and admiration. The administration of Signor Lanza, when that gentleman was Minister of the Interior, employed the police to ascertain the antecedents of certain members of the Chamber of Deputies who belonged to the Democratic section, and accordingly the police furnished biographical notices of the suspected individuals. These biographical notices were not altogether of a compliment ary description. On the contrary, they were such as to reflect gravely upon the characters of the honorable members, and would if published have caused immense scandal. They were not published, but were retained in the archives of the Home Office, and at last the turn of events has brought the power hands of the very men whose private and public conduct was once submitted to the scrutiny of the police. The discovery of these documents has created a sensation. Some persons demand the publication of these scandalous state papers. The Democratic Review journals, the present Home Minister, who himself was one of the persons affected by the police reports, objects to the production of documents which he and his friends term religious and private inference (false).

On Saturday, the 15 h of May, the Deputies assembled in their Chamber, and in the Home Minister, "concerning the discovery of documents appertaining to his department of the police upon members of Parliament." Baron Nocera requested Signor Cantelli to answer his question, in the ground that the documents were not, properly speaking, State papers, but should be considered as private, evidenced by resolutions of State Legislatures and petitions numerously signed and addressed to the Congress, in favor of a large and respectable portion of the people of the United States. He should be specially heard: Therefore, the President of the United States is requested to take such steps as to his judgment may seem advisable for the cession or release of the said Edward O'Meagher Condon from imprisonment."

Now we are in a position to publish in this section the President will put the case to the British Government for this man's release. There is a stronger ground—a much stronger ground—than that the Irish people are solely one of five persons found guilty and sentenced to death on a joint verdict. Of the five, four were Irish and one was an Englishman, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, Condon's counsel addressed the jury in mitigation of his life, and in one case the joint verdict was so vitiated that public opinion in England and in Ireland declared that *the case of the condemned altogether* without pardon would be a judicial murder.

We might fairly ask, if justice were not deaf as well as blind in England in these days of political passion, why Condon was not released on the same principle that Executive in England dare to face the comments of the world and hang three men on a joint verdict, when they know one to be wrong, so hideously unjust, that it set a whole nation in a blaze? Why was Condon condemned to an equal fate with those men, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were hung and who died like heroes, while he keeps in jail for life? Was there ever anything so monstrous? The verdict good to hang three men and to keep a fourth in jail for life, we had to do with a jury packed and terrified with them on the same evidence, condemned with them on the same testimony, and to be hanged by the neck until he was dead. How could that verdict be good at all in three cases and bad at all in the fourth, and is living to-day? Can this be reconciled in any way with justice, or even, to reason, to right? A vitiated verdict in one case where the trial was joint and not separate, is a vitiated and bad verdict in all. Five men cannot be found guilty of a conspiracy by a joint conviction and on joint evidence and one men declared innocent, and in his case the verdict declared to be bad. It is terrible to think of it unsound.

Looking at it from a juridical point of view, the hanging of three men on such a verdict impugned by the act of the Crown of England itself, was a judicial murder, and the continued imprisonment of Condon is a judicial injustice. If we are not mistaken the late Archbishop of Cashel, Cincinnati and the unmarried sod departed Archbishop Spalding first drew up this case in favor of Edward O'M. Condon, this was the light in which it was represented over their names in a memorial to President Grant, in the true light in which to but it, for it is the most forcible, and we trust it is the light in which it will be put by the President when he runs for the English Government.—*Central Catholic.*

In a Trance.

One of these very unusual circumstances was witnessed in this town, reports the *Virginia Chronicle*, one day during the week, and has caused no little amount of conversation and surprise. A lady who had been suffering for some days in bed, and was supposed to breathe her last every moment, was being watched by a number of kind friends and some members of her family. On Tuesday morning she seemed to grow very feeble, and between seven and eight o'clock breathed her last. She was to her full extent, and gave a sigh. It was generally thought she was dead, and the woman who was to lay her out was sent for. In the meantime an attempt was made to raise the rings off her fingers, which was done at a request made by herself on a previous occasion. Some trouble was experienced in removing one of the rings, and the second one could not be got over the knuckle joint. During all this time there was not the slightest sign of breathing nor pulsation; in fact one of the nurses present, who has had many years' experience, had no doubt about her being dead. After a further lapse of time the poor woman opened her eyes, her limbs still remaining motionless. She gave a scream and fainted in a strong distinctive tone of voice. She then said that she had been to heaven, and had seen many departed friends, for which Germany is celebrated, who had told her that earth was ordained for people to remain on for a short time only. She had seen the Lord, who was arrayed in splendor, and had also seen a number of persons whom she had met on earth. The description given by her was certainly a most extraordinary one, and she seemed in wish her time would come, so that she might return to the place where she thought she

Passed the Senate.

By an unanimous vote of the United States Senate the joint resolution for the release of Edward O'Meagher Condon has passed. The bill recites the following statement

Whereas, Edward O'M. Condon, a citizen of the United States, has been for some years past a prisoner in Clonmel under the sentence of a British Court; and, whereas, by express and unanimous desire, evidenced by resolutions of State Legislatures and petitions numerously signed and addressed to the Congress, in favor of a large and respectable portion of the people of the United States, he has already been released: Therefore, the President of the United States is requested to take such steps as to his judgment may seem advisable for the cession or release of the said Edward O'Meagher Condon from imprisonment."

Now we are in a position to publish in this section the President will put the case to the British Government for this man's release. There is a stronger ground—a much stronger ground—than that the Irish people are solely one of five persons found guilty and sentenced to death on a joint verdict. Of the five, four were Irish and one was an Englishman, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, Condon's counsel addressed the jury in mitigation of his life, and in one case the joint verdict was so vitiated that public opinion in England and in Ireland declared that *the case of the condemned altogether* without pardon would be a judicial murder.

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IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of June 3.

ANTRIM.

During a drunken squabble n Belfast, on Saturday night, a man named Boyd stabbed another named Stewart. The latter lingered till Monday evening, when he died, Boyd has been arrested.

ARMAGH.

A man named Robert McCann, who had been confined in the Lurgan bridewell on the charge of having absconded from the Lurgan workhouse with a suit of clothes upon him belonging to the house, made his escape from the house. He was recaptured.

CARLOW.

From the returns laid before the Board of Guardians of Carlow Union it appears that there are at present 326 inmates in the house, or 14 less than at the same period last year, there being six patients in the Carlow, one in the Rosenaskeen, and three in the Tullow fever hospitals.

CLARE.

The Clare "Journal" records a very noble act of landlord generosity. The district of Bally vaughan being very badly off for pure water, the late Lord Annaly, on the recommendation of Mr. W. Lane Joyce, at a cost of £3,000, brought a plentiful supply of pure spring water to the town.

On Sunday evening the spectacle presented in the parochial church of Ennis was never before witnessed by the inhabitants of the capital of the famous historic county of Clare. The Fathers of the Order of Oblates from Inchicore had been giving a mission for the previous three weeks. On Sunday evening the sacred exercises of the mission were brought to a termination in a brilliant and impressive manner, such as cannot fade from the memory of those who had the privilege and good fortune of being among the congregation on the auspicious occasion. At least four thousand persons participated in the feast of the mission, and had now come to take part in the final scene of the retreat.

CORK.

At the Cork Police Court on Saturday the Mayor and Mr. MacLeod, R. M., exchanged congratulations over the peaceful manner in which the election has passed off. The chief magistrate complimented the R. M. upon the tact and discretion with which the arrangements for the preservation of the peace were carried out, and Mr. MacLeod bore testimony to the good and orderly disposition exhibited by the people throughout the contest, expressing that he believed Cork during the excited period through which it had passed would bear a favorable contrast with any city in the United Kingdom.

The Caswell inquiry at Queenstown concluded with the inquest on the fireman Christian Jacobsen, being committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of murder.

DONEGAL.

The Londonderry "Sentinel" says that on Monday sixty-four fishing smacks anchored between Torry Island and Horn Head on the Donegal coast. A company has been formed in Scotland for the purpose of finding herrings of the same description as those found on Monday sixty-four fishing smacks arrived from Scotland, and these vessels had been sent for that purpose as an experiment. The fleet was accompanied by two steamers, which will take the fish direct to Liverpool.

DOWN.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Peter Mackey, P. P., of Longstone-land, and V. F. of the diocese of Dromore. For twenty-six years he presided over the parish of Loughbrickland, where his zealous and useful ministrations will be long remembered.

Rosrevor is to have an abundant water supply, a splendid promenade along the shore of Carlingford Lough, and a tramway connecting it with the railway at Warrenpoint. The bill authorizing these works has just been read a third time, and passed.

On Friday week the sad intelligence reached Downpatrick that the Misses Parsons, Ivy, agent for Colonel Forde, ex-M. P. for the county Down, had committed suicide at his residence in Seaforde by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. It is a curious fact, says the Belfast Examiner, that within the last ten years or so the village of Seaforde has been the scene of several sudden deaths and shocking tragedies. Mr. King, the predecessor of the deceased as agent of the estate, was found dead in his bed. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Cummins, died very suddenly. About three years ago, in the planting belt that the deceased's house, Gallagher, the bailiff, of the estate was murdered by Mc-Gregory, to whom he was afterwards hanged in Downpatrick jail for the crime; and now the unfortunate Mr. Parsons adds another to the suicidal list. The deceased was married some years ago to the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Medlicott, Presbyterian clergyman, having been a widower himself at the time having been a widower himself at the time of his second marriage. It is a curious fact that Rev. Mr. Medlicott was also found dead in his bed.

GALWAY.

The meeting of the Glennamaddy Board of Guardians was adjourned on Tuesday week as a tribute of respect to the memory of Michael Reilly, Esq., J. P., who for years was a constant attendant at the deliberations of that body. No petty sessions were held in Castletown on Wednesday week for the same reason.

A meeting was held in Shadoonbridge a few days since to consider the land question, at which there were at least 2,000 persons present. Father O'Reilly, P. P., took the chair on the motion of Michael Reddy, Esq. The present land laws were condemned, and the farmers were urged to join the Ballinasloe Tenants' Defence Association.

KILKENNY.

The ceremony of investing four postulants with the habits of the Capuchin Order took place a few days since in the chapel of the convent and novitiate, Walkstar street, Kilkenny. The postulants were Mr. W. Neary, Mr. W. Flanagan, Mr. W. McEvoy and Mr. Daniel Reardon, who will be known for the future in religion as Brothers Antoine, Rosaventure, John and Leo. At the appointed period of the Mass Very Father Gerardin addressed the congregation and the postulants, and in doing so alluded with pathetic effect to the death of Father Dillon, the example of whose virtues he held up for emulation to the other.

Whilst several prisoners were at exercise on Thursday week in one of the yards of Kilkenny jail a regular *emeute* took place. The prisoners were in charge of warders named Butler and Tobin, who were superintending their drill, when they suddenly, and as if preconcerted, attacked the officers, whom they knocked down and kicked with great violence. The alarm having reached the other officers, they rescued with difficulty the two assaulted men, but not until Butler had sustained such injuries that he now lies in a very precarious state.

Died, at his residence, Kilkyran county Kilkenny on Tuesday, 23d May, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Mr. Kyran Marum, aged 57 years. The deceased was sincerely and deservedly regretted, as he was a good neighbor, as well as as a kind father and friend. His remains were interred on Thursday, and the large concourse of people who swelled the ranks to the grave testified to the estimation in which he was held by all.—R. I. P.

LIMERICK.

At a large meeting of the Guardians of the Limerick Union last week a motion for a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill was carried by a great majority. The Chairman, Mr. Fitzgibbon, whilst entering into the merits of the bill, objected to the subject being entertained at all, on the ground that it was one of a political character and foreign to the duties of the Board. In this view he was supported by Lord Clarina, who further intimated that he considered the bill a measure of confiscation. Twenty-one guardians were for discussing the question and nine against.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, held his usual visitation in Kilmallock last week. A vast concourse of people assembled from that as well as from some of the adjoining parishes. A sermon was preached in the parish church by the Rev. W. Dowses, C. C., Ballingarry. A new church is shortly to be erected on a site kindly granted by Mr. R. Brooke Bresier, landlord of Kilmallock. It is intended to build a church worthy of such a venerable seat of sanctity as Kilmallock.

The corner-stone of the church about to be erected by the Franciscan Fathers in Limerick was laid on Sunday. The ceremony was conducted with befitting pomp. The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of the diocese, presided at the High Mass, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh. The Mayor and the Catholic members of the Town Council and other officials attended by the civic officials with the mace and insignia of the corporation, were present during the ceremonies.

LOUTH

At a council meeting of the Dundalk Catholic Young Men's Society, held on the 23d ult., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Matthew White, of Dundalk, for his kindness in presenting for the ornamentation of the rooms a beautiful portrait of Robert Emmet in a handsome frame.

MAYO.

At the Castlebar presentment sessions last week the Chairman said they would adopt the following resolution: "That they were unanimous in saying that it would be highly desirable to construct a line of railway in Ballinrobe, and that they were in favor of granting a guarantee."

Mr. Thomas Tighe, J. P., has made a present to Canon Geoffrey Bourke of a handsomely ornamented outfit of gates for the Ballindine church grounds.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of Mountmellick Union, on Saturday, there was an unusually large number of members present. At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. W. H. Cobbe occupied the chair, and nothing unusual occurred until after the arrival of Col. Carden, the elected chairman of the Board. On his entry he asked Mr. Cobbe to vacate the seat, but he (Mr. Cobbe) positively refused to do, stating that as on the last day of meeting Colonel Carden had refused to receive a deputation from a member of that Board in reference to Mr. Butt's Land bill, he would now occupy the chair, in order that every member should have a full opportunity to discuss matters which they considered of importance. Some heated and recriminative following, which for fierceness of excitement and recrimination following this declaration. Mr. Cobbe, however, at the solicitation of Mr. Warburton, at last consented to vacate the chair, and Colonel Carden having taken it, the business proceeded.

ROSCOMMON.

At a meeting of the Roscommon Board of Guardians on Saturday, the chairman, Mr. Smyth, refused, contrary to custom, to sign the petition adopted at the previous meeting in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill, whereupon Mr. Keelan moved the adjournment of the Board which was seconded by Mr. F. McDonnell, and which the chairman refused to put to the meeting. Upon this the greater number of the elected Guardians left the room. A lengthened and highly characteristic letter from Colonel Chichester was read.

SLIGO.

A mill hand, named Charles Delaney, went to clear a corn spout that got choked in one of the rooms of Messrs. Middleton & Pollexfen's flour mills, Ballisdare, when his jacket got caught in one of the pins attached to the spout, and when it was put in motion at a rapid rate. He was drawn with terrific velocity round and round the revolving shaft, and being smashed against the obstacles all around.

TIPPERARY.

In Thurles, on Sunday evening, was formed a society known as the Confraternity of the Holy Family. The association has for its spiritual director and head its zealous promoter, Rev. James Cantwell, The Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. Croke, took occasion to recommend the good association to his parishioners. More than 200 persons were taken down as members of the chorush, and it was hoped 1,000 would be enrolled during the week.

His numerous friends in Nenagh will rejoice to hear that a once general favorite among them has just paid the debt of nature in the person of Dr. Denis Treacy. He was highly intelligent, had read and remembered much, was witty, eccentric, full of anecdote, and for nearly fifty years ago he balled on "The Brunswickers of the Commodes" was the most popular public official of the period, and one of the most successful in the dalliance of the men who were at that period engaged in the work of opposing Catholic Emancipation.

The English Agent, Sir Patten Smith Bryde, over the Tipperary, Cork, and Waterford estates of an English proprietor named Buckley, who (the agent) was shot at and wounded on the same road near his residence, Gaiten Castle, has commenced criminal proceedings in the Queen's Bench against a person named John Sarsfield Casey, for alleged libels published in newspapers in Dublin and Cork, making charges of injustice and tyranny against Bryde in his management of the estate. Casey, who resides in Mitchelstown, county Cork, has undergone imprisonment for Fenianism, and is a newspaper correspondent. He admits that he is the author of the letter in question, and its purpose, when the time comes, his answer will be that the statements in them are true.

TYRONE.

The death is announced of Mr. Denis Bannigan, a resident of Strabane, county Tyrone. Deceased was well known as one of the oldest cross-Channel traders in the neighborhood, having been trading to and from Greenock, Glasgow and Liverpool for the last sixty years.

WATERFORD.

A tailor of the bark Otway, of Whitehaven, was committed for trial last week by the magistrates at Waterford, on a charge of violently assaulting the captain for refusing to pay him his wages on his return, in a drunken state, after a temporary desertion of the vessel. The captain makes the extraordinary statement that the rest of the crew declined to render him any assistance when called upon.

At the meeting of the Dungarvin Board of Guardians, on Thursday week, on the motion of Mr. Pat Curren, seconded by Mr. M. A. Anthony, a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill was carried unanimously.

WESTMEATH.

Mr. Henry McCann Judge, charged with having fired at and wounded his tenant, Mr. Samuel Belton, has been committed for trial, being admitted to bail.

WEXFORD.

At the last meeting of the Enniscorthy Board of Guardians the following order was unanimously made: "We have heard with great regret of the resignation of the Roman Catholic chaplain of this house, the Rev. J. L. Furlong; and gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording our high opinion of his careful attention to the inmates of the house and gentlemanly bearing during the ten years he was Roman Catholic chaplain."

Saturday last, says the Wexford People, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Canon Hooker, P. P., V. F., Wexford, was appropriately celebrated in St. Peter's College and in the Convent Schools, all rejoicing at having an opportunity of celebrating the jubilee of their beloved pastor's admission to membership of the sacred ministry. Father Hooker, who was deeply affected by these expressions of affection, replied to them extemporaneously in such a manner as to show how fully he reciprocated the kind feelings which prompted them. Incidentally he mentioned that he had the great happiness of having celebrated over nineteen thousand Masses since his ordination, and the thought whilch evoked from all who heard it the heartiest hope that he might long enjoy the great blessings of the Divine Will, good health and strength which have up to the present moment been granted him.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
TUESDAY, June 22, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for Extras at $7 25@7 75 bbl. Superfine at $6@6 75.

WHEAT—We quote new crop shipping, delivered this month, at $1 37½@1 40 ctl, and for July and August at $1 40@1 50.

BARLEY—Feed ranges from 90c@$1 ctl, and brewers at $1 10@1 17½. These figures cover both old and new crop.

OATS—Quotable at $1 90@2 25 ctl.

HAY—Sales are principally new at $9@11 ton.

POTATOES—Quotable at 1@1½c lb.

ONIONS—We quote the market at $1@1 25 ctl.

BUTTER—Receipts are light and prices firm. We quote as follows: Fresh Pacific Coast, 22½@25c lb; Fresh Interior, 20@22½c; Pickled Roll, 20@22½c; Firkin, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Quotable at 12½@13½c lb.

EGGS—We quote at 20@22½c dozen.

POULTRY—We quote as follows: Chickens, $3 50@4 50 dozen; Ducks, $5@6; Geese, $1 50@2; Turkeys, 18@20c lb.

GAME—We quote as follows: Quail, $1 50@2 dozen; Rabbits, $1 50@2; Hares, $2@2 50; Deer, 6@8c lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as follows: Apples, 5@6c lb; Peaches, 5@6c; Pears, 5@6c; Plums, 3@4c; Nectarines, 5@6c; Apricots, 5@6c; Figs, 3@4c; Prunes, 5@6c; Raisins, $1 50@2 25 box.

FRESH FRUITS—We quote as follows: Apples, 2½@3c lb; Pears, 3@4c; Peaches, 2½@3c; Plums, 2½@3c; Nectarines, 3@4c; Apricots, 3@4c; Figs, 3@4c; Grapes, 3@4c; Strawberries, 6@8c; Raspberries, 10@12½c; Blackberries, 10@12½c; Gooseberries, 6@8c; Currants, 10@12½c; Cherries, 6@8c; Huckleberries, 10@12½c; Watermelons, $15@20 100; Muskmelons, $3@4 dozen; Pineapples, 12½@15c lb; Lemons, $3@4 box; Oranges, $3@4 box; Bananas, $3@4 bunch; Limes, 3@4c lb; Cocoanuts, $6@8 100.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@7½c; other grades, 4@6½c lb.

VEAL—At 10@12½c lb.

MUTTON—At 12½@15c lb.

LAMB—At 8c lb.

PORK—Dressed, quotable at 6@6½c lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 12½@13½c; Eastern, 13@15c.

BACON—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 14@15c.

DRIED BEEF—Quotable at 15@16c lb.

LARD—Quotable at 11@12c in tes, and 12@12½c lb in cans.

POULTRY AND GAME.

CHICKENS—Per dozen, $3 50@4 50; Roosters, $4@5; Roosters, young, $5@6 dozen.

GEESE—Small 75@1 25 pair.

DUCKS—Wild, $5@6 dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, 20@25c lb.

DRY GOOD, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Overskirts and Jackets, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—Just the article for spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Overskirts and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $6, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very nicely made up and cheap, at

SULLIVA'NS.

MOURNING SUITS
AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $50, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $12—Best value offered in this city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Silk and Worsted Suits, $30—Magnificent Suit, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Suit, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $5, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $35, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit or cloak, will always find the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.
mr8

SPRING
GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats.
Children's School Hats.
Fine Millinery Goods.
Boys' Hats.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Linen Suits,	$6 00
Ladies' Linen Dusters,	4 50
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	8 00
Children's White Embroidered Pique Dresses,	2 00
Boys' Braided Linen Blouses,	2 00
Ladies' Linen Collars, four for	25
Corsets,	50
Parasols, -	25c to $8 00
Satchels for Picnics,	1 00
Satchels for Traveling,	1 75
Stair Oilcloth, seven yards for -	1 00
Spool Cotton (black), per dozen, -	25
Ladies' Underwear, cotton and merino.	
The "Palmer" 2-button Glove, -	1 25
The "Palmer" Shirt (fine), -	1 50
Ladies' Necktie Jewelry, Lace Veils, Perfumery, etc.	

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC,

To all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS
AT JOBBERS' RATES.

☞ Orders from the country promptly executed.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House,
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD.

And 5 and 7 Geary Street,
CORNER KEARNY.

EDMUND MARK,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
Real Estate,
LATE NEGOTIATED.
Stocks, Bonds, etc.
416 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento, in Francisco.
1291

THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

GREAT SALE OF DRESSES AND SILKS.

☞ **OUR $2 FRENCH SILKS REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.** ☜

Our 65 Cents French Plaid, Striped and Plain Dress Goods Reduced to 25 Cents.

We are now offering some really remarkable bargains in DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, which we are assured must convince any lady, on a careful examination, that never before in this city has the same sterling inducements been offered.

1700 Dozen Fine Balbriggan Hose (Silk clox), **$1 50** per Box.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents'
BOOTS AND **SHOES.**
NO FANCY PRICES.

MENS AND BOYS'
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Etc.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,
725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,700 pairs Ladies' Hooded Balmorals,	$1 75
Ladies' Hooded Balmorals,	1 50
Extra Quality Balmorals,	1 25
Ladies' Full-Sized Balmorals,	1 00
Misses' Colored Balmorals,	1 00
Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality	1 25
Ladies' Gaiters,	1 00
1,000 pairs Carpet Slippers,	50
1,000 pairs Carpet Slippers,	25
Men's Custom-made Boots,	9 00
Boys' Custom-made Boots,	7 00
Children's Calf Shoes,	1 00
Men's Rubber Boots,	3 00
Men's Rubber Boots,	2 50
1,000 suits Men's Clothing, ready-made and good,	$12 00 to 15 00
Elegant Dressy Suits, from	$20 00 to 25 00
Elegant assorted invoice of Gent's Overcoats,	$7 00 to 10 00
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid suits,	$3 50 to 5 00

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $700.
Upright, $550, $650, $800
Grand, $1,080, 1,200
☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KRANICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—To Octaves—$350 and $375. Warranted to stand in an climate.
Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added to defferred payments.

MATTHIAS GRAY,
103 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and 112 Regent Street, London, W.
General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.

EXTRA!
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
922 Market Street, San Francisco,
ARE SELLING

One box 5 lb. Pure Ceylon Tea,	$1 50
One pound good Japan Tea,	50
One pound best Japan Tea,	75
One pound best English Breakfast Tea,	1 00
One pound extra fine English Breakfast Tea,	1 25
One pound good black English Breakfast Tea,	75
Five pounds good Coffee, ground,	1 00
Three pounds best Coffee, ground,	1 00
One pound Java Coffee,	50
One box Universal Coffee Mill,	2 50
One box Emperor Lemon Starch, 12 packages,	1 00
Eight pounds best German Prunes,	1 00

We have one of the best Coffee Mills in the country, for hand power, capable of accommodating thousands with this article, in any shape from one to a thousand pounds.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
Near Baldwin Theatre, Market Street.
mr12-1m

HATS, HATS
For a Stylish Hat, got up of the best materials, call at
McGANN'S,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
NO. 25 THIRD STREET.
And have one made to order, or select one out of an immense variety of styles, including the very latest and fashionable, at
Spring Styles Just Received.
P. S.—I make a specialty of suiting all to prices and style.

WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE, of respectable parents (who reside in San Francisco), a place in the country with a German farmer's family. He is willing to work, and desires no compensation for the first year, except board and clothing. Address D. DESMOND, 613 Third street, San Francisco.
jy27

STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $700.
Upright, $550, $650, $800
Grand, $1,080, 1,200
☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.
KRANICH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,
At a moderate cost—To Octaves—$350 and $375. Warranted to stand in an climate.
Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added to defferred payments.

THE COSMOPOLITAN
Printing House,
No. 505 CLAY ST.
THOMAS & CO., Prop'rs.

Economy is wealth. Judicious advertising a wealth. Advertising is the life of trade. Trade without the certainty of making fifty. He issues a handsome circular, containing a list of 1,000 names and addresses, and when the endorsement is in need of what he advertises, he is sure to get it. Address Printer Unionville. Nine is the time.

BOOK AND FINE PRINTING, and CHEAP PRINTING and PUBLISHERS PRINTING will well be given THOMAS & CO. still.

THE COSMOPOLITAN
Printing House,
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BOOK AND FINE PRINTING, and CHEAP PRINTING and PUBLISHERS PRINTING will well be given THOMAS & CO. still.

CENTENNIAL.
EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES,
TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS.
Eastern, Northern and Southern Cities, for sale at
NO. 2 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
OPPOSITE Under the Grand Hotel.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACK AND MISS DERBY DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE FRIENDS and acquaintances of the late Mrs. Thomas that they have bought out the establishment and will be at the northeast corner of Bryant and Fifth streets, as a first-class private family boarding house, and that their will receive a share of the public favor them with their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same, which was formerly dispensed by that lady.
mr8 No. 826 Bush Street.

A. WALDTEUFEL,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Catholic Books,
PRAYER BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books,
School Books,
CHURCH ORNAMENTS,
Catholic Goods,
Staple and Fancy Stationery of every description.
All orders will be promptly filled. Liberal terms to Schools and Private.
A. WALDTEUFEL,
Corner First and Fountain Streets,
SAN JOSE.

The Monitor
And Guardian.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876. NO. 41.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

President Grant enforces his epigrammatic expression, "let no guilty man escape," by performing the revenue thieves and removing from office those who were chiefly instrumental in securing their conviction—as witness Bristow, Clarke, Yard and Conkling.

Our anti Chinese Commission to the East has already begun to bear fruit. The popular mind has been interested, the newspapers are elaborately treating the subject, Congress has already passed a resolution requesting the Executive to have the Burlingame Treaty either modified or abrogated, and in compliance with the following resolution, which passed the Senate by a large majority, we are to have a committee of that body to pay us a visit of inquiry:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration in this country, with power to visit the Pacific Coast for that purpose, and send for persons and papers, and report at the next session of Congress.

Army officers who are familiar with the American practice of cheating the Indian and then whipping him into submission, attribute our principal hostilities to the treachery and frauds of Indian agents. The plain remedy is to relieve the Interior Department from any responsibility in this respect, and to turn the Indian over to the War Department. This policy has been urged so long and earnestly that the lower house of Congress inserted a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill to that effect; but the Indian ring was powerful enough to defeat the clause in the Senate.

A special from Washington to the New York *Herald* says: "It is an open secret that subpœnas have been issued for the appearance of Bristow, Bluford Wilson and perhaps others in the investigation of the Whisky Committee that it will be able to find the necessary links in the whisky ring to tie every one of the conspirators to the President. Bristow and Bluford Wilson will be followed by Yaryan that Bristow and Bluford Wilson would corroborate him in his statement connecting the President with whisky ring transactions."

Governor Conner of Maine has appointed Hon. James G. Blaine to the position in the United States Senate made vacant by the elevation of Senator Morrill to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The outstanding health remains quite precarious. Mr. Blaine has accepted, and tendered his resignation as a member of the lower House of Congress. This step may put a stop to further investigation of the reported "crookedness."

The famous old circular building on the Battery, New York, known as Castle Garden, was completely destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. Nothing but a mass of charred ruins remains. Of late years it has been the first landing place for thousands of hopeful immigrants. At 5:30 P. M. some of the employés in the building observed smoke issuing from the balcony on the second tier. They gave the alarm and it was found that a fire was raging between the flooring and the ceiling of the entire upper darkness. Most strenuous efforts were made to subdue the fire, without avail. Two hundred Garnsen immigrants were in the building, and among them the greatest excitement prevailed during the fire, several escaping from the burning building. About an hour after the fire began the roof fell in, and shortly after the Castle was wrecked. Unguished, and the walls are all that remain. It is supposed to have been originated by sparks from the pipe of some smoker. The loss is estimated at $50,000, and is covered by insurance. The property was owned by the city, which will doubtless erect a more sightly structure in place of that destroyed.

It is related that while Don Pedro was at Newport, R. I., he made a request to have Oliver Caswell—an educated deaf and dumb man, of whom he had heard—visit blind mute, of whom he had heard—visit him. The request was complied with; and when Mr. Caswell was brought before the Emperor he exhibited a small wooden box, worked by his own hands, in proof that he was not a drone, but could do something towards gaining a support for himself. The Emperor was so touched by the incident that he ordered the basket to be filled with gold pieces. A ruler like that is sure to win respect wherever he travels. In the United States his memory will always be fondly cherished for the many excellent traits of character he exhibited during his sojourn.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes to inquire whether it is true that the Catholic Convention was opened with prayer by two Catholic priests. We can't say, says the *Sun*, that it makes any difference, so that a proper prayer was said, of what denomination the clergyman was who said it; but the official record informs us that the Convention was opened by Bishop Merrin, a Methodist, and that Rev. Father Brady was called upon and made a suitable prayer the second day.

Santa Anna Antonio de Lopez, ex-President, Dictator, Minister of War, Commander-in-Chief, insurrectionary leader and disorganizer general of Mexico, was born in Jalapa on the 21st of February, 1798, and died on his native soil on the 20th June, 1876, aged 78 years and four months. His career was a remarkable one. He attained public life in 1821, and was entrusted with the command of Vera Cruz, from which he raised the standard of the Republic against the Emperor Iturbide, whom he overthrew. He next turned his arms against Iturbide, whom he expelled from the Presidency and elevated Pedrazza. Santa Anna was chosen President at the next election, but, while supported by the army, he did not possess the confidence of the people. A revolution was the consequence, when he proclaimed himself Dictator. The malcontents went to Texas and proclaimed a government; he pursued, levied war and was made prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part in the defence of Vera Cruz, when Prince Joinville and the French attacked it in 1838, in which action he lost a leg. Again President in 1841, he governed absolutely until 1845, when his authority was overturned by a revolution. Regulating power in February, 1846, he commanded the Mexican forces in the battle of Buena Vista, against the United States troops under General Zachary Taylor. He fell back before the victorious arms of the American generals, leaving Mexico to the enemy. During his absence Congress deposed him from his command, but as first magistrate he refused to obey, and withdrew to Tehuacan. Next campaign he was reinstated in his command, and fought and lost the decisive battle of Cerro Gordo. Another revolution made him abscond, first to Mexico to save his life, which was in danger from his oppressions. He lived at St. Thomas till 1853-4, when he went to Vera Cruz, but the French commander, Marshal Bazaine, would not let him take part in politics. He espoused the cause of the Emperor Maximilian, but soon after left Mexico for St. Thomas. Ever active and intriguing, he again ventured among his countrymen, and was made prisoner by the Juarists. In 1868 Santa Anna settled on Staten Island, New York, having pleaded a conspiracy to overthrow President Juarez, but the commander of Vera Cruz, on whom he relied, sent a boat off to the steamer and the plot failed. In his secretary pleaded guilty to a court-martial and sentenced to death, but was reprieved by Juarez on condition of leaving Mexico, which he did, but returned after the death of the latter, and resided there until death put an end to his career.

Our Eastern brethren are being terribly scorched. On New York the intense heat of Saturday and Sunday caused some fifty cases of sunstroke, nineteen of which proved fatal. Monday was the hottest day of the year, but there was no diminution in the number reported, been thirty cases of sunstroke reported, of which were fatal. The thermometer marked 102° in the shade. In other words the heat was quite as oppressive. In Philadelphia on the same day there were a number of deaths from sunstroke. Several Senators and Representatives were prostrated. The thermometer registered there 102° in the shade, while in the sun the thermometer stood at 127°. In the shade, and fifteen deaths resulted from sunstroke. Three wagons were regularly employed in removing to hospitals those overcome on the streets. Sunstroke in California was very rare occurrence and the few cases that do occur from time to time are confined to persons employed in the grain fields and those who do outdoor work, exposed to the rays of the sun.

The riot at Hamburg, Georgia, has terminated disastrously. On the morning of the 9th July, between two and three o'clock six negroes were killed and three others one white man was killed and another wounded. After the whites had fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from the brick building into the cellars and out-houses of the adjoining building. Fifteen were captured, and the whites, including Captain "Bob" Adams, escaped into the country. It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured. The excitement affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races. There were no threats, but deep regret that blood had been shed and lives lost. No further trouble is anticipated.

In his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, Governor Hayes says he is unalterably opposed to a second term for himself.

President Grant has snubbed, dismissed and forced to resign every officer of admitted integrity, or who took any part in protecting the revenue from the rapacity of thieves who hang to his coat tails; while, on the other hand, he has in nearly every instance either rewarded those tainted with corruption or condoned their guilt. He made the Cabinet unbearable for Bristow, because he insisted on prosecuting the whisky ring. He removed District Attorney Dyer of St. Louis because he admitted evidence that nearly convicted his private Secretary Babcock, and appointed a particular friend of Babcock's to the place, without even consulting the Attorney-General. He dismissed Yaryan and Clarke because they would unearth frauds on the revenue, and has obliged Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt to resign because he would not permit his office to be run in the interest of rogues. And now he has literally kicked out of the Cabinet the only man left in with a reputation for honesty—Postmaster General Jewell—because he would not use the Postoffice Department as an election bureau for the Radical party. Not that we believe General Grant cares particularly for the Republican party in the abstract, but because he knows that if the Democracy come into power they will expose the inner rottenness of the Administration and strike it a by-word for future ages. Andrew Johnson was not accused of a fraction of the offences that Grant has committed, and yet a Republican House preferred articles of impeachment against him, and a servile Senate came very near convicting him.

The late meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria resulted in an understanding that these two powers will hereafter act in concert. Russia has encouraged those to look for desperate aid, as it is hardly honorable to let them be strangled without an effort to save. Russia is afraid of the other great European powers!

The massacre of General Custer and his brave band of soldiers has aroused a strong feeling throughout the country than has been known since the war fever of 1861. The feeling is universal that his death must be avenged, even if it requires the extermination of the Sioux nation. Offers of volunteers have been made to the War Department from different portions of the country, more particularly from the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, and an act will doubtless by Congress authorizing the acceptance of such aid. It is now too late to discuss the equities of the Sioux; the simple fact is that Little Big Horn must be avenged.

The loss of property in central Iowa by the recent floods is estimated at over one million dollars, over three hundred thousand of which is in Warren county.

John F. Whyte, a city goods merchant of Sacramento, has been appointed agent for the Pacific Coast to receive funds to erect a monument over the grave at Philadelphia of Commodore John Barry, "the father of the American navy." The grave of the man who rendered such valuable services to the country and achieved such undying fame as "Jack Barry," and should be a national treasure, and it is a reflection on our gratitude and patriotism to permit it to fall into decay.

J. Moran, State Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Pennsylvania, officially declares that the order does not countenance Molly Maguireism, as we have often declared in these columns it not not.

Gulwood, a village of two hundred people on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, in India, has been the scene of one of the most terrible outbreaks of cholera ever known. Over half of the population died in three days. The disease appeared at noon on the 4th June, and before daybreak next morning there had been fifty-seven deaths. On the 5th all the survivors fled, but were refused admittance by the adjacent villages. The disease displayed extreme virulence. Some cases proving fatal in twenty minutes. There is no resident doctor in the village, and medical help was some time in arriving. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause. Cholera appears to be unusually prevalent this year, outbreaks being reported from various parts of India, none, however, approaching that of Gulwood in severity.

The Blue Book, which gives the names, sala

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of June 3.

ANTRIM.

During a drunken squabble n Belfast, on Saturday night, a man named Boyd stabbed another named Stewart. The latter lingered till Monday evening, when he died, Boyd has been arrested.

ARMAGH.

A man named Robert McCann, who had been confined in the Lurgan bridewell on the charge of having absconded from the Lurgan workhouse with a suit of clothes Lurgan workhouse with a suit of clothes upon him belonging to the house, made his escape from the house. He was reaptured.

CARLOW.

From the returns laid before the Board of Guardians of Carlow Union it appears that there are at present 325 inmates in the house, or 14 less than at the same period last year, there being six patients in the Carlow, one in the Bagenalstown, and three in the Tullow fever hospitals.

CLARE.

The Clare "Journal" records a very noble act of landlord generosity. The district of Ballyvaughan being very badly off for pure water, the late Lord Annaly, on the recommendation of Mr. W. Lane Joyat, at a cost of £5 000, brought a plentiful supply of pure spring water to the town.

On Sunday evening the spectacle presented in the parochial church of Ennis was never before witnessed by the inhabitants of the capital of the lamous historic county of Clare. The Fathers of the Order of Oblates from Inchicore had been giving a mission for the previous three weeks, and on Sunday evening the sacred exercises of the mission were brought to a termination in a brilliant and impressive ceremony, such as cannot fade from the memory of those who had the privilege and good fortune of being among the congregation on the auspicious occasion. At least four thousand persons participated in the fruits of the mission, and had now come to take part in the final scene of the retreat.

CORK.

At the Cork Police Court on Saturday the Mayor and Mr. MacLeod, R. M., exchanged congratulations over the peaceable manner in which the election has passed off. The chief magistrate complimented the R. M. upon the tact and discretion with which the arrangements for the preservation of the peace were carried out, and Mr. MacLeod bore testimony to good and orderly disposition exhibited by the people throughout the contest, observing that he believed Cork during the excited period through which it had passed would bear favorable contrast with any city in the United Kingdom.

The Caswell inquiry at Queenstown concluded with the accused Greek sailor, Christian Demetrius, being committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of murder.

DONEGAL.

The Londonderry "Sentinel" says that Monday sixty-four fishing smacks anchored between Tory Island and Horn Head on the Donegal coast. A company has been formed in Scotland for the purpose of fishing herring off the north coast of Ireland, and on Monday sixty-four fishing smacks arrived from Scotland, and these vessels had been sent for that purpose as an experiment. The fleet was accompanied by two steamers, which will take the fish direct to Liverpool.

DOWN.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Peter McKey, P. P. of Loughbrickland, and V. F. of the Diocese of Dromore. For twenty-six years he presided over the large parish of Aghaderg, where his memory will long remain fondly cherished.

Rostrevor is to have an abundant water supply, a splendid promenade along the shore of Carlingford Lough, and a thorough way opening it with the railway at Warrenpoint. The bill authorizing these works has just been read a third time, and passed.

On Friday week the sad intelligence reached Downpatrick that Mr. Cassidy, R. M., agent for Colonel Forde, ex-M. P. for the county Down, had committed suicide at his residence in Seaforde by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. It is a curious fact, says the Belfast "Morning News," that within the last ten years or so the village of Seaforde has been the scene of several sudden deaths and bloody tragedies. Mr. King, the predecessor of the deceased as agent of the estate, was found dead in his bed. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Cummins, died very suddenly. About three years ago, in the planting behind the demesne wall, Gallagher, the bailiff, of the estate was murdered by John Gregory, who was afterwards hanged in Downpatrick jail for the crime; and now the unfortunate Mr. Parsons adds another to the sad list. The deceased was married some years ago to the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Medal, Protestant clergyman, having been a widower himself at the time of his second marriage. It is a curious fact that Rev. Mr. Medal was also found dead in his bed.

GALWAY.

The meeting of the Glennamaddy Board of Guardians was adjourned on Tuesday week as a tribute of respect to the memory of Michael Reilly, Esq., P. L., who for years was a constant attendant at the deliberations of that body. No party business was held at Castlerea on Wednesday week for the same reason.

A meeting was held in Shannonbridge a few days since to consider the land question, at which there were at least 2,000 persons present. Father O'Reilly, P. P., took the chair on the motion of Michael Reddy, Esq. The present land laws were condemned, and the farmers were urged to join the Ballinasloe Tenants' Defence Association.

KILKENNY.

The ceremony of investing four postulants with the habits of the Capuchin Order took place a few days since in the chapel of the convent and novitiate, Walker street, Kilkenny. The postulants were Mr. W. Neary, Mr. W. Flanagan, Mr. W. McEvoy and Mr. Donnie Reardon, who will be known for the future in religion as Brothers Aubiehn, Bonaventure, John and Leo. At the appointed period of the Most Rev. Father Guardian of the Capuchin monastery and the postulants, and in doing so alluded with pathetic effect to the death of Father Dillon, the example of whose virtues he held up for emulation to the order.

Whilst several prisoners were at exercise on Tuesday week in one of the yards of Kilkenny jail a regular *emeute* took place. The prisoners were in charge of warders named Butler and Tobin, who were superintending their drill, when they suddenly, and as if preconcerted, attacked the officers, whom they knocked down and kicked with great violence. The alarm having reached the other officers, they succeed with difficulty the two assaulted men, but no exit Butler had sustained such injuries that he now lies in a very precarious state.

Died, at his residence, Kilkryan county Kilkenny on Tuesday, 23d May, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Mr. Kyran Marum, aged 57 years. The deceased was sincerely and deservedly regretted, as he was a good neighbor, as well as as a kind father and friend. His remains were interred on Thursday, and the large concourse of people who swelled the cortege to the grave testified to the estimation in which he was held by all.—R. I. P.

LIMERICK.

At a large meeting of the Guardians of the Limerick Union last week a motion for a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill was carried by a great majority. The Chairman, Mr. Fitzgibbon, without entering into the merits of the bill, objected to the subject being entertained at all, on the ground that it was one of a political character and foreign to the duties of the Board. In this view he was supported by Lord Clarina, who further intimated that he considered the bill a measure of confiscation. Twenty-one guardians were for discussing the question and nine against.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, held his usual visitation in Kilmallock last week. A vast concourse of people assembled from that as well as from some of the adjoining parishes. A sermon was preached in the parish church by the Rev. W. Dowsee, C. C., Ballingarry. A new church is about being erected on a site kindly granted by Mr. R. Brooke Dresser, landlord of Kilmallock. It is intended to build a church worthy of such a venerable seat of sanctity as Kilmallock.

The corner-stone of the church about to be erected by the Franciscan Fathers in Limerick was laid on Sunday. The ceremony was conducted with befitting pomp. The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of the diocese, presided at the High Mass, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh. The Mayor and the Catholic members of the Town Council in their official robes, and the leading civic officials in the mace and insignia of the corporation, were present during the ceremonies.

LOUTH.

At a council meeting of the Dundalk Catholic Young Men's Society, held on the 23d ult., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Matthew White, of Dundalk, for his liberality and readiness for the ornamentation of the rooms a beautiful portrait of Robert Emmet in a handsome frame.

MAYO.

At the Castlebar presentment sessions last week the Chairman said they would indulge the following resolution: "That they were unanimous in saying that it would be highly desirable to construct a line of rail way to Ballinrobe, and that they were in favor of granting a guarantee."

Mr. Thomas Tighe, J. P., has made a present to the Canon Geoffrey Bourke of a handsomely ornamented pair of gates for the Ballindine church grounds.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of Mountmellick Union, on Saturday, there was an unusually large number of members present. At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. Butt's Home Government Bill, and making unusual occurred until after the arrival of Col. Carden, the elected chairman of the Board. On his arrival he asked Mr. Cobbe to vacate the chair, but this Mr. Cobbe positively refused to do, stating that he was not aware that having Colonel Carden had refused to receive a motion made by a member of that Board in his capacity as Chairman, and it is supposed, when the time comes, his answer will be that the statements in them are true.

ROSCOMMON.

The death is announced of Mr. Denis Bannigan, a resident of Strabane, county Tyrone. Deceased was well known as one of the oldest cross-Channel traders in the neighborhood, having been trading to and fro from Greenock, Glasgow and Liverpool for the last sixty years.

WATERFORD.

A sailor of the bark Otway, of Whitehaven, was committed for trial last week by the magistrates at Waterford, on a charge of violently assaulting the captain for refusing to pay him his wages on his return, in a drunken state, after a temporary desertion of the vessel. The captain makes the extraordinary statement that the rest of the crew declined to render him any assistance when called upon.

At the meeting of the Dungarvin Board of Guardians, on Thursday week, on the motion of Mr. Pat Curran, seconded by Mr. M. A. Anthony, a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land bill was carried unanimously.

WESTMEATH.

Mr. Henry McCann Judge, charged with having fired at and wounded his tenant, Mr. Samuel Belton, has been committed for trial, being admitted to bail.

WEXFORD.

At the last meeting of the Enniscorthy Board of Guardians the following order was unanimously made:—"We have heard with great regret of the resignation of the Roman Catholic chaplain of this house, the Rev. J. L. Furlong; and gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording our high opinion of his careful attention to the inmates of the house and gentlemanly bearing during the ten years he was Roman Catholic chaplain."

Saturday last, says the Wexford People, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Canon Rossiter, P. P., V. F., Wexford, was appropriately celebrated in St. Peter's College and in the Convent Schools, all rejoicing at having an opportunity of celebrating the jubilee of their beloved pastor's admission to membership of the sacred ministry. Father Roche, who was deeply affected by these expressions of affection, replied to them extemporaneously in such a manner as to show that he fully reciprocated the kind feelings which prompted them. Incidentally he mentioned that he had the great happiness of having celebrated the thousandth Sacrificial Masses since his ordination, a statement which evoked from all who heard it the heartiest hope that he might long enjoy the great blessings of mental and physical health and strength which have up to the present moment been granted him.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY (SUPPLY, SAN FRANCISCO,)
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras @ $7 50@7 75 bbl. superfine @ $6 50@7 00; and for family extras @ $7 25@7 50 bbl.

WHEAT—We quote new crop shipping, delivered this month, at $1 47½@1 50 ₱ ctl. and for July and August at $1 45@1 50.

BARLEY—Feed ranges from 80c@1 ₱ ctl. and brewing at $1 10@1 17½. These figures cover both old and new crop.

OATS—Quotable at $1 40@1 60 ₱ ctl. for good to choice milling, and $1 25@1 35 for feed.

HAY—Rates are principally one of new at $9@12 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@55c ₱ bale.

POTATOES—New are quoted at $1 50@1 87½ ₱ ctl., as to quality and size of prices. Old are neglected.

ONIONS—Nothing doing in market at 1½c@2½c ₱ lb.

CORN—Large white and yellow may be quoted at $1 37½@1 40 ₱ ctl. for small do. $1.

RYE—Quotable at $2 @ 2 05 ₱ ctl.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2 25@2 50 ₱ ctl. feed do. $2@2 25 ₱ ton from mill.

BRAN—We quote from store and delivery as follows: Fine, $1 75@1 87½; Med. $1 50@1 62½; Coarse, $1 25@1 37½ ₱ ctl. Feed, $1 10@1 25 ₱ ctl. Middlings, $1 75@2 00 ₱ ctl. Barley, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, 3½@3¾c; Pinks, quotable at 75c @ $1 ₱ ctl.; Eastern and Western, 1¾@2c ₱ lb.; Green Peas, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Green Peas, 1½@2c ₱ lb.; Peppers, 20@30c ₱ lb.; Potatoes, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Beets, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Turnips, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Cabbage, quotable at 75c @ $1 ₱ ctl.; Onions, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Garlic, 5@6c ₱ lb.; Rhubarb, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Tomatoes, 10@12½c ₱ lb.; Cucumbers, 15@20c ₱ doz.; Green Corn, 50@75c ₱ doz.; Peppers, 20@30c ₱ lb.; Egg Plants, 25@30c ₱ lb.; Beets, 2½@3c ₱ lb.; Beans—Quotable at 1½ ₱ lb. from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ ton from the mills.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Quotable at $3 ₱ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

HAY—Quotable at $9@12 ₱ ton for Wheat; $9@12 ₱ ton for Wheat and Oat; $9@12 ₱ ton for Oat; $9@12 ₱ ton for Barley; $9@12 ₱ ton for Alfalfa; $9@12 ₱ ton for Clover; $9@12 ₱ ton for Timothy.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@55c ₱ bale.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c from 175@180c for No. 1; 5½@6c for No. 2; 4½@5c for Grease.

WOOL—The range of prices is from 17@20c for Northern, 30@32c for Low grades, and 31@33c for fair to good San Joaquin, with 14@16c for the better grades from the latter section.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 23@25c; fresh, 24@27½c; Eastern and Western, 18@21c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—California, 12½@13c ₱ lb.; Eastern, 14@15c.

EGGS—California, 20@25c ₱ dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@7½c; other grades, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—At 10@10½ ₱ lb.

LAMB—At 10@10½ ₱ lb.

PORK—Dressed, 8@9½c; on foot, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 14½@15c ₱ lb.; Eastern, 18@19c.

BACON—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 13@14c.

LARD—Quotable at 13½@14c in tcs. and 15@15½ ₱ lb. in cans.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, 15 to 16 oz. Grown, $4 @ 7; Roosters, $3@3 50 ₱ dozen.

GEESE—$1 75@2 00 ₱ pair.

DUCKS—$4@5 ₱ dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, 20@22½c ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S
Suits and Cloaks.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED WOOLEN Dress Suits and Jackets, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Woolen Suits—just the article for Spring—only $10, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Grenadine and Jackets, Richly Braided, only $6, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Linen Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Embroidery, exceedingly stylish and cheap, only $15, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Largest assortment of White Wrappers and Toilet Jackets in the city, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Children's Linen Suits, Trimmed with Embroidery, very closely made up and cheap, at

SULLIVAN'S.

MOURNING SUITS
AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Crape, always on hand at
Sullivan's.

Drap d'Ete and Applique Cloaks—a very large and varied assortment—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Elegant Black Silk Suits for $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Alpaca Suits, $17—Best value offered in the city—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Silk and Worsted Suits, $20—Magnificent Suits, and very cheap—at

SULLIVAN'S.

Centennial Suit, made with a Skirt, Overskirt and Jacket, all for $7, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Black Cashmere Suits, Trimmed with silk, $30, at

SULLIVAN'S.

Any lady feeling desirous of purchasing a handsome suit will find at this store the largest and most complete assortment in the city at

SULLIVAN'S
No. 14 Montgomery Street.
mar18

SPRING GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats.
Children's School Hats.
Fine Millinery Goods.
Boys' Hats.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Linen Suits, - $6 00
Ladies' Linen Dusters, - 4 50
Dray d'Ete Sacks, - - 8 00
Children's White Embroidered Pique Dresses, - 2 00
Boys' Braided Linen Blouses, - 2 00
Ladies' Linen Collars, four for 25
Corsets, - - - 50
Parasols, - - 25c to $8 00
Satchels for Picnics, - 75
Satchels for Traveling, - 1 75
Stair Oilcloth, seven yards for - 1 00
Spool Cotton (black), per dozen, - 25
Ladies' Underwear, cotton and merino,
The "Palmer" 2-button Glove, - 1 25
The "Palmer" Shirt (fine), - - 1 50
Ladies' Neckie Jewelry, Lace Veils, Perfumery, etc.

☞ We manufacture Boys' and Men's CLOTHING from the BEST California and Oregon Cloth. Merchants and buyers from the country can purchase cheaper here than at any other place in the city.

PALMER BROTHERS,
725, 728, 730, 732 and 734
Market Street.
mr15-1f

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY
WHERE YOU CAN BUY
FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH
CLOTHING,
Retail at Wholesale Prices,
—OF—
SCHAFER & CO.,
708 and 710 Market Street,
—
NEW YORK HOUSE—84 and 43 Warren street.
One Price Only.
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WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

In all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped and Checked Silks.

BLACK GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

DOMESTIC GOODS
AT JOBBERS' RATES.

☞ Orders from the country promptly executed.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
Central Dry Goods House,
704 and 706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD.
And 5 and 7 Geary Street,
CORNER KEARNY.

EDMUND MARK,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
Real Estate,
Stocks, Bonds, etc. NEGOTIATED.
610 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento, S. Francisco.
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THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

GREAT SALE OF DRESSES AND SILKS.

☞ OUR $2 FRENCH SILKS REDUCED TO 75 CENTS. ☜

Our 65 Cents French Plaid, Striped and Plain Dress Goods Reduced to 25 Cents.

We are now offering some really remarkable bargains in DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, which we are assured must convince any lady, on a careful examination, that never before in this city has the same sterling inducements been offered.

1700 Dozen Fine Balbriggan Hose (Silk clox), $1 50 per Box.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
924, 926 AND 928 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of
Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES.
MENS AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.
NO FANCY PRICES.
Watch and Clock Maker, etc.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

For sale Ladies' Kid-lined Balmorals, - $1 25
Full Scalloped Balmorals, - - 1 50
Extra quality Balmorals, - - 1 75
Misses Kid-lined Balmorals, - - 1 25
Misses Scalloped Balmorals, - - 1 50
Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality, - - 2 00
Ladies' Slippers, - - - 1 00
Ladies' Opera Slippers, - - - 1 50
Gaiter Slippers, - - - 1 25
Men's Buckskin Boots, - - - 2 50
Men's Calf Boots, - - - 3 00
Men's Kip Boots, - - - 2 50
Men's Rubber Boots (long), - - 3 00
Men's Rubber Boots (short), - - 2 50

Also, 1000 pairs Men's Clothing, at prices ranging from ——— $17 50 to $25
Elegant Dressy Suits, from ——— $25 to $35
A splendid invoice of Men's Overcoats ——— $7 50 to $15
Boys' Clothing a specialty. Splendid suits, $3 50 to $6

J. O'H. & CO.
mr18

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

B. FLOOD,
Fashionable Tailor,
143 THIRD STREET, Bet. Minna and Howard.

☞ Fine Clothing made to order at the following low prices:

Fine American Cassimere Pants, to order——— $6 to $8
Fine Business Suits, to order——— $25 to $30
Fine Diagonal Suits, to order——— $25 to $30
Fine French Beaver Suits, to order——— $45 to $50
Shipping Overcoats, to order——— $25 to $30

☞ All other garments made at proportionally low rates. Fit satisfactory guaranteed as to quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to ordering measurements.

1y24-1y

Fine Livery Suits.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS
Square, $475 and $550.
Square Grand, $700.
Upright, $550, $600, $800
Grand, $1,080, 1,200

☞ Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KNAUCH, BACH & CO'S (New York)
SUPERIOR PIANOS,

At a moderate rate—3¼ Octaves—$300 and $375 Warranted to stand in an climate.

Sold for cash, or on the installment plan at cash rates, with one per cent. per month added on deferred payments.

MATTHIAS GRAY,
105 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and
101 First street, Portland, O.
(General Agent for manufacturers for the Pacific Coast. mr24

EXTRA!

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
922 Market Street, San Francisco,
ARE SELLING

One bot. tig the good 25c Tea.——— $1 50
One pound good Japan Tea.——— 1 00
One pound fine Japan Tea.——— 1 25
One pound best English Breakfast Tea.——— 1 50
One pound good English Breakfast Tea.——— 1 00
One pound fine English Breakfast Tea.——— 1 25
Three pounds best Coffee, ground.——— 1 00
Three pounds Family Chocolate.——— 1 00
One box Choicest Citron Fruit, per box.——— 1 00
One box Superior Currants, per box.——— 1 00
Eight pounds best Crushed Sugar.——— 1 00

We have one of the best Coffee Mills in the country, run by water power, capable of accommodating merchants with that article, in any shape from one to a thousand pounds.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
Near Baldwin's Theater, Market Street.
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HATS. HATS

For a Stylish Hat, got up of the best materials, call at

M'GANN'S,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
☞ NO. 30 THIRD STREET. ☜

And have made to order, or select one out of an immense assortment of styles, including the very latest and fashionable, at reasonable prices.

Spring Styles Just Received.

P. S.—I make a specialty of cutting all to prize and style. my18 1m

WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE, of respectable parents, a place in some store in San Francisco, a place in the country with a Catholic farmer's family, if he is willing to work, and desires no compensation for two years except board and clothing. Address D. DESMOND, 818 Third street, San Francisco. my27

THE COSMOPOLITAN
Printing House,
No. 505 CLAY ST.
THOMAS & CO., Prop'rs.

Business in all its various branches. Publications of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. A good business man to solicit orders for printing. Now is the time, and this the place to get handbills or circulars. Just in time for the season and when the cheapest to do it. Call and advertising place left for him, for he is nearly sick of it. Call and see us. my27

Those who need PINE PRINTING, and PRINTING and EXPEDITIOUSLY PRINTING, will be gite THOMAS & CO's call.

Tempus Protectum Nunquam Recuperatum.

"Time Past Never Recalled."

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHING made in the most elegant manner possible, you can do no better than call on Mr. Wm. Cleary, 1 Montgomery avenue, for very low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. Mr. Cleary has been in the business for a long time, and although you may have gone to other places without finding satisfaction, you will oblige by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,
320 Third street, near Howard.

We will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at very moderate rates. Parties having work done at his store may depend on having it done satisfactorily. Clocks, Jewelry and Plated Ware, at good and cheap as can be had in this city. All kinds of jewelry made to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. You will save money by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,
320 Third street, near Howard.

It is related that while Dom Pedro was at Newport, R. I., he made a present to Oliver Caswell—an educated deaf and dumb mule, of whom he had heard—visit him. The request was complied with and then Mr. Caswell was brought before the emperor he exhibited a small basket made by his own hands, in proof that he was not drone, but could do something towards his support for himself. The Emperor was so touched by the incident that he ordered the basket to be filled with gold pieces. A ruler like that is sure to win respect wherever he travels. In the United States his memory will always be fondly cherished for the many excellent traits of character he exhibited during his sojourn.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes to inquire whether it is true that the St. Louis Convention was opened with prayer by a Catholic priests. We can't say, says the *Sun*, that it makes any difference, so that a proper prayer was said, of that denomination the clergyman was called upon but the official record informs us that the Convention was opened by Bishop Marvin, a Methodist, and that Rev. Father Brady was called upon and made a suitable prayer the second day.

CENTENNIAL
EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES,
VIA
THE OVERLAND TICKET
NO. 6 NEW MONTGOMERY
mr26-1m Under the Grand Hotel

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACK AND MISS [illegible] DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE friends and acquaintances of the late [illegible] that they have bought out the establishment here at the northeast corner of Bush and Stockton, as a first-class private family boarding house, and will continue to keep it. They will endeavor by every attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and solicit the favor of those with their patronage, and solicit the favor of those with their patronage, and solicit the favor of those with their

THE ISLE OF SAINTS.

"Primus ordo sacerdotium: secundus ordo martyr: tertius doctores. Primus abest sed adhuc ad eundem sicut hinc: tertius sicut postea." —See the ancient catalogue of the three classes of Irish saints, as published by Usher & Lanigan.

"Every island is fondly believed boredom,
In days of rage, of rapine or bully Orders.
And true, the island must: they shed the stone's flickering ray.
The normal—Britain—proved a light
Monsoon, smoked and grimly bright.
The island, we learned of old,
Shape like the sea—or like St. Paul.

But oh! the state of man's moved
In panel—the Lord were Revised best.
The kitchen but a term between
The parlor and the lesser center
Less than the gentleman's estate
Of the wife's widowed mother in the star.
Wanting they ran a downward room,
With kinder faith and lessening grace,
Till, reaching to the stage most lowly,
The least and latest were the best.

Oh, that they there had abided!—that sin
Had, in that verger not punished her
Betrayal; found the entrance barred,
And Faith still keeping watch and ward.
Alast they slept in Zion's bower;
They were their self-ruin's bitter lesson.
The wars their lot—trial light
Enough for such as fell by night
Lanigan and else the thickening
Served here among the better grain.
His flourished: poverty and strife
Enjoyed all the harms of life:
His passion, a tenderness cast away,
Deep into a of moon and sarcasm;

And yet not ever such, sweet Isle,
Shall be thy fate. The grave shall smile
Again upon thy valleys green—
Again the morning shall beam serene
Upon thy mountains; and the bright
Unbridled sun shall laugh with light
With plenty blest, and warm and clear
The long delayed millennial Year.

Even now the sacred morning dawns—
The cloud-rack rises from thy waters!
And, as light likeness in thy sky,
Lo! Mist and Intemperance fly!
And chaste Sobriety imprints
Her cup, and Industry her hints!
Peace, Love and Holiness once more
Hover o'er sweet ark amidst thy waters;
And Heaven renews the blessing that
That made them erst the Isle of Saints!
—Dublin Penny Journal.

What Frederick the Great Thought of the Jesuits.

A German contemporary gives a summary of the Society of Jesus, and enumerates its principal fathercurs. It also adds a long list of those who have spoken in its praise. In the catalogue the names of Frederick II., King of Prussia, stands out prominently, and our readers will perceive that the state of affairs on the Continent in the present day gives a special significance to his testimony. The following extracts from his correspondence afford proof of his opinion:

In a letter dated May 8, 1767, the king wrote to D'Alembert: "Do the Jesuits are driven out of Portugal? What a happy day for the philosophers! The throne of superstition is undermined, the following century will witness its downfall. Take care, however, that it does not crush you beneath its ruins! I am certain that the overthrow of the Jesuits in the world would not introduce the Utopian state of things of which some persons dream."

The astute politician and far-sighted rebel discerned, in the banishment of the Jesuits, and the destruction of religion, mere heralds of anarchy and revolution.

April 25, 1770.—"My lifestyle in Sans Souci will not approach the misfortunes of the Order; on the contrary, I esteem it an honor to offer it a refuge in the dispersion of its members. For the future the sons of Loyola will be sought for in Silesia; in that province alone will be found the remnants of an order which a short time before was so fashionable in all the courts of Europe. France will, however, ere long have cause to regret the expulsion of the Order; the education of the young youth will be less fine; suffer from this measure."

July 2, 1769.—"Those princes who out greedy on the property of religious houses, and study how they can appropriate to themselves, imagine that they are acting the part of wise politicians, whereas they are only carrying out the principles of their philosophy." It must be confessed that Voltaire did a great deal to prepare and bring them on this road. He was the precursor of the revolution; he prepared men's minds for it, by pouring a flood of ridicule on the religious habit, and not on the religious habit alone. He first quarried the block on which these ministers of revolution are hard at work, and which, unconscious to themselves, they are shaping into a monument of "Great Ursus." (The far-seeing monarch could not have displayed more forcibly the approaching social revolutions, to produce which the sects combine, in combination with the philosophers of Darmstadt and Munich, were laboring.)

April 6, 1770.—"In the present century philosophy has grown loud and spoken out with so much energy and force as hitherto unpermeated; but where do we see any tangible progress which she has made? You will tell me that Jesuits have been expelled. This is undoubtedly true, but I am prepared to prove that measure to have been solely the work of vanity, mere swings and selfinterest."

The well-qualified condemnation of the statesman of that day who showed themselves so misguided as to cause the dissolution of the Order by the Pope, and the universal regret of Frederick adopt, will be readily indorsed by an impartial posterity.

March 11, 1774.—"You may set your mind at rest with regard to the Jesuits, who are nowhere less of a terrible in my dominions. In a country where good treasures are rare, there indeed (as it the case is at especially in the Western Provinces) it is almost impossible to find them among the laity, these men are more necessary in the sense of extension than even in France have any idea of."

May 15, 1775.—"Can such bitter feelings find a place in the calm breast of a philosopher? Such would doubtless be the estimation of the saintly Jesuits, were they to read the expressions you make use of about them in your letters. While they were in power I made no demonstration in their favor now that misfortune has overtaken them, I look on them only in the light of learned men, whose place foreigners to education it would be no easy matter to fill. This natural consideration makes them independents to me, for they alone of all the Catholic clergy occupy themselves with the sciences. None, however, is my to say, shall rob me of a single Jesuit, since I feel how thoroughly it is my interest to keep them."

November 16, 1774.—"Let me beg you, as a philosopher and skeptic, not to believe the calumnies now spread abroad with regard to our good Fathers, without due examination. Nothing can be more unfounded than the report now current that the Pope was poisoned (Clement XIV. whose death was attributed to the agency of the Jesuits); he died from natural causes, and a postmortem examination revealed not the slightest trace of poison. But he was known to have often reproached himself bitterly for his weakness in according such an order as that of Loyola to the self-willed obstinacy of his rebellious children."

January 6, 1775.—"Strange to say you persist in asserting that the Pope was poisoned. Nevertheless I know for certain that all the letters we receive from Italy deny the fact, and declare Ganganelli's death to have had nothing mysterious about it. It appears that Italians carry on a system of double-dealing, writing to France the view of things which they think will prove most acceptable in that country, and telling us what they imagine will best please here; I do not understand this mode of procedure. But one thing I do know, namely, that the high-minded, honorable Fathers in Silesia and Prussia never sullied their hands with any such abominable business."

August 6, 1775.—"I do not contest the right of your Lord Bishops to play what tricks they please." (Frederick II. could never forgive these bishops for the ecclesiastical measures eliminated against open infidels such as Voltaire, &c., like measures being tolerated in the present day against hardened reprobates. "They are, however, but pursuing their calling; nothing but folly can be expected from them; for my part I consign them and their assiduous to the powers of hell, if my such exist. Very different are the good Jesuit Fathers; for them I confess I have a soft place in my heart. Not as being members of a religious order, but as educators of youth, as learned men, as an institution eminently beneficial in every way to society at large."

This assertion, couched in terms so unequivocal, and coming from the lips of one so competent to speak on the subject, forms the best refutation of the charge now brought against the Jesuits—that they are dangerous to the State.

In conclusion, a brief extract may be given from Frederick II's letter to Voltaire:

October 11, 1773.—"I have done my best to compensate to my poor Jesuits in Silesia by giving them my pensions and allowances; there in which the Fathers of the earth grow up, as to "garden of the Lord," for the assistance of a brave and manly contented people. The excuse upon which who removes his neighbor's landmarks has no terrors for the monopolizing soul of the Irish landowner. He does not want the people, he wants the land, and the real which will come to him whether it is occupied by beasts or men. Were we addressing a Government which did not concur with him in the political expediency of lessening, as far as possible, the number of Irishmen on Irish soil, we might, with some hope of success, take our stand on the right against a policy which, though it pleases the landlord, will be, unless arrested in its course, the ruin of the thousands in whom a just mind would find his surest and best support.—*Dublin Irishman.*

THE ELECTORAL VOTE SINCE 1820.

The following table will afford opportunity for study to those interested in the relations of the popular vote to the electoral vote for President in past years under the present system. It throws no new light upon the subject, but the figures may evoke thought and explain some curious results:

1816.	Popular.	Electoral.
Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
All others	740,614	121
1820.		
W. H. Harrison	1,275,612	234
M. Van Buren	1,167,196	65
1824.		
Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
All others	1,311,067	127
1828.		
James K. Polk	1,337,381	170
All others	1,331,182	105
1832.		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,274	254
All others	1,386,940	42
1836.		
James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
All others	1,838,796	112
1840.		
Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
All others	2,216,067	72
1844.		
Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	180
All others	1,808,725	72
1848.		
Ulysses S. Grant	2,543,987	214
Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,070	286
All others	1,999,256	17

PROPHECY.

Startling Predictions—France and Germany To Unite War—Fate of the German Empire—A Fearful Picture.

About the end of last April a well-known and learned divine of Paris accidentally made a remarkable discovery. Searching in the grand old library of the religious community of which he is a member, Hev. A. Constantin was attracted by the title of an old volume printed at Cologne in the year 1577. It is styled, "A Divine interpretation of the prophet Jeremiah, full of prophecies, some of which having been verified by faithful event make the others worthy of belief." In the words of the good Father: "I was curious to know what was the nature of the prophecies, and having anxiously opened the book I read:"

On chapter 46—"All that the prophet (Jeremiah) says in this chapter must be understood ironically of the French. The French and the Germans shall arise against each other; but the army of the French shall be defeated. Division and discord shall take place among the French. French-men will fight against Frenchmen, and France shall fall beneath the power of the Empire."

These are the exact words of the prophecy. Without quoting the 46th chapter in its entirety and the comments which accompany it in the work, the writer of seven hundred yearsago, we can form a correct judgment of the veracity of the prediction. In the five verses I annulled by Nechao, King of Egypt, appealing to his people—"Harness your chariots, prepare the shield and buckler and go forth to battle. Harness the horses and get up, ye horsemen; stand forth with helmets, furnish the spears, put on coats of mail." And, "Egypt riseth up like a flood, and like waters tossed shall he moved as rivers, and he shall say I will go up and cover the earth; I will destroy the city and its inhabitants." What more vivid picture could be given of France in July, 1870, and the cries, *a Berlin! a Berlin!* with which Paris rang, and the cries of Napoleon as they marched to the frontier!

But, cries out the prophet, I see these valiant warriors tremble, terror surrounds them on every side. The bravest one cannot take places. The natives, astonished, learn of their shame, and their cries of grief have succeeded all over the earth.

How, then, are these valiant ones fallen? They are fallen because the Lord hath overturned them, because the time has come for God to visit them in His wrath. They had been covered with riches, and she has been delivered up into the hands of the people of the North.

Let us change the names and we shall have Worth, Reichsdeller, Metz and Sedan.

There are minds which pretend to be surprised at nothing. A glance at the preceding documents might convince the most skeptical. Read that on page 35 Jer.

"The army of Egypt was thrown into the succour of the Church when she shall be besieged and devastated by the Empire, but this event great benefit, for God has decreed that all shall be trampled under foot and given up to the flames by a very small number of dominion."

On chapter 37 Jer.—When all the temples of the Roman pagans shall be destroyed and all the treasures of the Church squandered by the priests and by the public and by the other impious spoilers, the Church of Rome will necessarily at such time call to the French to come to her other nations.

On chapter [illegible] kings of the Lord's people shall fall into the power of his enemies; that is to say, of the kings of the earth, of the empire or of the princes of Germany, and the same shall happen to the Roman Pontiff and his adherents.

We must not forget that the writer of these commentaries wrote in 1585, that he died in the odor of sanctity, 1593, and that the volume from which we quote was printed at Cologne in 1577.

Now, what shall we think of all this? Is it truly a prophecy concerning our times, or merely a curious coincidence? We are free to think for himself; we give the text without changing a single word.

This much is certain, that seven hundred years ago a holy man wrote an accurate record of the leading events of the Franco-German war. His prophecy is a true history of yesterday and to-day. But let us see what shall be the history of to-morrow. The commentary on the six last chapters of Jeremiah contains it.

"Babylon, that is to say, Germany, will be conquered in her turn. She has dared to provoke the Lord and to wage war against Him. God, in His wrath, will excite the nations of the North, brave peoples and mighty kings, who assemble from the extremities of the earth against her. That proud nation, enriched with the spoils of all the nations, will be, like the writer of the conquered nations with so much insolence, and whose whole power of resistance will be reduced of bulls, shall become in her turn the prey of the conquerors, who will plunder her and carry away her treasures. She shall become the last of the nations, and the peoples whom she has oppressed will rejoice at her fall. Such shall be the destiny of Germany." In the interpretation of the 49th chapter we read: "A multitude of distant nations shall be excited, and shall rise against the empire of the Germans. And at that time many cities shall be ruined and devastated other kingdoms, and especially the Church, in the same way, in the last days shall it be devastated by the people which it shall have ruined."

The same writer concludes by drawing a gloomy picture of the future. He expresses that Germany will support a *fatal hope*, and that war, famine and the plague which the prophet Jeremiah foretells for the Jews, will surely still or Christendom.

The good priest who discovered this important prophecy says:

"We cannot add one word of explanation to the text. We shall content ourselves by saying that the writer of these commentaries was a religious of the monastery of Citeaux, and that he penned his commentaries with the formal approbation of the Holy See."

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.—*Washington, June 30.*—Hon. H. B. Massey, member of the Supreme Court, has placed a memorial in the hands of Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, charging D. O. Humphreys, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with being totally unfit, mentally, for judicial duty, that by ignorance of law, by neglect of logical reasoning, and given to feeble, rapid, disconnected utterances upon the bench, devoid of common sense; that he is frequently intoxicated upon the bench; that he has sat in at least one case wherein he had a direct pecuniary interest in the result, that generally, by his conduct as Judge, he has rendered himself a public laughing-stock and brought discredit upon the Court of which he is a member.

The Kidnapping Societies.

Suits are now being brought in the State Courts against one of the child-stealing institutions which disgrace this city and vicinity, by two parents whose children have been spirited away by the "Mawworms" who run those concerns, and whose promises of taking care of the stolen little ones, drive a nefarious trade in the sale of poor little waifs whom chance or the poverty of misconduct of their parents throws into their clutches. The words *spirited* is the same, or nearly the same, in most cases. The parent or guardian is induced to place the child under the "protection" of the "society," or "school," or "asylum," as the case may be—for reasons of economy—or these kidnapping concerns know. The child, according to the representations made, is to be taken to, fed, clothed, educated, brought up virtuously and put in the way of doing well in the world. The parent is to have free access to the child at regular times; and everything is to be "moving" for, does not the Rev. Oily Whitteye take special interest in the dear little one, and is he not a heavenly man? But the day inevitably comes when the deluded parents call at the "institution," and the child is not forthcoming. It also inquires the stereotyped reply is that the missing youngster is "gone out West;" but that it will throw everything in the way of its return. Inquiry only serves to prove that the child has been sent to the Empire."

These are the exact words of the prophecy. Without quoting the 46th chapter in its entirety and the comments which accompany it in the work, the writer of seven hundred yearsago, we can form a correct judgment of the veracity of the prediction. In the five verses I annulled by Nechao, King of Egypt, appealing to his people—"Harness your chariots, prepare the shield and buckler and go forth to battle. Harness the horses and get up, ye horsemen; stand forth with helmets, furnish the spears, put on coats of mail." And, "Egypt riseth up like a flood, and like waters tossed shall he moved as rivers, and he shall say I will go up and cover the earth; I will destroy the city and its inhabitants." What more vivid picture could be given of France in July, 1870, and the cries, *a Berlin! a Berlin!* with which Paris rang, and the cries of Napoleon as they marched to the frontier!

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Catholicity in Philadelphia.

The following item has been going the round of the Catholic papers:

"The first Catholic chapel in Philadelphia was built in 1729, when Miss Mossaquin, a Catholic lady, brought with her a colony as tenants, and settled on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown. Penn confirmed to her the title to a lot of ground against him in England that he suffered from the Catholics of his province, but he made no effort to stop it."

"Newtown" in this item should be Nazareth, now in Bucks county. The erroneous impression left on the mind of the reader is that it was of the Mossaquin family that the first Catholic in Philadelphia, the founder of Pennsylvania, was complained of as "murdering." But as Penn died in 1718 the name of Mossaquin has erred. In a previous issue of the *Journal* we referred to the objections against having Mass said in Philadelphia. Our notes show that to have been done in 1734 and 1738, and the latter to William Penn's son.

The Rev. Michael Brown, who entered the lunacy of Miss McCloskey at Nazareth, and whose remains were a few years ago reinterred to the graveyard of St. Magdalen's church, Kensington, was ordained previous to becoming a priest. He had been a soldier in the War of Independence, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was a native of Ireland, and died at the age of 83.—*Philadelphia Catholic Journal.*

A terrific storm visited Fort Madison, Iowa, Monday evening, June 26, lasting about fifteen minutes. The St. Joseph's Catholic church was completely demolished by the falling of the steeple, which was 226 feet high. All the other churches are more or less damaged. The Park House is a total wreck. Almost every house in the city sustained serious damage, and about forty dwellings are wholly unroofed. Nearly all the shade trees are either broken off or uprooted, and the damage is estimated at $50,000. No loss of life.

THE BLACK HILLS SLEIGHTER.

261 Soldiers Killed and 52 Wounded.

One Crow Scout Remains to Tell the Tale—Intense Suffering of the Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Special dispatches to nearly all the papers confirm the dreadful defeat and massacre of Custer's forces. It appears his command and Reno's attacked the camp at different times, losing the effect of a simultaneous attack. Reno lost 95 killed and wounded. Custer's command was annihilated. The details show that the command reached the Indian camp on the Little Big Horn, June 25th. Major Reno, with three companies, attacked on the south, and was repulsed with loss, including Lieutenants McIntosh and Hodgson. Dr. De Wolf, and fifty men killed and five wounded. Benton's command made for a bluff across the river, and were saved from instant destruction by the timely arrival of a battalion. Custer, with five companies, attacked the lower part of the camp.

Further Particulars of the Slaughter.

CHICAGO, July 7.—*The Times'* Bismarck special gives the following particulars of the Custer massacre:

In a recent dispatch I informed you that Custer surprised the Indians, and proposed to give them battle on the 24th. He left the mouth of the Rosebud on the 22d with twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry, striking the trail where Reno left it, leading in the direction of the Little Horn, a branch of the Big Horn. In the evening of the 24th the scouts discovered a fresh trail, and on the morning of the 25th discovered an Indian village about twenty miles from the mouth of the Little Horn, about three miles long and half a mile wide. Custer pushed his command rapidly, though they had made a long march in the twenty four hours preceding the battle, and when over the village they struck an abandoned lodge, while the Indians were moving in boats as if in retreat. Reno, with seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, was ordered to the left to attack the village at its head, while

CUSTER, WITH FIVE COMPANIES,

Went to the right and commenced a vigorous attack. Reno left of them with three companies of cavalry, and was almost instantly surrounded by Indians, who were in more of desperate fighting, during which he lost Lieutenants, Hodgson and McIntosh, Dr. De Wolf, and twelve men with several Indian scouts killed, and many wounded, he cut his way through and, undismayed, crossed the river, and gained a bluff three hundred feet high, where he was entrenched, and was soon joined by Colonel Benton with four companies. In the meantime, the Indians commenced to attack which had abated in vigor for an hour or so, making repeated desperate charges, which were repulsed with great slaughter on the Indians. They seized higher bluffs, however, from one to which they poured a galling fire into the troops, and as their arms were of longer range and better than the cavalry's they kept up a galling fire until nightfall. During the night Reno strengthened his position, and also prepared for the attack which was to new at daybreak.

CUSTER WAS SURROUNDED ON EVERY SIDE

By the Indians, and the men and horses were killed in the first charge. Custer was one of the first to fall.

Reno's command had been reinforced, and was on hand to be heard the Indians massacre Custer and the remainder. The bodies of all were found by the Indians, and stripped, and the Indians, in ignorance of law, decided that Custer's command had been annihilated, and that Reno's command would be the next victims. He was shot through the body and through the head. Kellogg lay on the field as he was abandoned. Reno was recovered for the wounded, and buried the dead, and commenced a retreat with his command and the wounded, thirty-five in number, aside from thirteen who died on the way on the 27th. He reached the south of the Big Horn at twelve o'clock on the 28th, having transited ninety miles by steamer in less than thirty-six hours. The Indians pursued Reno's men to the river, but reached their village the camp was strewn with robes quickly packed, and started in flight. Gen. Terry is concentrating at suitable Indian intrenches. In a battle last they left dead of their number than they have shown as by the happy hunting ground, strewed most gorgeously. In the ravines the Indians were said to have left their dead. Evidently in their solicitude for the wounded. There was found the Crow scout, who escaped to tell the tale of the fight. He believes their loss to have been greater than that of the whites, for in the battle they were massed and fought desperately. They were the assaulting party after the first day. Colonel Reno and Adjutant Hodgson, of 1825, were previous to becoming a priest. He had his settlement in the West Indies, and at his will, which we have recently examined, describe himself as "a physician, late of the West Indies," and directed that the bones of my child, if they may be found shall be interred with my body" in a grave in the cemetery of St. Augustine.

He appears to have had four sisters, Mary Brown, Bridget Hughes, Ellen Kelly, Eleanor Kelly and Anastatia Dillon. To Eleanor and Anastatia he gave all his real and personal property, and to Eleanor he especially directed should be given "all my plate except what belongs to the church and my gold watch," to her husband, Thomas, he gives all his "books and drugs." To Anastatia he gives his new "ring" and his vestments and my two negroes, Hanna and Tamm," and to his grandson, Samuel Kelly, he gives "my flute, Dido." He directed $10, Irish money, to be given to Robert Kirwan, of Rosscahbir, "for Masses," and $10 were given to George Meade, the grandfather of the late General Meade. The will was made December 5th, 1750, and the executors were Rev. Theobore Schneider, Robert Meade and Edward Dillon.

Such is a brief record of the first "priest" that appears to have been in Philadelphia, a picturesque stepping place. We are of the belief that as he came in 1726 he ceased to officiating" for the Jesuits attached St. Joseph's church in 1730-32. After that he become "a physician" to the neighborhood of Neshaminy. In his will directions were given as to the size of the grave lot, of the wall that should be built around it, and of what material it should be constructed.—*Pittsburgh Catholic Journal.*

A terrific storm visited Fort Madison, Iowa, Monday evening, June 26, lasting about fifteen minutes. The St. Joseph's Catholic church was completely demolished by the falling of the steeple, which was 226 feet high. All the other churches are more or less damaged. The Park House is a total wreck. Almost every house in the city sustained serious damage, and about forty dwellings are wholly unroofed. Nearly all the shade trees are either broken off or uprooted, and the damage is estimated at $50,000. No loss of life.

Cardinal Cullen.

Cardinal Cullen is a native of Kildare county, and was born on the 27th of April, 1803. He received his early training in the classical studient in Carlow College, where his talent and industry soon attracted the attention of Dr. Doyle. In 1820 he set out for Rome, entered the college of the Propaganda, and prosecuted his studies with brilliant success. He was not the first son of Erin who asserted the supremacy of Irish genius in the College of the Propaganda. Years in fact before the United States of the United States, was just setting out for the New World, after having for seven years delighted the professors and his fellowstudents by his unwearied application and great intellectual power in the Propaganda. Cardinal Cullen maintained a student the honor and emulated the fame of young Kenrick. His public display in Rome was in 1823, when, in the presence of Leo XII. and the assembled College of Cardinals, he was raised to the first chair in the celebrated College with which his name will be always associated, and which he was ordained priest in the year 1829, and became successively President of the Irish College at Rome, Professor of Apologetics, and corrector of the press for political, ecclesiastical and theological publications. Absorbed in the duties of his arduous and onerous duties, he found time to act as agent to the Irish bishops in their relations with the Holy See. He thus became practically acquainted with the progress of religion in Ireland, and thoroughly conversant with the peculiar duties and responsibilities of an Irish Prelate. He was high in the esteem of Gregory XVI., and was selected upon Ireland the Church and Convent of St. Agatha as the future secular clergy in Rome. It is unnecessary to inform Catholics at home or abroad that he has been faithful to the duties of our present saintly and venerable Pontiff, who appointed his late Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate in 1850.

The Supreme Court in New York has just given its final decision on an important case. A tedious litigation had long been pending between the Commissioners of Fares and the owners of the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, as to the liability of any part of the property of that institution to be taxed. Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has decided that the cases in question are invalid and without the authority of law, and that the institution is entitled to a perpetual injunction restraining the sale of its property for the payment of taxes. The taxes in suit, covering a period of five years, amounted to $42,000. This decision practically settles the question.

Commercial New York Journal.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Nearly all the papers have long editorials on the Custer affair. The *Tribune* thinks that after one hundred and twenty years the tragedy of Braddock's defeat is repeated. The *Times* grieves in horror and shame. The *Herald* says: "Never, since the time of the rescue of Jan. there been such a battle with Indians as that which has just been fought by Custer and his brave troops. The Indians have been annoying the settlers, and we had to drive them from their reservations. You can say that we will do it now, or determinate them."

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WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Anniversary Demonstration at Rathronan

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN'S ODE.

[Correspondence of the Cork Examiner.]

On the 18th of June, 1866, the spirit of William Smith O'Brien passed to its eternal reward, and a few days after all that was mortal of his honored remains were, amid the tears of a sorrowing nation, returned to the bosom of mother earth in the handsome and sequestered little churchyard of Rathronan, his grave being strewn with garlands of flowers and other tokens of the grief, respect and veneration of a grateful and, it may be said, a bereaved people. That such a melancholy event should have depressed and saddened the hearts of the Irish people was not only natural and right, but easily comprehended by any one who was acquainted, even to a limited extent, with the life and character of the departed patriot. It was not necessary that our should harbour his convictions and his deeds to be estimated with that feeling, for by many of those who differed most widely with him he was held in high esteem.

The story of his career is too well known and sufficiently alluded to in the proceedings of to-day to need any notice here. It will suffice to say that the demonstration, of which the following is a brief record, indicated in the most unmistakable manner the deep reverence and love in which the memory of Smith O'Brien is held by the great of the people of his country—a love and reverence which no one would have had many manifestations but for his acknowledged, while from time to time prevailed that the expression of such sentiments would not be suffered with strong and potent, or that the organization of the anniversary demonstration ought not be perfect as the occasion required.

Whether the timidity which previously existed was replaced by a firm resolution not to allow the opportunity pass without giving effect to the long-cherished hope of the people of paying a visit to the grave of their friend's truest and noblest sons, Mr. Daniel C. O'Brien took the initiative in things in those regions. It directs an article in the Irish papers calling attention to the necessity for the development of that country, to do the best we can with our native soil, but we are not prepared to do the work required of us." General Sheridan, in answer to a question by a reporter of the *Times*, said: "I am unavoidably engaged." We are doing this at the special request of the United States Government. It does not originate with the War Department at all. You will see on my map where the Indians have been living. Our agencies are three these Indians, who are of the very lowest and most restless type, are on the Reservation, Montana (said the General enthusiastically) is the most promising of our Territories. It is settled by an intelligent people, among whom are many old soldiers, and it is the richest and most promising of our settlements. These Indians have been annoying the settlers, and we had to drive them from their reservations. You can say that we will do it now, or determinate them."

Comments of New York Journals.

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Suicide.

Yesterday morning, one submissive plea, R. Fee to Mr Liberty would have set him free; But, ah! he thought of home and all dear ones, Death from them, Death from them, Death from his people!

Yes, in the ranks of his people came priestly O'Brien
To the brink the hills and the troubles each iron sin of
Of direful [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]
Of the small token of remembrance its words

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.
July.
16—Sunday—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
17—Monday—St. Alexis, Confessor.
18—Tuesday—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. St. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs.
19—Wednesday—St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.
20—Thursday—St. Jerome Emiliani, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr.
21—Friday—St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent, Widow.
22—Saturday—St. Mary Magdalen.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
OFFICE—628 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 6, 7 and 8, up-stairs.)
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LYONS & HARNEY.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 15, 1876.
SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.
ANOTHER APPEAL.

Quite a large number—indeed, a majority—of our interior subscribers are in arrears for two years' subscription. The amount each one owes is trifling; but aggregates a sum running up into the thousands. We want this money; it is honestly ours. The proprietor of a newspaper is as much entitled to pay for it as though he contracted it with a dealer in groceries or a grocer. The newspaper does, however, not appear daily or semi-daily that it may be used as agent out collecting, coaxing, as it does, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and in many instances going miles out of his way to collect a few dollars, only to be told when he reaches there, "I'm no better; I don't know that I'll live the year out, but I owe so much. I have an eye to the hereafter, and I'll see that I'm square with God before I die, and I'll pay you next week." Of course the collector has to bide his time and appear satisfied. But "next week" doesn't see the money any more than it does the same remark sent you, with probably the same result. The paper should not be run in this way. It is far easier and less expensive for the subscriber to forward his subscription, or a person than for the publisher to send out collectors. There are not a dozen subscribers on our books who would be inconvenienced by the payment of their subscriptions, while their non-payment cripples us. The date on the margin of wrapper will tell you how your account stands; then remit immediately the debt to the office, at our expense, if you desire.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign has been fully inaugurated, and the Republican and Democratic parties are face to face before the country. The newspapers of both sides are discussing the merits or demerits of the opposing candidates, and championing the respective platforms upon which their favorites stand. They do so with a disinguenuousness and a partisan bias which considerably impair public confidence in their utterances. There is just this difference, however, in the methods of discussion—the Democratic organs have a goodly array of facts on their side, while the Republican sheets contain little beyond vague declamation. Reform is admittedly the one great issue before the nation at present, everything else is of secondary importance. The reckless expenditure of the Government during the last eight years, the millions stolen from the people by thieving officials, the stagnation of trade brought about by over speculation, have all combined to increase taxation, and to place intolerable burdens upon the shoulders of the industrious classes.

It is agreed that the sad state of things must be ended somehow, or national bankruptcy will ensue. Now let men examine in a calm, practical business way how the two parties, Democratic and Republican, have understood and met this grave issue. There is no necessity for party war cries, for sectional appeals, for political harangues, because the thing can be done as coolly and exactly as a merchant examines his books. The Democratic party have nominated a man thoroughly identified with the cause of reform: a man whose combats with its thugs and dodgers have won for him a national renown. They have adopted a platform devoid of useless verbiage, here of vague phraseology, which deals frankly and clearly with the principles upon which reform is to be worked out in every department. There is no room for ambiguity—no full con fidence should not be placed in the man, or implicit reliance upon the platform. There is no reason why any American citizen should cast vote for TILDEN, unless the fact that he is a Democrat should be one, and they will hardly be admitted by sensible people.

The Republican party have nominated a man with no record in the reform movement, who has been almost unknown outside his own State, where, no doubt, he is personally very popular. They have put forward a platform remarkable for nothing but indefiniteness and the dexterous avoidance of any broad assertion of principle. Now, putting mere party preferences aside, taking into consideration only the welfare of the country, for which of these two men should the honest man and loyal citizen vote? Why, it is as clear as a mathematical demonstration that he ought to vote for TILDEN. Everything that we learn about HAYES proves him to be simply a well-meaning man, altogether devoid of strength of character—so "amiable," indeed, as to hardly have a will of his own. The natural inference is that he would be as plastic as wax in the hands of the astute Radical politicians. He is very far from being the man to perform the herculean task of cleansing the national Government from dishonesty, corruption and incompetency. It require firm will and iron nerves for that, and TILDEN possesses them in an eminent degree. We have not framed these few arguments in political fashion, nor spoken as a party advocate, but have stated facts that must force themselves upon the attention of any impartial investigator.

Grant has sacrificed his only Jewell.

THEN AND NOW.

We publish to-day a very important document, prepared by that earnest and patriotic Irishman, Mr. John F. Leonard of Paris. It is a complete list of the campaigns performed by the Irish Brigade in the service of France. We are sure it will be read with absorbing interest by all our countrymen, and that not a particle of the proud record will be left unnoticed. But there is just one portion of it which seems to call for some comment from us at this particular time, and therefore we venture to trespass a little upon our readers' patience. It will be seen that among the regiments sent by France to aid into the country in establishing its independence and throwing off the yoke of England, were those composing the Irish Brigade. This is a historical fact, well known, well authenticated, but too often forgotten by those who are most bound to keep it in grateful remembrance. Better than for the work could not possibly have been chosen. They were all veteran soldiers, they entertained a bitter and undying hostility to England, and they were ardent friends of American freedom. It gratified the fiercest longing of their hearts to be opposed to the British troops, and to have again a chance of bringing the "ignominious flag" down to the dust, as they had done before on many a hard-won field of battle. Nobly and well did they perform their duty, as did also their fellow countrymen who had the happiness of seeing the young standard of the Republic over their heads.

That is how Irishmen behaved a hundred years ago. Their compatriots of to-day do not dim the luster of that brilliant record. Read the list of men who fought and fell in the wild death charge of the lamented and only too gallant CUSTER, and count how many Celtic names are on that sad roll! Does it not indicate the fidelity of the Irish in America to their adopted country? Does it not show that now, as a hundred years ago, as in every crisis of our national history, the children of Erin have displayed a readiness to sacrifice their lives in defence of the honor or safety of the United States? And yet there are men calling themselves Americans who hesitate not to sneer at the Irish race, and who constantly speak disparagingly of Irishmen, and, if they had the power, would prevent them from participating in the liberty and prosperity of the foundation and maintenance of which they contributed so generously with their life blood. If there was a spark of generosity in such Americans they would tell Irishmen all over the world as friends and brothers.

GRANT'S TACTICS.

President GRANT has dismissed Post-Master-General MARSH in a way that showed he wanted to insult him as well as get rid of him. We confess to having very little sympathy for the deposed official; at the same time we cannot help condemning the action of the President as hasty and tyrannical. If the Queen of England were to attempt to dispose of her Cabinet advisers in such a summary fashion she would arouse a tempest of resentment that might threaten the stability of her throne; but our Chief Executive has more extended powers, and can change the Ministry at will, like Cabinet at will as the Sultan of Turkey. We do not know that the country has ever had a President who made such frequent and arbitrary use of prerogative in this respect as General GRANT has done. The dismissal of Postmaster JEWELL makes the twenty-sixth change he has effected in his Administration, and by some unfortunate fatality the alterations has always been from bad to worse. How it happens that the President always selects men of inferior intellectual ability or of blemished reputation for his appointees, is a riddle which we cannot solve, unless upon the assumption that he cannot get individuals of any other stamp to take office under him. Certain it is he never has had any Cabinet officer of whose character and standing the country could reasonably be proud; and if he has heard a man with some remnant of respectability around him got a position, GRANT managed to get rid of him with very little delay.

Harney had the reputation of being a tolerably honest man and of having a sincere desire for reform, and everybody knows how he was treated. The President has always professed not alone him, but all who are suspected of sympathizing with his ideas. He will have nobody talking about such unpleasant things as reform in his Cabinet if he can possibly help it. Reform is the question that rises up at his luncheon table, and he must banish it or lose his peace of mind. The sin of Post-master JEWELL has been entertaining friendship for BRISTOW, and sympathizing with his efforts to extirpate corruption; and of course GRANT cannot be expected to forgive that. Moreover, it seems that JEWELL has more than once taken the liberty of speaking disparagingly of the Chief Executive, in what terms we have been told, but we may presume they were such as to create deep resentment in the mind of President GRANT, who is morbidly sensitive to criticism, and pre-eminently small effort to deserve favorable report. The Republican papers are inventing the best excuses they can for him, but they are making a poor show of logic and can only distort facts. One after the other the acts of General GRANT show that he has no regard for honor, integrity or capacity, and that personal matter suited to the atmosphere of a penitentiary than to the air of the White House are those with whom he has most in common. As his term of office draws to its close he appears to grow more desperate and more reckless of public opinion, as if he knew his fate is to fall into oblivion and contempt.

There are 4,200,600 Catholics in the United States who are natives of the country. Of Catholics born in Ireland there are 1,600,000.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE GLORIES OF THE SACRED HEART. By Henry Edward, Cardinal-Archbishop. New York: Catholic Publication Society; San Francisco: M. Flood, Market street. Cardinal Manning's mind is cast in an eminently ascetic mould, and is at the same time deeply philosophical. Whatever he writes is therefore sure to be both scholarly and thoughtful. In the treatment of religious topics, particularly those of a supernatural order, he has a style and manner especially his own and easily recognizable. The book now before us, divided into ten chapters or discourses, is an excellent example of the Cardinal's method of writing. The subject is dealt with in a way perhaps somewhat above the comprehension of the ordinary class of readers, but it is replete with wisdom and illumined by the spirit of devotion.

THE WIDE 'ON OF EASTOMBRE, AND OTHER TALES. By Miss Taylor. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Co.; San Francisco: M. Flood, Market street. We confess to having a mild dislike to stories which are put in the shape of a series of extracts from a diary. A diary ought to be the easiest and most natural writing, and, when genuine, it is but in rare instances that we have seen a pretended or imaginary diary that ever amounted to much. "Real Life" is no exception to the general rule. A great many readers will, no doubt, pronounce it "nice," but we think it is rather weak. The translator knows what good idiomatic English is, and we are sorry she did not turn her attention to a book more worthy of her abilities.

MEDITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR A RETREAT OF ONE DAY IN EACH MONTH. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Co.; San Francisco: M. Flood, Market street. This is the second American edition of a work compiled from the writings of Fathers of the Society of Jesus, made by a religious. It is published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, and its name sufficiently explains its purpose. It will be found useful not only in religious communities, but to pious Christians in every line of life, because it is capable of stimulating the spirit of devotion and fortifying the earnest attention of even the indifferent to the all-important concerns of the eternal hereafter.

SAINT ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF HUNGARY. THE LIFE OF PORTIUNCULA. THE MATRON OF ISRAEL. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Co.; San Francisco: M. Flood, Market street. These three pretty little volumes contain histories of the eventful and edifying lives of Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, Queen Elizabeth of Portugal, and the mother of Saint John the Baptist. Of course they are very instructive for young people, teaching them lessons of humility, patience and charity, which are not often found in the juvenile literature of the present day. Books like these should be encouraged, as they are the best antidotes to the evil effects of pernicious reading.

THE YOUNG LADY'S PROGRESSIVE READER. Designed for the Higher Classes in Schools and Academies. New York: P. O'Shea, 37 Barclay street. It is by no means as easy as one would imagine to compile a really good reading book. The range of literature is wide enough and selections are easy made, but tastes differ very much, and it is hard to suit all classes. Our decided opinion is that this Progressive Reader is one of the best school manuals that has come under our notice. The extracts have been taken from the works of the most celebrated writers, and sound Catholic taste has presided over their selection.

THE MAGAZINES. We cannot call to mind seeing a better number of the *Catholic World* than that for the month of June. All the articles are good—there is not a single exception among them. It was well conceived to devote so much space to subjects appropriate to our Centennial year, and to open up chapters of our national history that are often forgotten. The *Catholic Record*, too, gives us a palatable book now before us, divided into ten chapters or discourses, is an excellent example of the Cardinal's method of writing. The subject is dealt with in a way perhaps somewhat above the comprehension of the ordinary class of readers, but it is replete with wisdom and illumined by the spirit of devotion.

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NOTES FROM SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.]

SAN LUIS OBISPO, July 6, 1876.

After penning my last from Santa Barbara your correspondent started upon a trip across the Santa Ynez mountains to San Luis Obispo, and as the trip is full of interesting scenes, and many objects of interest to the religious community, I deem it proper to say a few words. The first place of interest after leaving Santa Barbara is Lompoc. On this is situated the small village of Goleta—one of the garden spots contiguous to the city. This is quite a settlement, from the fact that it is divided up into small farms of from twenty to forty acres, thus giving the country quite a suburban appearance. Here the nucleus of a thriving town has been established.

Passing La Patera you soon reach the foot of the Santa Ynez mountains, whose height reaches 8,000 feet above the sea. Situated at the foot of the mountains is the old San José vineyard, started over one hundred years ago by the Franciscan Fathers. The old adobe is still standing, and is now owned by Mr. McCaffrey. A genial and hospitable gentleman. Through his courtesy I was shown over the vineyard, and also up through the San José cañon. Owing to the heavy and romantic appearance, it is justly considered the best cañon in California. Here are covered with lupine, wild posies and numerous other varieties, and delicately tinted with flowers, all completing a picture that can not soon imitate and no pen accurately describe.

When the stage ascends the top of the Santa Ynez mountains a sight meets the eye of the traveler worth a journey to the place. At his feet is what appears a ribbon of scattering pines, running up and down the coast as far as the eye can reach. Upon the top upon the one side by the rugged chain of mountains and upon the slope, and layed by the briny billow. On the other side the ocean meets our descent, and in a very short time are rolling through the

SANTA YNEZ VALLEY,

And here see the celebrated College Rancho, containing over forty thousand acres. This rancho belongs to the Church, and there is a college situated on it. Here also is one of the many old missions.

Reaching this place on Sunday, my attention was attracted by the chimes of the old bell, and I proceeded to the group of Mexicans and Indians, who were on their way to the old adobe, I soon found myself before the latter built by the good Franciscan Fathers nearly one hundred years ago. I was agreeably surprised to see such a large congregation of worshippers in this fanciful place, where you can scarcely find a house for miles, and still more surprised to see a chorus of Indians singing the Gregorian chant. Rev. Father Bazan, who is styled the "Abbot of Santa Ynez," officiated at the Mass. This gentleman is the highest dignitary of Catholicism in this section. His Grace added to the grand display of premiums which were awarded, by donating a handsome copy of the Holy Bible. D. C. Medynn, who has proved himself one of the best and truest friends of the institution, donated a splendid gold medal. Miss Louise Heffernan merited both prizes—the first for Christian Doctrine and the second for good conduct. On Sunday Confirmation was administered to about fifty persons, and twenty-five persons made their first Communion. His Grace was very much pleased to see so many approach the Sacrament for the first time in Salt Lake.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION.—The Christian Brothers did not allow the centennial celebration to pass without a public acknowledgment of the glorious event on the occasion. Their splendid college on Eddy street was profusely decorated with flags, streamers and evergreens, wreathed into many fanciful and pleasing designs. But the crowning glory was the display at the illumination on the night of the 3d and 4th. The entire front of the college was festooned with Chinese lanterns and every window in the building was filled with a lighted lamp of light. The sides fronting on Eddy and Larkin streets respectively presented an especially brilliant appearance, with thousands of lights gleaming through the wreaths and garlands which encircled them. Few of the displays in the city were as effective and tasteful as that made in honor of the natal year of liberty by the Sacred Heart College.

VERY REV. FATHER PRENDERGAST.—The friends of the Very Rev. Father Prendergast will be pleased to learn that, according to last accounts, he had excellent health and was enjoying his trip very much. He has taken a flying visit to the most interesting places in the States and in Canada, and is now on his way to Europe having quitted New York on the 24 July. He also visited the Centennial Exhibition, and was much pleased thereat. We wish him a happy continuation of his travels, and a safe return to his many friends in San Francisco.

"THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."—The following, from the *Celtic Sun*, will apply to our subscribers with redoubled force: "We would like for our friends in the country to remember the printer when they sell their wheat. We have about a thousand dollars due on our subscription books, and a little of it would prove very acceptable at this time. We don't like to press any one, but printers must be paid every Saturday night, and our credit with the dealers in paper must be kept up to A No. 1, or else we buy at a disadvantage, and besides this our little sons have got to be fed, and all that sort of thing. So we hope each one will just lay aside four dollars for us. It would not be too much to expect $1,000 in this way in the next ninety days. But this will not all be profit. We run an expensive paper, and when dull times come we try to bridge over, without calling on our subscribers. Let each one pay us, and it will make a big aggregate."

A. WALDTEUFEL, of San José is unquestionably the most enterprising publisher, book and music seller on the Coast, and his rapidly-increasing business proves that his efforts are appreciated by the public. His stock of books, pianos, stationery and musical instruments is the largest and best in California. He is the sole agent for some of the best pianofortes and organ makers and he imports his other goods direct from the publishers and manufacturers in the Eastern States and Europe, thus enabling him to supply nearly all other dealers in the same articles. Colleges and convents in want of anything in the line will consult their own interests by patronizing him, as he offers them special advantages.

President GRANT's failure to be present at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia on the Fourth has elicited considerable comment. Some attribute his absence to dislike to come face to face in the presence of a large crowd with the orator of the day, Hon. William M. Evarts, President Johnson's principal advocate in the impeachment trial. The Emperor of Brazil, however, was there.

The Centennial Sermon at Notre Dame.

The Centennial was duly celebrated last Sunday at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Bush street.

Owing to the pending departure of the French iron-clad now in our waters, the services partook of more solemnity than usual, and were applauded by Admiral Pothuau and his staff. Too musical part of the ceremonies was grand. Mons. l'Abbé Michel, chaplain of the French flagship, delivered the sermon, which was with feelings of pleasure," said he, "that we witnessed the unanimous expressions of rejoicing to which the citizens of San Francisco gave vent in their grand celebration of the Centennial. The Catholics are proud of the part they have taken in it, and glad to see that, with but one voice, united to add all the cries they possibly could to the patriotic festivities of the day. You must remember that France was also a daughter of America, in its days of trouble and disaster, as well as in its days of triumphs, and nobly has America repaid the gratitude of our ancestors. But a few years ago, on another battle-field, side by side with our own soldiers, we have seen the American nurses of both sexes attending the wounded and relieving our exiles, administering angels sent from abroad. Later still, when the fortunes of our country were overclouded, and great suffering succeeded to conspiracy, American generosity opened its purse and sent millions of francs to succor the victims of this terrible war. In the name of France, and with all my feeble voice, I venture to thank you, Americans, we thank you!"

At the conclusion of the sermon, the choir sang the Credo of Lejeal. The "Ave Maris" was then rendered in a superb manner by Mrs. Zoë Dolie, accompanied by the organist, the talented violinist, Miss Jenny Claus, whose artistic execution of the piece elicited the highest commendation. The "Sanctus" of Lejeal, the "Agnus" of Mercadante, with an "O Salutaris," by Mrs. Zoë Dolie, concluded the musical portion of the ceremonies.

The Fourth at San Rafael Orphanage.

Independence Day was generally commemorated at Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, San Rafael. Quite a company of friends assembled, and exercises appropriate to the day compiled some hours, and were heartily enjoyed. After a Mass of thanksgiving celebrated by Rev. Father Caredda, at which the whole community assisted, the orphans and some few friends repaired to the spacious dining hall, which was neatly fitted up and beautifully decorated with American flags. The children being seated, Father Croke, taking the chair, addressed them, telling them in the most patriotic terms the day is celebrated with so much enthusiasm by all Americans, by every lover of liberty. Paying a high tribute to the heroes of the Revolution, he retraced the rise and progress of the United States, telling them that, being born American citizens, they inherited a title more proud than that of kings, and that the rights and privileges of which they did not fail to avail themselves by all Americans, by every lover of liberty. Paying a high tribute to the fathers

RELICS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE AND OF THE IRISH LEGION.

Irishmen and Descendants of Irishmen Living in France from 1701 to 1870.

BY J. F. LEONARD.

It has been said, and with great truth, that the services rendered to France by the Irish Brigade and the Irish Legion were never fully appreciated in that country. Little mention is made of them by historians, even when they speak of battles in which they have played a prominent part. Lately, however, Michaud, Guizot and other writers have done more justice to the heroism of those "exiles of Erin" who fought and fell for France. Authentic and interesting documents, containing information touching some of the heroes of Fontenoy, Lawfeld, India and the American war, have indeced me to go back, to the time when the brigade was dissolved—1791. The privilege granted to me of looking over the registers of the Hotel des Invalides, the last retreat of the brave, enabled me to trace some of these soldiers through the varied changes they witnessed in the stirring times in which they lived.

From the last officer of the Irish Legion, Commandant O'Brien, now living, I got the document, which I translated and which contains the full account of the reorganization of the regiment and their services, presented, a short time before the brigade were dissolved, to the National Assembly and printed in Paris. It has a character of impartiality and truth about it that makes it interesting. The statement drawn up, too, by a member of the Assembly, and not by an interested party or by an Irishman, enhances its value, and I believe it will interest my countrymen, as it did myself when I read it only a few days ago.

Historical observations on the origin, services and positions of the Irish officers in the service of France, addressed to the National Assembly. Refuges par M. A. D., Depute a l'Assemblee Nationale.

INTRODUCTION.

The time has come when the National Assembly is to carry out the great work by which will give a new organization to the army, and place on a solid base the fate of those soldiers of the country, who for long years have been tormented by continual changes, becoming every day more irritating, and which did not do good and only served to discourage the army.

The National Assembly will, no doubt, seriously examine what advantages the Empire obtains from the foreign troops, in sacrificing themselves for her defence, can never be injurious to a nation of twenty-one millions; and if any objection can be made to the expression, *foreign troops*, we hope at least to prove that the Irish could never be considered as such, and that they are in reality French.

Few people know the details which concern these regiments, and we have thought it would be useful to show the services rendered by some of the heroes of Fontenoy, Lawfeld, India and the American war, have indeced me to go back, to the time when the brigade was dissolved—1791. The privilege granted to me of looking over the registers of the Hotel des Invalides, the last retreat of the brave, enabled me to trace some of these soldiers through the varied changes they witnessed in the stirring times in which they lived.

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Few people know the details which concern these regiments, and we have thought it would be useful to show the services rendered by some of the heroes of the Irish race to their esteem.

They are the most unhappy portion of a nation who are obliged to seek in foreign service the right which they have not in their own country.

Abridged details of the service of the Irish Regiments in France from 1689 to the Revolution.

We have seen how the regiments arrived in France, and the religious and patriotic motives which induced them to emigrate. We have now to speak of their gratitude to the nation that received them, and proving it than by sacrificing themselves, on every occasion for its interests, and by the valor they took to show the efforts they made to deserve favor, and we shall commence with Colonel O'Brien's regiment in May, 1690, and were sent at once to Savoy and Piedmont, under the orders of Marshal de Catinat. They were present at the battle of Staffarda, won by this general on the 20th August.

1691.—They made the splendid campaign of M. de Catinat, which ended by the siege of Montmehan, taken on the 21st December.

1693.—Battle of Norwinde, won by Marshal de Luxemburg, 29th July. The Irish regiments in France since 1791 were present, with the exception of three regiments, sent to the army in Piedmont.

1693.—Battle of Marsaille, won by M. de Catinat, 4th October. The Irish greatly distinguished themselves, which was attested by M. de Catinat.

1695.—The six Irish regiments of the army of M. de Catinat were at the only military operation of that year, the siege of Valenza, and the

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Few people know the details which concern these regiments, and we have thought it would be useful to show the representatives of the nation the right the Irish have to their confidence.

They are the most unhappy portion of a brave and faithful people who deserved favor from the greatest and most generous nation in the world, and who claim to-day from its justice the confirmation of the honorable title of French citizens, which they obtained more than a century ago from Louis XIV., and which they have merited since by the most unswerving fidelity and by the torrents of blood (as fine as satin), which they have shed for their adopted country.

Of the Origin and Arrival of the Irish Regiments in France.

FIRST PERIOD—1689.

The Irish regiments were created, as stated, in Ireland on the 17th of March.

On the 6th of May following Count D. Chateau Renaud brought the first general officers, soldiers, etc., and returned to France with his squadron of 22 ships. On his way back he took from Kinsale Mr. Lambert and took seven richly laden Dutch vessels.

M. d'Auverfreville left Brest on the 13th of March, 1690, with 36 ships of the line, having on board six French regiments, 6,300 men, and he landed them in Kinsale bay on the 23d of the same month. As Louis XIV had expected, it was settled that James II. should give him Irish regiments in exchange. They were, consequently, embarked in Cork in the French vessels, and arrived in Brest on the 1st of May, 1690. Those regiments were the following: Monticashel, O'Brien and Dillon, in which were received the remains of the regiments of Burke and Fielding, and they formed a corps of 8 371 men, officers included; they were armed and equipped at the expense of the families who raised them.

MONTCASHEL.

This regiment was formed in 1683 of the companies that Charles II. took from the town of Tangier, in Africa, when he demolished it. The Duke of Montcashel was its first colonel, and had for successor Lord Montcashel, who died in France in 1694. M. de Lee succeeded him, and left the regiment in 1704 to his son, Francis de Lee—the latter dying in 1721, it came back to his father, the Lieutenant-General, Knight and Cross of the Order of St. Louis. He kept it until 1732, when he gave it to M. de Boisfleury—the latter dying Lieutenant-General and Knight of the King's Orders, the regiment was given to his son, Count de Boisfleury, at present Lieutenant-General. He kept it until 1775, when, by a new formation of the army, made by the minister Marshal de Muy, it was incorporated into Dillon's and took the name of

O'BRIEN.

This regiment was raised in Ireland in the beginning of 1689 by Lord Clare, who, dying in 1691, gave his regiment to his eldest son, Daniel O'Brien, who brought it to France, where, having succeeded to the title of his father, the regiment took the name of

CLARE.

The latter dying in 1693, the regiment was given to M. de Lee, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in it, and who left it in 1694 to the Montcashel's.

He was replaced by M. Talbot, who, having fallen into disgrace with the Government for having made use of indiscreet language, was sent to the Bastille and deprived of his regiment in 1696, and Lord Clare, second son of the officer who raised the regiment and brother of the one who brought it to France, got it.

Having been killed at the battle of Ramillies, on the 23d May, 1706, the regiment was kept for his son, then a child, and the command given to O'Brien, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, until 1740, when young Lord Clare, Count of Thomond, took the command, and became Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Order, Commander of Langedoc, when he died in 1761.

The regiment was reserved for his son, a child at the time, but the latter dying in 1776, the regiment of Clare was incorporated in Berwick's.

DILLON.

This regiment never changed its name. Lord Theobald Dillon raised it on his estate in Ireland in 1688, and having armed and equipped it at his expense, he gave it to his second son, Arthur Dillon, who brought it to France, where he became, at the age of thirty-three, Lieutenant-General, having received that rank and that of Marshal de Camp, for deeds of valor.

He was commander in Dauphiné, and beat on the 28th August, 1709, near Bi-ançon, General Rebender, commander of the troops of Savoy, who attempted to enter France.

He ended his glorious career in 1733, leaving five sons. In 1726 he had given his regiment to his eldest son, Charles Dillon, the latter was, in 1731, was the eldest of the family, kept the regiment however, but gave it later to his brother, Henry Dillon. Lord Charles having died, Henry Dillon succeeded to the title and to the family estates, but still kept the regiment until 1742. After the battle of Dettingen, the English, from auxiliaries, became a principal party in the war, and he was obliged, for the preservation of his title of peer of Ireland, and to prevent the confiscation of his estates, to leave the service of France, which he did with the consent and advice of Louis XV. His third brother, Chevalier Dillon, got the command of the regiment, at the head of which he was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745.

Louis XV. appointed on the field of battle the fourth brother, Edward Dillon, as colonel of the regiment, and he was, like his brother, killed leading it on at the battle of Lawfeld in 1747.

The fifth brother alone remained, but he had taken orders, and at present, and has been for the last twenty-eight years, Archbishop of Narbonne.

The sixth, Edward Dillon, followed still at the battle of Lawfeld, Louis XV. was asked to give the regiment away, under the pretext that the Dillon family was exiled, but the King answered that Lord Dillon was dead, but that he would not consent to allow a property cemented by so much blood to be sold, and entrusted it to the last family while he had any hope left to give it to them.

Dillon's regiment, in consequence, remained from 1747 under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. Edward Arthur Dillon, Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Henry Dillon, received the command of it on the 25th of August, 1767, and the brevet proved equally his rights.

He is at present "Marechal de Camp," proprietor of the regiment, at the head of which he served during the war in America.

The regiment's history of the battles, sieges, etc., who, when they were made of indiscreet language, was sent to the Bastille and deprived of his regiment in 1696, and Lord Clare, second son of the officer who raised the regiment and brother of the one who brought it to France, got it.

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IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of June 24.

ANTRIM.

Mr. Stephen McCampbell, leather merchant, has been elected a Town Commissioner for Ballymena in the room of Alexander Caruth, Esq., resigned; and Mr. Robert Chesney, linen merchant, in the place of Mr. William Anderson, Esq., deceased. Both were elected unanimously.

CARLOW.

The death is announced of Mr. Hugh Doyle of Carlow. At the last meeting of the Town Commissioners of Carlow Mr. Hammond paid a well deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The third death in a family from the neighborhood of Segannieown, within less than so many weeks, says the Carlow *Post*, is causing a sad surprise just now, as much from the nature as the suddenness of the attacks. The symptoms (cramp and utter prostration) have been in the same almost the same, and the attacks are fatal, though the senses of the victims have been perfect in the last moments. Dr. O'Meara was called in to the third patient, and pronounced it a specise of pneumonia. They are the first cases of the kind known here.

CAVAN.

A petition to Parliament in favor of empowering guardians to extend the age at which children may be placed out at nurse from 10 to 12 years, was adopted at the last meeting of the Cavan Board of Guardians.

CLARE.

On Thursday week a turret clock and tower, erected by the Rev. Thomas Keogh in this town in respect to the memory of the late Rev. Robert O'Brien, of Corbunch, agent of the Inchiquin and Cahirmoyle property, was unveiled at Corofin, in presence of a large assembly. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and several members of the O'Brien family, including Mr. Edward William O'Brien, Cahirmoyle, Mr. de Vere O'Brien and Miss O'Brien attended the ceremony

CORK.

At a meeting of the Cork Liberal Franchise Association, held for the purpose of making arrangements for contesting the next vacancy, all the sections of the party were regularly represented in the struggle, and the proceedings, which were conducted in private, were of a satisfactory nature.

Rev. Thomas Walsh, P.P., Castlemartyr, has paid to the Cork Examiner a check for £20 15s. in aid of the Bath testimonial.

We regret to announce, says the Cork Examiner, the death of Dr. Curtin, probably the oldest physician in the city. Dr. Curtin has had a long and honorable career in the medical profession. At an early stage of the existence of the water cure he adopted hydropathy, and was subsequently appointed physician at an establishment he had become decaying, as well as that of Mrs. Curtin. It was a sad circumstance that the death of the wife left his house exactly on the morning when he himself closed his long and well-spent life.

A person named Power, belonging to Taurlee, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday night, in a little canoe, named the Queen of the Road. The voyage occupied nearly three weeks. The adventurous Yankee's mother-in-law and brother-in-law accompanied him. His canoe is about 16 feet long and 2 feet 8 beam, and is fitted with a small mast in the shape of a rocker. The sails are in shape of a jigger and log. Mr. Power used the paddle as an auxiliary.

While two men from the village of Lisarroll were employed digging in the sour-yard of the estate of Mr. Hungerford, they found what at first considered to be a bar of iron, but what afterwards proved to be a mass of English gold, weighing 12 pounds, 2 ounces. And on by a spirit of enterprise at so valuable a discovery they got three men to help them in making a search, in the hope of finding some object of still greater pecuniary worth. They had not dug more than five feet beneath the surface when they came to a breast-high wall, constructed with some broad flag. This they removed with some difficulty, and, behold! what must have been their astonishment on finding thirty-five immense pieces of gold, each weighing five pounds, and together with a number of helmets and breast-plates. The news soon spread in the last moments. Dr. O'Meara was called in to the third patient, and pronounced it a specise of pneumonia. They are the first cases of the kind known here.

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A TALE OF AUGHREY CASTLE—1649.

[Aughrey Castle is situated on the bank of the Shannon, near Inchmod about ten miles from Castleshannon, Anne Chantry after the event described took on Shannon, by Cromwell, who, according to his usual custom, burned the castle and hanged the brave defenders. A large portion of the walls remain standing yet.]

Where gibbs by Leitrim's verdant banks the Shannon's lonely flood
Upon a gently sloping hill McRannel's castle stood.
And down through countless centuries whistle the breeze
Around its shattered battlements and through its crumbling keys.

Old native chieftains exercise an all but regal sway;
And oft within its spacious halls the bard poured forth his lay
To mail-clad warriors brave and true, and ladies fair and gay,
And told of deeds of valor done on many a hostile plain,
Or else of love's bright rosy song in softest, sweetest strain.

While from his harp the minstrel gray drew notes half stirring,
Each stanch clansman pledged his love to cope of Spanish wheel;
And in the midst the chieftain stood, and viewed with honest pride
Those brave and faithful gallowglass who often by his side.

Amid the battle's rudest shock, relentlessly had been
Their deeds of valor spread abroad by many a minstrel keen.
And in the name of motherland poured freely forth their blood,
But though in numbers to his nod a prompt obedience paid,
No rosebeam cul blushs his wish of adding field to field.

And though in Freedom's sacred cause his sword he promptly drew,
And took a leading place where'er green Erin's banner flew—
Though in his suffering country's cause he lost right willing said,
And often smote to earth her foe beneath his trenchant blade,
Yet not when Fortune on his head her choicest gifts did shower
Did thirst for gain his heart inflame, or lust of pomp or power;
For, knowing well that hoarded wealth no lasting joy imparts,
He only wished to hold a place within his people's hearts.

But darker days for Erin dawn—red rolls the Shannon's flood—
Religious discord fills the land, the Cross is bathed in blood,
The light is quenched on many a hearth, the silent tear
And cries of mourning and of woe are heard from every shore.
Then like fruitful nations received the gift with gladness, and, doubtless, had brought gifts culled from the wilderness of Christian lands,
White bees. They kneaded the flour into cakes, and then these Australian men, with their wives, their daughters, their sons—their little innocent children—sat down to the feast which the cordial kindness of the Aborigines or Scotchmen had provided for these wandering denizens of the wilderness. Former injuries were forgotten, and the hatchet buried of their merriment awakened the wild echoes of the wood—and then?—Then came the cry of famine, and the arsenic, and then the torturing spasm of the strychnine. After hours of misery the last of the maimed corpses, helpless creatures of God by civilized" British colonists, the whole group lay dead on the ground.

The murderer was never disturbed by punishment, rebuke or question. The village, indeed, stood on the ground of the massacre. The squatters removed to such massacres. The squatters removed to other stations. The selection served.

The author whom we have quoted relates conversations with one of them, whom he was glad to say all the native inhabitants should be exterminated like vermin. They were like partridge, game to be shot at—and there was no close time—the shooting lasts all the year round.

Unlike game, again, they were to be trapped and poisoned—by the most horrible poisons known. They, in fact, poisoned the well the said English colonist carried out his doctrine with respect to certain native neighbors:

"Calling them by name, he said, 'Here, you eaten sugar,' and gave them flour, and then the other his position, which the poor fellows took and ate unsuspiciously. He then told them to go and drink at the water-hole on their way. By and by he went out to have a look round, and near the water-hole lay one of the blacks, who, on seeing him approaching, cried out, 'Massa, Massa——, (here he used the bad words they mock) me directly buck-jump!' referring to the convulsions caused by the poison, and which he called 'buck jumping.' Soon another paroxysm came on, in which he died."

It is difficult to imagine anything more cruel than the act of poisoning these unsuspecting native creatures by means of flour bidding—but the English colonist cape the climax of cruelty by going to glad and thank agents of his writhing victims. The author remarks that he himself brought canned meat and barrel upon his arrival, but his desires to protect the natives in his district from the superintendent of an adjoining station—"Oh—we have no fear of them. Here we have proof that the natives were not to be trusted, saying that the author desired to protect them—and yet against those inoffensive creatures another colonist could use planning measures!

In this case we have means of testing the charges against the natives, and find that English colonists a murder indissolute people. Of course, in other cases the colonists give what account they please of the conduct of the natives—but, indeed, they rarely care to trouble themselves to make excuses. They seem to think that the murder of a native should occasion no grief in any mind. Mr. Stanley Jerone observes:

"My attention was first drawn to the matter by two rose accounts received from a gentleman, since dead, who had recently returned to the wild life of the gold diggings and the new districts of Queensland. He described in one case the cruel practice of poisoning, and gave me to understand that the shooting of 'niggers' was an ordinary and accepted thing. His statements have also lately on my mind."

The same writer has the following suggestive remarks:

"To form some judgment how far this question is one of importance only we must turn to Mr. E. B. Kennedy's book, 'Four years in Queensland,' published in 1870 by Mr. Stanford. In pp. 70-74 is given what Mr. Kennedy describes as a very truthful article, taken from the Port Denison *Times* of May, 1866. I make the following extracts:

"The Black question is daily assuming a more serious aspect in this part of Australia. . . . Our Government, with short-sighted and miscalled economy, are still reducing the native police force, which is the only protection that the out-settlers have from the blacks, and which, instead of being reduced, ought to be trebled or quadrupled in strength. If this suicidal policy be persisted in, the inevitable result will be the adoption by the white settlers of a system of self protection against the savages. It is not lonely on account of the settlers themselves, over had whom the demoralising effects of such a system will exert an influence for evil that it will be difficult to counterbalance.'

"After some remarks upon pseudo philanthropists and missionaries, which I need not transcribe, the Port Denison editor concludes:

"'If the settlers are forced into the necessity of taking upon themselves the responsibility of repelling the aggressions of the blacks, and of doing so in a clandestine and illegal manner, consequences the most deplorable are sure to ensue.'

"On this, Mr. Kennedy, writing in 1869, remarks: 'The above gives a very good idea of the state of things at present.' It is, of course, impossible for me to adduce satisfactory evidence as to the extent to which this 'clandestine' war of extermination is proceeding at the present time. Neither gold-diggers or squatters are likely to tell tales of what is done far up the country until years are gone by and the danger of a prosecution is past.'

It is a terrible thing to think that even whilst you, reader, are perusing these words there are British colonists, aware of impunity, proceeding to poison all God's children of the wilderness. What such horrors are taking place the British legislature will devote its attention to a consistent line of action for those who shall be permitted to inflict on a rabbit. Whilst such horrors are going on seeking amusement, getting up innumerable pic nics against the undue abstraction of the liver—that the Christian colonists are doing on British waters, in pulpit, press and platform addresses, are expiating a sin—one of civilized civilization—making no mention, however, that it is being silenced by silence and secured by asphyxia.—*Dublin Irishman.*

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Christopher was born in Canaan. He was twelve feet high, had powerful limbs, and a joyous countenance. Before he was baptized he was called Opher. When he was baptized he was so full of strength he said to himself, "I will wander abroad, and will seek out the greatest lord, and I will serve him." He came to a certain king who was mighty with great possessions and many subjects. This one received him kindly and was glad of his strength. Opher promised to serve him faithfully. When he was bestowed, so he lay down again and slept. Again he was called. He sprang up quickly, and looked about every corner; but finding no one, he once more lay down. A third time he was called; a little child stood by his side and asked to be taken across. Opher lifted the child on to his left shoulder, took his staff in his right hand and went into the water. But the water foamed fiercely about him, and the child was heavy that Opher bowed his back. With every step the water became deeper and the child heavier. Opher said to the child, how is it you are so heavy? I feel as though I were carrying the whole world." The child replied, "You are carrying not merely the world, but you are carrying Him who made the world on your shoulders." With that he pressed down his head under the water. "I am Christ, thy Lord and thy King, I am whose thou servest." In the three in the name of God my Father, and in my own name and in the name of the Holy Ghost." Until now you have been called Opher, henceforth your name shall be Christopher—because you have carried Christ. Plant your staff in the ground and to-morrow, when you perceive on it blossoms and fruit, be mindful of my power." After that the child disappeared. Christopher planted his withered stick in the ground, and in that same night it became a tree and put forth blossoms and bore fruit. Christopher was rejoiced at what had happened, and longed to be able to serve his Lord with something more than the mere strength of his body. He abandoned the occupation at the river and once more wandered forth.

The Holy Spirit guided his steps into a foreign land. He came to a city where the Christians were violently persecuted for their faith. At first he did not understand their language, but he prayed to God for it, and immediately he understood all that the people said. He went up to the place where the Christians were martyred, and spoke words of consolation to them, to help them die with joy. When the king heard this he was angry, and sent one hundred horsemen to seize him. The horsemen found Christopher in prayer, and not one of them was bold enough to approach him or lay hands on him. Then the king sent another two hundred horsemen. When they saw Christopher they stood still at a distance. He, however said to them, "Tell me what is done far up the country until years are gone by and the danger of a prosecution is past."

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THE JESUIT'S MICROSCOPE.

Why Some Ignorant German Peasants Refused Christian Burial to a Dead Priest.

We find in the *Southern Cross* an interesting paper published by the Catholics of Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Republic, South America the following instructive story, which contains an excellent moral:

A curious fact is related of what happened not long since at the death of a German Jesuit. The Jesuit, whose name was Tetzner, a man both pious and learned, was going from Prague to Innspruch, in hopes that his native air would re-establish his health. Death, however, to bar the fatigue of the journey, he died in a village on the road. The magistrate of the place immediately repaired to the house, and in taking an inventory of his luggage found a little box, the extraordinary structure of which made it appear mysterious and suspicious, for it was black and composed of wood and glass.

But how great was the surprise and horror of the first who looked through the glass at the top. He drew back with affright, exclaiming: "I renounce thee, Satan!" The same effect was produced upon all who were hardy enough to look through the glass. The fact was, they saw in the box a living animal, black, enormous and frightful, of immense length, and armed with two threatening horns. The terror was universal, and no one appeared to know what to think of it. In terrible amazement the young gentleman, who had just finished his course of philosophy, observed that the animal was less in it than it was much larger than the box itself; that in the present instance the contrary was the case, which was contrary to every principle of philosophy, and could not be explained but by the order of nature whence he concluded that the animal in the box was not material, but that it must be a spirit confined to it as a punishment.

This observation was received with universal approbation, and every one was persuaded it was the devil himself who was in the box. The person who had carried the box with him it was recollected, with the same evidence, that he could not have had it but for some evil end, and that he must have been nothing but a sorcerer.

The report of the circumstance spread far and wide, and numerous crowds of people came to the house for the purpose of having a peep into the box, and each one said it was the devil. "I have seen the devil to-day."

The judge condemned the deceased to be deprived of Christian burial, and left an order for the priest to perform the exorcisms of the Church for the purpose of conjuring the evil spirit from the box, and driving him out of the country. The sentence of the judge was executed, and the inhabitants of the village carried their reflections to a prodigious length. The witnesses of the funeral ceremony were unanimous in attributing the death of the confessor to the influence of the devil, and the whole country was filled with astonishment.

Every one was busy in giving full vent to his wonder, or rather scandal, his own interpretation, and the minds of all were in a state of excitement, when a certain Prussian philosopher happened to pass through the village. He inquired into the cause of the universal astonishment, and was informed by all with the utmost indignation that the deceased was a sorcerer, and would have condemned him as such had he not quickly destroyed the charm and departed from the world. Taking the box, he removed the cover, and at the first moment, and on turning the box upside down, out came a little hornbeetle and crawled upon the table. The philosopher then explained to the astonished people the cause of their misapprehension. New admiration now succeeded to their former astonishment, and the whole appeared as laughable an object on the table as it had before been terrific in the box. Everything now became calm, the good name of the Father was restored and each one returned laughing to his home.

Many people, however, were found who published this story as a miracle, and as a proof and the sentence of the judge, but forgetting to say anything about either the philosopher or the beetle.

The story, however ridiculous it appears, furnishes us with a very important instruction in its fullness, and is a striking proof of four faults:

First—Our readiness to pronounce on what we are ignorant of.

Second—Our haste in judging of others, and in condemning them. How successful they were in this course of philosophy, observed the animal who was in

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS JULY 23, 1876.
23—Sunday—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor.
24—Monday—Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr.
25—Tuesday—St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr.
26—Wednesday—St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.
27—Thursday—St. Pantaleon, Martyr.
28—Friday—St. Innocent, Pope and Confessor.
29—Saturday—St. Martha, Virgin. St. Felix and others, Martyrs.

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SATURDAY.....JULY 22, 1876.
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WHAT THE RADICALS ARE DOING.

With all their bluster the Radicals do not appear to be very confident of success in the approaching Presidential struggle. There is a most unmistakable making the best of a bad case in the campaign articles published by their leading newspapers, which indicates that they know right well they are in a difficult position. The crimes and mistakes of GRANT press heavily upon them, and they are now trying to fling the embarrassing burden off, but they find they cannot do it as easily as they imagined. As the Old Man of the Sea clung upon the back of Sinbad the sailor, and would not be shaken off, so does General GRANT hang on the shoulders of the Republican party. He will ultimately strangle it. HAYES is evidently not the man to rid the faction of its horrible incubus. His intentions may be good enough, but he has not the force of character necessary to effect such a gigantic work. Not very long since the Radical organs were perfectly unanimous in their praise of GRANT. According to them he had been the saver of his country, just as if he was the only man in the United States who could have brought the civil war to a successful issue for the Union. They forgot that if he had had the misfortune of being tried in the early stages of the war, he would most probably have been thrust aside like other and better men were. It was his good luck to get appointed to the supreme command of the Federal armies at a time when the strength of the Confederacy was already broken, and that circumstance made his fame. They had somewhere to make or some explanation to give about every dubious action of GRANT'S career, or why the country should put up with so second man from office or the putting of a rogue in. Lately, indeed, a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Now they want "reform," and it apparently hurts them to the soul when the President does anything that illustrates the particular kind of reform of which he is now and always has been in favor.

These radical newspapers have a delicious knack of turning their faces from the setting to the rising sun. GRANT is the departing guest. HAYES is the coming one, and the latter is of course the recipient of all the homage and good wishes. He is at present the chosen representative of the radical desire for reform, and we cannot help thinking he has been very aptly selected. An nobody ever heard of any wish for reform on the part of the radical faction until a Presidential election was near—so nobody heard of HAYES, or of his statesmanship, until the Cincinnati Convention brought him out before the admiring gaze of the country. HAYES has never worked to drive dishonesty or incompetency out of the Government, nor has he exhibited any great anxiety to do so. Of course he cries out "reform" now; but, in the name of common sense, what else could he do under the present circumstances? Surely he could never go before the people and say that he wanted to continue the session and policy of President GRANT! There never yet was a candidate for any office who did not profess the most virtuous intentions, and declare himself ready to be sacrificed for the welfare of the republic. But the pertinent question is—what did the radical party reform all the time they were in power? The party that has supported, through thick and thin, an Administration which has caused every honest American to blush for shame, and which has brought this nation into disrepute before the civilised world, is most assuredly not the one to be again placed in power by the votes of patriotic citizens. Plainly do loud protestations about reform and morality in political matters not deceive the people, and we have too much confidence in the intelligence of American voters to ever believe they can be successful.

HOME RULE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Home Rule has achieved another triumph in Ireland, the scene of the victory this time being the county Leitrim. Captain O'BRIEN, the popular candidate, having been returned as member of Parliament by a large majority over his Tory opponent, the Hon. Mr. TOTTENHAM. There was some danger that the mistake which threw the city of Cork into the power of the Conservatives, would be repeated in Leitrim, because at the beginning of the contest no less than three men professing national sentiments declared their intention of going to the poll. Had they carried out that determination the result, of course, would be that the Tory candidate would have an easy victory over the divided strength of the popular party. Happily, wise counsels prevailed, and two retired, one gracefully, the other somewhat reluctantly, thus leaving the struggle between Captain O'BRIEN and Colonel TOTTENHAM. The landlords of Leitrim have always been remarkable for their strong Tory leanings, and if they could have had their way, as in the good old times of Orange ascendancy, no doubt, Mr. TOTTENHAM would now be in Parliament. But the men of Leitrim, whether in town or county, have been equally noted for devotion to their country's cause, and under the protection of the ballot they succeeded in placing their choice at the head of the poll. There was great excitement, not alone in Leitrim, but all over Ireland, at the result of this peaceful struggle. The Government and its functionaries were warmly in favor of the Conservative candidate, and did all they possibly could to promote his chances. Indeed, the War Office authorities went a little out of the way to embarrass Captain O'BRIEN. He is, as may be imagined, a military man, and, unlike many of his class, is obliged to stop with his regiment. As soon as it was known that he aspired to the representation of Leitrim, and had the good wishes of the people, his regiment was removed to a distant location, the leave of absence was cut off, and he was prevented from making any canvass of the county. But he had zealous friends working for him, and into this interference of the Government only made them labor more energetically, so he defeated his opponent without very much trouble. The very pleasant feature in the election was the thorough unity of purpose exhibited by priests and people. At the meeting at which Captain O'BRIEN was adopted as the standard-bearer of Home Rule, the clergy of the county were present in large numbers and were his most enthusiastic supporters. It was mainly owing to their assertion that the two other rival candidates were induced to withdraw, and thus the undivided strength of the popular forces was pitted against the common enemy. Thanks to their eagerly and patriotically exerting themselves to deceive the people, and we have too much confidence in the intelligence of American voters to ever believe they can be successful.

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guide in those abstract and subtle matters wherein so often lurks, unseen by the ordinary observer, a keen enemy to faith. The difference of school between him and the lamented BROWNSON will be at once perceived by those who study this paper carefully.

The continuation of "Rambles in the Rocky Mountains," by General JOHN GIBBON, is appropriately placed after FATHER HILL'S paper, and it will serve as an agreeable diversion from graver subjects. The General describes a most interesting region, relates several pleasing incidents, and he is perfectly at home in his narrative.

The fifth paper is a continuation of "The Divinity of Christ," by Right Rev. P. N. LYNCH. This is an article in every way—subject, treatment, etc.—worthy of the Review. Nothing more strongly proves that the so-called Reformation was a revolt against the headship of JESUS CHRIST than the fact, which is notorious and indisputable, that belief in His Divinity has almost totally died out of all the Protestant sects. Protestantism, indeed, is nothing more than the reflection of the quasi-religious thoughts and emotions of each succeeding generation, and it contains nothing of the same stability as the progress of a changeful intellect. It is merely the "spirit of the times." The human mind, having cast off all divinely authorized restraint, is now on the swing towards secularism and the rejection of all supernatural action upon this world, and Protestantism, as a matter of course, follows. Therefore it disbelieves in the Divinity of JESUS CHRIST. Bishop LYNCH'S paper is, accordingly, appropriate to the requirements of the times.

Following it we find "The Church and the Intellectual World," by Rev. ALEXIS BERNARD, S. J. Without depreciating the merits of the other writers, we may style this article the chief attraction of this number of the *Revue*. We have seldom read anything in a Catholic periodical which pleased us more. Father TRAINARD gives us a masterly resumé of the history of intellect from the foundation of Christianity down to the present day, and shows the relations existing between the ecclesiastical and secular mind during all that time. He shows how the Church dominated through, out and reigned supreme in the sphere of intellect. She was the authority, she was the guide, she was the judge of thought, and outside of her there was nothing but error or uncertainty. The efflux, then, of the modern corps of materialists who would restrict her action to the teaching of a brief code of morality to the young, must necessarily fail, because they attempt to master that which is now and always has been above and superior to themselves. The Church will always be not only a great but the leading intellectual power in the world, and without her presence the human mind would descend into something resembling idiocy.

The seventh paper is "Homeric Troy; Its Site and Remains," by F. A. PALEY, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of London. This paper is a contribution to the Homeric controversy which has been carried on for so many years by the most learned men of Europe, and which is not yet settled. Professor PALEY has studied the subject with great care, and has made a number of visits to the scene of the Trojan war, and he has brought to bear upon it the results of his researches. His paper is very interesting, and will be read with pleasure by all who are fond of the classics.

The eighth contribution, entitled "In Memoriam Orestes A. Brownson," by the editor, is a graceful and sympathetic tribute to the memory of the deceased reviewer, whose name and fame, we trust, will never be lost as long as Catholic literature exists in the land.

The ninth paper is devoted to book notices and criticisms. Our summing up is, that this number of the review is an excellent one.

A SENSATION IN DRY GOOD CIRCLES.—J. J. O'Brien, of the Arcade, Market street, has just created an immense sensation in dry good circles. He has just bought at a most unprecedented discount the stock of two and a half acres on the Sollar, the entire stock of the well known firm of A. Stoltz & Co., Kearny street. Depression of trade and other unfavorable circumstances forced this old and respected firm, of twenty-five years' standing, into bankruptcy and placed the entire stock upon the market. Mr. O'Brien, with that promptitude and energy characteristic of him, immediately secured the license per U. S. Government, and on the grounds, while the wholesale purchasers were looking the goods over, he had

The Civilization of the Nineteenth Century.

A very striking article appears in the current number of *The Month*, entitled, "Some Considerations on the Civilization of the Nineteenth Century." As may be seen from the title, the paper does not profess to deal exhaustively or completely with the subject, and, indeed, it would be idle to suppose it possible to treat it adequately in such a space. But for the ordinary reader a few salient considerations, well put, suggestive rather than fully discussed, are possibly rather more useful than an elaborate treatise. This paper may be reckoned among the suggestive ones, but its suggestions are sharp and strong, and they are so impressively that we would much prefer they were read by the enemies of the Catholic Church than by its friends. Condensed as the statement necessarily is, we think it impossible any candid inquirer, hostile or other, could rise from the perusal without thinking that the question is not rightly understood by those who believe that the Spirit of Pius IX. is not self-condemned by the mere fact that it declares the Church cannot reconcile itself with modern civilization. The writer divides European civilization in three epochs: the first the age of Faith, the second from the Protestant Reformation to the French Revolution, the third from the French Revolution to—who shall say what? Here is the author's idea of civilization as it has manifested itself in the third period:

> The French Revolution marks the epoch of the world into which we have been born. As I said at the beginning, the popular notion concerning this epoch is that it is an age of progress—that is, by common consent, its leading characteristic and its proudest claim to distinction and in process of tending to endeavor to form an estimate of it with reference to the conception of civilization which I have adopted, we will dwell in the first instance to consider wherein that progress lies. And I suppose the first thing which strikes the casual observer, as marking an incontestible superiority of this age over all the preceding, is the advance of physical science and the perfection to which the mechanical arts have been brought. Discovery and invention, it must be confessed, having been carried very far indeed. I do not think I need enlarge on this point. It is too trite. And I do not think I am wrong in placing it first among the items of our congress, for the advance of "Superstitious Religion," who certainly may claim to be an exponent of "modern thought," seems to identify this particular line of progress with the only conception of civilization he will allow of. Civilization, he tells us, in the passage I previously quoted, is *nothing else* but the knowledge and observance of natural laws." Another note of

THE PROGRESS OF THIS AGE.

> Which I find dwelt upon with great complacency, is the accumulation of wealth. The *Times* newspaper, and kindred organs of public opinion, discourse from time to time, in tones of almost awe-stricken solemnity, upon the fact that never before were there so many very rich men in a state, that never was the number of the comfortably-off so great. And further, it is implied that the advantage of wealth are diffused over beyond these limits and that the general level of physical comfort is much higher than it was a century ago.
>
> A third note of our progress, which is also formally celebrated, is what is called our intellectual advance. And this intellectual advance is said to be manifested in two ways. *First*, by the very general education—or by what is the same thing, the general possession of the people of the rudiments of elementary knowledge, and *secondly*, by the ever-increasing consumption of the human mind from every restraint of authority, whether in matters of religion, of morals, of politics or of literature. Hence the "liberty of the press," so justly reckoned a peculiar feature of these days, is the engrossing question of which all men are called upon to believe either pain, or is wrong, of reprobation.
>
> One more sign of our progress, which I should not omit to notice, consists in that greater softness of manners upon which we pride ourselves. Human life is more respected now than formerly, at least in the individual; punishments are less severe. Again, our habits are more refined. Even police are not shocked by the spectacle of degradation or disgrace in the subject. And further, philanthropy is everywhere at work, building hospitals, improving the dwellings of the poor, reforming the vicious, and generally assuaging the ills of life.
>
> Such, I think, are the more salient features of that modern "progress" so constantly dwelt upon by the organs of public opinion. And no doubt it is true that the present age of the world is distinguished in these respects from the preceding. In peace and prosperity, in wealth, in the general diffusion of knowledge, in freedom of opinion and its expression, and in softness of manners, there undoubtedly is a considerable advance in these days. It must, however, be remembered that there is a set off to be made against each of these items. Thus the advance of physical comfort, and the adaptation to human waste, have called into existence manufactories, and manufactories have created

THE MANUFACTURING CLASSES,

> And the lives of the men and women who constitute those classes—lives of monotonous toil, without childhood and without old age—can hardly be matter for congratulation, however impressive the results of their labors may be. Next, as to the increase of wealth, it must not be forgotten that if the rich were never so rich as at present, the poor were never so poor. Never was pauperism so rapid, so widespread, so essentially so strong. The contrast of the comfortable classes are paralleled by the degradation of the many. And here I may remark that, giving philanthropists all credit for the sympathies of their benevolence, they are doubtless whether their efforts to increase the physical well-being of the toiling masses really do much to diminish the sum of human misery. Once effect of a great development of wealth is to create artificial wants, and it seems to be at least questionable whether, to the majority of cases, the exercise of more benevolence do not result in the deepening of the consciousness of those wants. Again, the software of the day, with the segregrated society set upon human life," (1) the shrinking from the infliction of pain and from the sufferer entitles and corner side of existence, the "humanity," and "refinement" of the age, do not appear to us to be much nearer to be matter for such qualified satisfaction. Indeed, Mr. John Stuart Mill finds here an evidence of "moral debasement." (2) "Pain," he further observes, "did not appear," to the men of former times, "to be so great an evil as it appears, *and as literally is*, to us."
>
> Once more. As to the diffusion of knowledge, the general level in this respect is doubtless higher than in any previous age; but the dangerousness of a little learning is proverbial, and it may well be doubted whether the number of really well-educated men in these days is considerable. We have been told recently, on high authority, that 70 per cent. of the pass men at Oxford are entirely uneducated; and looking back on my own University experience, I am only surprised that the percentage was not put higher. It is indeed an age of great literary activity, emphatically a reading age, and to quote again Mr. Mill, "precisely because it is a reading age, and books which in the result of profound meditation is perhaps less likely to be duly and profitably read than at any former period." (3) Every one reads; but the vast majority of people apply this accomplishment only to the perusal of newspapers and novels; and it is difficult to say which of these classes of publications stardizes the most deteriorating influence. The one sets forth superficial and distorted accounts of current history, illustrated by crude theories and contemptuous philosophy; the other presents unreal views of life, and stimulates passions which, in ordinary, are active enough without artificial irritants. (4) Again, against the blessings of the general diffusion of knowledge must be set down the intense conceit which it produces in those who obtain the merest smattering of it. While a Newton likens himself to a child picking up shells on the shore of truth, the average Englishman of this century—I do not know that I need restrict the remark to our own country—claims to

JUDGE OF ALL THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH

> By the "desires and motives which have been driven into his mind." (5) And the judgments thus formed, summed up, and put into practice by the organs of public opinion, has so large a share in producing them, constitute that "public opinion" which is, to many worlds ago, a "species of religion"; in these days, "having its majority of intelligent proficients" (6), and whose hand is so heavy upon individuality, upon every digression from the beaten track. Why, by such phenomena, and regards as unknowable everything ascertainable by the senses, Mr. Lecky remarks: "The tendency towards materialism is too manifest to escape the attention of observers." (7) The adept certain words of Mr. Alton, "The action of a physical whole, without sympathy or accord for its parts, has succeeded to the notion of a father and his children." (11)
>
> We shall hardly make one for better quotation, which we do for the sake of the

NOBLE SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE RESULTS

> And, therefore, in the ultimate triumph of the Church which it indicates:
>
> "It is commonly said—one may read it every day in the leading articles—that the age in which we live are gloomy for Catholics; that the result of their Church has at length been fairly tested, and that, consequently, their confidence are confirmed by the history of eighteen centuries, interpreted the signs of the times otherwise. The days are evil, not for the Church, but for human society, which is in process of dissolution—and they are large days for the Church. The passing bell, which is heard by the keenest ears of the age, tells, not of the death of the religion of Jesus Christ, but of the dissolution of the old secular order of which it was the life. It is true that throughout that portion of the world which the Church once baptized 'Christendom,' her sanctuaries are pillaged, her discipline invaded, her rights derided, her ministers persecuted, her doctrines blasphemed; it is true that her Sovereign Pontiff has been despoiled of his temporal principality, that religion is outraged in the Holy City, where it was once a throne. But there the harm which has been done her, the harm which can be done her, ends. Her assailants outside of the age see only strike at her accidentals. Her Divine life is beyond its reach. And never throughout her long career has she given proofs of more exuberant vitality than in this moment. Never did her Supreme Infallible Oracle speak with clearer accents from the Chair of Truth; never was her Episcopate more firmly united to its centre and head; never were her children more thoroughly of one heart and one mind; never were her modes of action so varied and so fruitful. In this age of the world,

Protestants and Roman Catholics in Europe.

> We invite, says the *Evangelical Messenger*, the thoughtful examinee of our readers to the ominous figures contained in the following statistics: Austria, Hungary, year of enumeration, 1869—Number of Protestants, 3,609,915; Roman Catholics, 23,904,253. Proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants, 87.22 per cent. Belgium, 1870—Protestants, 15,126; Roman Catholics, 5,069,105. Per cent., 99.71. Denmark, 1870 — Protestants, 1,774,230; Roman Catholics, 1,837. Per cent., 0.104. France, 1872—Protestants, 511,621; Roman Catholics, 35,497,235. Per cent., 98.57. Germany, 1871—Protestants, 25,-661,709; Roman Catholics, 14,567,091. Per cent., 36.75. Great Britain and Ireland—Protestant Protestants, 26,100,000; Roman Catholics, 5,320,000. Per cent., 17.45. Greece, 1870—Protestants, 5,022; Roman Catholics, 6,013. Per cent., 49.56. Italy, 1871—Protestants, 39,810; Roman Catholics, 26,624,600. Per cent., 99.85. Netherlands, 1865—Protestants, 2,193,281; Roman Catholics, 1,313,061. Per cent., 37.4. Portugal—Estimated Protestants, 800; Roman Catholics, 3,994,600. Per cent., 99.99. Russia in Europe, 1867—Protestants, 2,565,345; Roman Catholics, 7,299,464. Per cent., 73.75. Spain—Estimated Protestants, 50,-000; Roman Catholics, 16,710,000. Per cent., 99.88. Sweden and Norway, 1871—Protestants, 4,903,387. Roman Catholics, 859. Per cent., 0.013. Switzerland, 1870—Protestants, 1,039,347; Roman Catholics, 1,041,580. Per cent., 49.93. Turkey in Europe—Estimated—Protestants, 25,000; Roman Catholics, 6,940,000. Per cent., 99.24.

THE SNARED PENIANS.

> Mr. O'Connor Power has extracted from Mr. Darcy an acknowledgment that the case of the Fenian prisoners was not known to him when, in answer to the question of Mr. Maurice Brooks, he announced that he could not recommend her Majesty to grant an amnesty. Mr. Darcy, in making that statement, he said, was the 23d of May, and the Government did not hear of the escape until the 26th of June. Mr. Disraeli gave this information with a very bad grace; it was quite evident that the Government had no wish to publish it. The telegraph heads she never even sees. How is greedy for long news, and is content with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting to her, and accordingly are exciting and stimulating. Sheg are has little for printed jokes, and the very rudest attempts upon the same and then delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to epitaphs. Obituaries she reads with avidity. Leaders she rather better authority than any living first-hand writer. The distinction is slight but between the two is one of degree only, not of kind; that moral evil is merely the absence of good, and that as we remove the latter, so we inevitably remove the former; that there is no degree of the latter in the state which leads to the annihilation of moral evil; that knowledge is virtue and ignorance is vice; that all we have to do, not a reality; that the Creator does not punish, except in the sense that He withholds reverence is in likely to be punished. Mary years ago a gentleman in a subordinate department of the Bank of Ireland discovered a device more useful that hair-splitting, though of the like nature: he found out a way of using the same sheet of each note became two, and to all appearance were the same as when they were one, including, of course, the watermark and all the rest of it. He got the secret, and all the rest of it. He got the secret, and informed the Government of the result of his ingenuity; whereupon, & his solemn promise of secrecy, that he actually spoiled a higher number than Mr. Ormsby Gore, who therefore got into the House by error, who therefore got into the House by error, who is commonly termed a "duke," and in short, that Captain O'Beirne has all the characteristics of the representative of the county.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

LIEUT. FRED GRANT SAFE.—

> A Washington dispatch says it is not true, as has been generally supposed, that Lieut. Fred Grant, an officer of the Seventh Cavalry, was with his command in the Indian fight at Little Big Horn River. Lieut. Fred is in Washington, residing at the Executive Mansion, lamenting that his father's services during the war in no way prevented his getting a share in the independent press. Three of Fred's classmates already killed in battle, and he is chagrined by bullets shot from the latest improved arms furnished by the Peace Commissioners, and the gentleman who invented it, no desire to share such glory for many years to come.

INFORMATION WANTED.

> INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES PAUL MURPHY, a printer by trade, and a native of Limerick, Ireland. He left Ireland in 1867 for New York. Information concerning his whereabouts will be gladly received by his sister, MARY MURPHY, address JAMES HAGAN, San Jose Water Works, San Jose, Cal. 2t*

> INFORMATION WANTED—FRANCIS BRAVER KIRKMAN BEEVERS and ELIZABETH BARDY, formerly of Cheltenham, England, or their legal heirs or representatives, will obtain some information to their advantage by applying to the Hon. P. T. D. CHAUVEAU, Quebec, or giving notice of the same to the editor of THE MONITOR. 4p13

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

> SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER WEBB.
>
> SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1876.
>
> The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend (No. 36) for the half year ending with June 30, 1876, at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after July 17, 1876.
>
> LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

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Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who contemplate the Classical Course receive the Degree of B.A.; that the Scientific, B.S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Academic Course is the base established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Institute in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly delivered and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing	$350 00
Entrance Fee	10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine	10 00
Vacation at College	50 00
Vacation at Cottage	100 00

DAY PUPILS.

Regular class	$60 00
Preparatory	40 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, extra. Each pupil is required to attend one of the scientific year reckoned exclusively on the days of Annual Examination, 1st of June.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JOSEPH UPRAY, C.P.P.A.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
SILESIA, SANTA CLARA CO.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per an.	$250
Entrance fee, to be paid but once	10
Physician's fee and medicine	10
French	10

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month	$ 2 50
Elementary and Preparatory, per month	3 50
Tuition on Piano,	5 00
Harp	5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

N. B. The above scholastic year is also the scholastic year of the Order.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA CERMATORY, 1st Sister Superior.
m234

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA CLARA, a short distance from the town. In the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the buildings well adapted for the purpose.

The course of instruction embraces the most branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably half-yearly in advance)

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum	$200 00
Stationery and Books, per month	1 00
Physician's fee, if required	5 00
Use of Library	1 00
Use of Instruments in Music Class, per month	1 00
Use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month	1 00
For each Academical Degree	10 00

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUATED between Webster street and Lake Merritt Park, and commands a view of the Bay of San Francisco. The building, recently erected, is supplied with all the modern improvements, and the system of education and discipline pursued in the Institution is adapted to provide for the comfort of the boarders.

The course of instruction embraces the English branches, Latin, French, Spanish, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, etc.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing	$250 00
Bed and bedding, when required	10 00
Physician's fee	5 00
Use of Piano	10 00
Vacation spent in the Institution	50 00

DAY PUPILS.

Primary class	$ 5 00
Intermediate	7 50
Senior Classes	10 00

Extra charges for Painting, Drawing, Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Needlework, etc., etc.

Payments are to be made monthly or quarterly in advance. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

For further particulars address the Superior, as above.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 20th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer the usual academical honors. Its literary honors are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical and Commercial education. But besides the classical, there is also a Scientific Course, for the Collegiate Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

TERMS PER MONTH

Tuition, in Preparatory Department	$ 3 00
" in Commercial "	4 00
" in Higher Department	5 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, per month	$ 1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month	1 00
For each Academical Degree	10 00

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THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Hayes street, opposite the Mission Church.

Parents being desirous in one of the most healthy and desirable localities in every way, the pupils can be fitted by which view in the physical as well as the mental advantages of the young ladies intrusted to the Academy, and an extensive and pleasant affords all the means for healthful exercise during the recreations hours.

The course of instruction embraces every needful and ornamental branch taught in the best Academies at the present day.

The eleventh annual session will commence July 15, 1875.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

For quarter session (payable in advance)	$ 40
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding	40
Music, with use of instrument	10
Vocal Music	5
Drawing and Painting	5
Vacation spent at the Academy	10

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance)

Select Day Schools—Reading, Writing and Grammar Classes	$ 3
Third and Fourth Grammar Classes	4
Preparatory and Primary	2
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	1
Painting	1
Use of Piano for Practice	1
Extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework	50

For further particulars apply to the Superioress, as above.

REV. J. M. ROMO, D. D.,
Pastor.

SANTA CLARA ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMERON HOUSE,
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MARTIN CURCORAN.....PROPRIETOR

MR. CURCORAN, having purchased above-named Hotel, assures his many friends and the public generally, that the same will be conducted in accordance with the principles of the former proprietor, and that no pains will be spared in providing for those favors to him the position of the Cameron House. Guests will be accommodated with the best the market affords, and charges are healthy and pleasing to the eye.

In connection with the Hotel is a first-class bar, billiard room and carriage, which can be had at any of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. 1y

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and has now been incorporated, with the privileges usually granted to Universities. The Academic year commences on the first Monday of August, and ends about the middle of July following. It is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Students are received at any time, and charged from date of admission.

TERMS

For whole (payable half-yearly in advance).....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged extra.....50 00
There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language.
There is no extra charge for Physical Instruction.
All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
MINCER SUPERIOR.
1y18

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable one half in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending	$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once	10 00
Vacation at College	50 00

DAY PUPILS.

Regular class	$40 00
Preparatory	30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, extra. Each pupil is required to attend one of the scientific year reckoned exclusively on the days of Annual Examination, 1st of June.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JOSEPH UPRAY, C.P.P.A.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Friars of the Order of Friars Minor, will begin on the 1st of August, 1876.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education. The Course of Studies is carefully arranged in accordance with the most approved methods.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)	$10
Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Medicine, and School Books	250
Physician's fee, if required	10
Graduation Fee	25
Vacation spent at the College	50

Payments must be made semi-annually or monthly in advance. Each pupil must be provided with bedding, towels, napkins, and toilet articles.

Pupils who remain at the College during vacation will be charged extra.

No extra charge for French, Spanish or Latin.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress, as above.

REV. A. VARNI, O. S., President.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 20th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer the usual academical honors. Its literary honors are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical and Commercial education. But besides the classical, there is also a Scientific Course, for the Collegiate Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

TERMS PER MONTH

Tuition, in Preparatory Department	$ 3 00
" in Commercial "	4 00
" in Higher Department	5 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, per month	$ 1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per month	1 00
For each Academical Degree	10 00

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The course of instruction embraces the English branches, Latin, French, Spanish, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, etc.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition, French included	$250 00
Bed and bedding, when required	10 00
Physician's fee	5 00
Use of Piano	10 00
Vacation spent in the Institution	50 00

DAY PUPILS.

Primary class	$ 5 00
Intermediate	7 50
Senior Classes	10 00

Extra charges for Painting, Drawing, Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Needlework, etc., etc.

Payments are to be made monthly or quarterly in advance. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

For further particulars address the Superior, as above.

The Daily Life of Pope Pius IX.

[Translated from the Rose Publié]

Pius IX., like the greater number of ecclesiastics, is an early riser. At an hour when all in Rome are asleep, lights are already seen behind the high windows of the Vatican. It is half-past five. The Pope's bedroom door suddenly opens and his Holiness appears. *Buon giorno*, says the Pope in a clear, distinct voice to his aged valet de chambre, Signor Zingolini, who is dressed in violet colored robe, and who congratulates his master on his good feeling of unheard-of quantities of snuff. Signor Zingolini then enters the Pope's room, shaves him, dresses him, and then leaves him in his private suite of rooms. At 7 o'clock the Pope returns to his chapel, where he celebrates and also hears Mass. It is at this morning Mass where he admonishes the sacristanous to foreigners of distinction visiting Rome. He is considered a very high honor to receive the sacraments from the hands of his Holiness; but in order to partake of this privilege one must be up at five to the morning. Every person in the Vatican must be present at the celebration of the Mass, including the Noble Palatine Guards, Swiss Guards, etc.

Service being concluded, Pius IX passes into the refectory, where already smoking on the table stands a tureen of soup in which float a number of pieces of bread. Guess. The Pope qualifies the soup with a glass of Irvieto wine, eats four or five biscuits, and now it is almost time o'clock, and now it is almost time o'clock, when he passes into his business room. He is seated at his table—before him is the crucifix and the image of the Holy Virgin. Cardinal Antonelli, exhausted and short-red by long illness, has, in order to avoid irregular brightness could be pensioned, and is himself now in his sovereign.

But Sefior Castelar is inconsistent with himself and with his own history. Of the Spanish orator, who is not a statesman, the most stumbled faith to the ultimate triumph of truth; and he believes that truth is to be found in Protestantism—for which, under suppression can be consistently desire the introduction of Protestantism into Spain—why does he not hold his tongue? Why does he stir the cleric-Liberal question? Secure in his faith, in his "private-ly," why does he not kneel down on the floor—gentlemen, oppose as you may, he will only go on nothing, and we shall prevail?" Why does he not say to Sefior Castelar that his faith he pretends to have to his own "private-ly" is nothing?

And he is inconsistent with his own party. Hasmarck, thirdball, and all the Liberals of Germany and Europe in general have been and are daily using force to the discomfiture of their Liberalism. Where, then, is their faith in the triumph of that truth which they would have the Spanish people accept? Are not the civilized forces must be used in opposition to error; and that it will not do to rely wholly upon the truth in order to win the battle against the Church. Evidently Sefior Castelar has no such support! With his own party when he advises the clerical party to the ultimate triumph of truth.

The inconsistency of Sefior Castelar as an historical fact shows a wonderful weakness of faith in the Spanish Republic. Everywhere, and at all times, in the nineteenth century, the Liberal party has invariably appealed to force in its ultimate triumph of truth. A noise is heard of the rustling of armed men. The News is guards line the hall, then the door of the Pope's room is thrown open, and the Chamberlain, in all of the Pope's Court, announces in a very touching incidents.

Pius IX. is now twelve o'clock. The Pope walks in his gardens, accompanied by five or six cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church. It is then promenade that the Pope, hears all that takes place in the city. Nothing of the kind does not escape his notice. He is made aware of all the doings and sayings of the day before, and of all that is passed. He is then reconducted to private apartments, and the cardinals leave him to himself.

Dinner is served. It is now which is known as the Pope's dinner, and it is simple, and I will like upon myself to notice. The repast, which is invariably in a regular, but lately also consists of two dishes. Ordinarily the Pope contents himself with soup, some vegetables and fruit. He is extremely fond of macaroni. Pius IX. dines alone and with the apparently, as he is surrounded by two newly dressed mulatto boys, with cigars in their mouths, were sauntering leisurely by.

"Here's old man Methuselah," remarked one, while the other began to sing, "Her name is Mary Ann, and she's only nine days old." "Methuselah—his name was Mathuselah. When did you get your name changed?

But before the sable colored warbler could finish his ditty the object of his sercan-tions turned upon him with a terrific look, and the music died away in a subdued growl. "Methuselah—his name was Mathuselah. When did you get your name changed?

"Well, then, your sixty. How is she? Pardon me, old boy, for saying that you look well. Why, I have not seen you for years, and here I am not married yet. Now, how is Mrs. Methuselah, eh?"

"Mr. Parker, the lady of whom I live at present is my fourth wife. I don't like the tone in which you speak of this subject."

"Oh, if you don't, don't you? Well, when a man observes a gentleman and a lady that he oughn't to talk about his sensibility. I don't care how your wife is. Hang your entire family!"

Parker took the early train for California.—*Parisian Bulletin.*

"Py Schimmy, how dot guy studies de language!" is what a delighted elderly German said when his four-year old son called him a "dear-eyed son of a sea-horse."

UNDERTAKERS.

TEAM FURNISH.
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
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Undertakers,
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EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR Funerals furnished on short notice. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Moderate charges. m41

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Everything necessary for funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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m950

ELEVENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
Under the auspices of
The Mechanics' Institute.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR TO announce that the Eleventh Industrial Exhibition will be opened to the public on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1876,

at 11 A. M., with the usual ceremonies. By the direction of the Executive Committee, the Pavilion for the Fabrication and Works of Art will be opened on the 1st of August.

The Exhibition Building, occupying an area of over four acres, will be filled with the choicest products of the varied industries of the arts and industry of the country. Over 1,000 applications for space in the Pavilion were admitted during the last week. The managers have been compelled to refuse many applications for space, as it was impossible to find room to give them.

UNRIVALED MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS AFFORDED NOON AND EVENING.

In every department of the Exhibition, for space for exhibitions, and purposes there will be found the most complete, convenient and perfect arrangements of their kind. Exhibitors will be carefully and promptly attended to, and their wants supplied.

There will be no barriers for exhibiting space.

Applications for space, and all communications, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Mechanics' Institute, 31 Post street, San Francisco, or to J. H. Hinchman, Superintendent of Exhibition.

WALLACE HEWSTON, President.
1f1016 J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

FITS.
EPILEPSY, FALLING FITS, CURED.
This is no humbug. For information, inquire of or write to BUTLER BROS., Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
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FIFTH ENUE HAIR LUSTRAL

FOUNTAINS all the chemical properties of the Hair, and will restore, in a few days, gray hair to its original color. It prevents the hair from falling out, and forms a new growth wherever there is a healthy pore. It is unsurpassed for keeping the hair in any climate, and for all purposes for which a hair preparation is required. It is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Depot, 5 Astor House, New York. Sold also by Hall & Ruckel, 543 and 545 Pearl street, New York; Weeks & Potter, 170 Washington street, Boston; Batchelor, Bigelow & Co., Boston; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston; Jones, Logan & Co., Chicago; Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NOLAN BROS'
New Styles of
ALEXIS TIES

ARE IN GREAT DEMAND.
The New Orleans Toe
IS ALL THE RAGE.
WE UNDERSTAND PARTIES IN THIS CITY are trying to palm off shoes of inferior quality for E. C. BURT'S make. To prevent this we PUBLISH here his name stamped on lining and sole of each shoe, sold for the FUTURE ONLY at
NOLAN BROS.,
738 and 740 Market Street.
Sole Agents for E. C. BURT'S Fine Shoes, and P. MARE, Jr., & CO.'s Alaska Tie.

M. GUERIN,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 717 Market Street,
Between Bancroft's Bookstore and Third street.
HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED stock of Ladies' Fine Shoes in the city, which can be purchased at prices that defy competition.
Having been in the business in this city for the last twenty years, M. GUERIN can point with satisfaction to his numerous customers as a guarantee of good work and fair dealing. Give him a call. Remember the number—
717 Market Street, near Third.

KAST'S
FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,
856 and 858 Bush Street, opposite the Alhambra Theatre. 1f12

Boots and Shoes
JOHN SULLIVAN, NORTHEAST CORner of Sansome and Jackson streets, offers for sale the best French Calf Leather Boots, \$4; French Calf to 10; California, \$3.

Ladies' and Children's Boots made to order.

Persons in the country ordering Boots or Shoes in the manner of Twelve Dollars or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent. on the price. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively

Written for THE MONITOR.

SAINT VIVIANA.

Held in the Catacombs of Rome while centuries rolled away.
St. Viviana's form reposed until that happy day
When searching hands, by science led, the silence did invade,
And found when 'neath the marble cold the martyr-child was laid,
And brought the sacred relics forth. What changes earth had known
Since, redeeming the martyr's doom, she won the martyr's throne!

The Roman Empire's pomp and pride forever passed away—
The tyrant and his subject hordes long moldered into clay;
The memory of their lives, a name, their palaces laid low,
Except left unchanged but the one Faith she died for long ago—
Faith the Saviour planted first, which His Apostle spread,
Which lives of saints have glorified and blood of martyrs fed;

The holy Faith, whose fadeless light illumines every clime—
The rock-built Church, whose cross-crowned walls have triumphed over time—
The Church whose children fondly own whate'er their land or home,
Allegiance to God's Vicar here, the holy Pope of Rome.

Our Father Pius, he who gave unto this Western field
The relics of the martyr saint a treasure fair to hold,
When pleading for his beloved flock our reverend Bishop stood;
And gave the precious years of toil and holy zeal made good,
A proud material he hath raised in Viviana's name,
And the fair land beside the sea an added grace doth claim—
The City of the Angels' holds the priceless treasure now,
More precious than the regal gems that wreath a Sultan's brow.

The relics of the holy saint, the virgin pure and mild,
Who witnessed for the faith of Christ while yet she was a child;
The saint whose pleading prayers for me a bounteous love obtained
Whereby when kneeling at the font of grace from the treasure store of heaven's eternal King,
The talisman life, the holy death, the virtues meet, fold
Of one dear patroness, shall win joys for the land of gold.

Her courage, like a shield of power, will guard the young from ill;
And cheer them on the upward way, the heavenly crown in will;
Not closed 'round her Bible's life her tender care will twine,
With blessings still a thousand fold on him who had saved her shrine—
Whose zealous heart and holy hands have toiled for God alone;
Where flowers of Faith are brightening now the desert he hath sown.

MARCELLA A. FITZGERALD.

MOUNT WOODLAND, 1876.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of July 1.

ANTRIM.

The annual cattle show of the Northwest Agricultural Association, which contemplends the enamias of horse, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, was held this week at Ballycastle. It was particularly good in sheep and implements.

Last week a tenant-right meeting was held at Newtownbutler, about three miles from Belfast, Mr. James Greer, of Annadale, presiding, when resolutions were passed congratulating the farmers of Ulster on the effects of their unanimous and outspoken condemnation of Mr. Mulholland's bill.

On Sunday morning a man named Samuel McIlveen, who was poaching on Lord Templetown's estate, at Hannahstown, about four miles from Belfast, was shot dead by the Lordship's gamekeeper. The dog belonging to the poacher was killed on the premises. The latter was entirely stripped naked and McIlveen, who was dressed in a pair of trousers and shoes on his arm, was captured, and is at present under treatment in the Royal Hospital, Belfast. The wife of the poacher was shot a few days since another poacher was shot in a similar manner by Sir Richard Wallace's gamekeeper, near the same place.

ARMAGH.

A Portadown correspondent of the Belfast *Examiner* writes: "A large meeting of owners of horse power was held in the Temperance room, town hall, on Wednesday evening, William John Dickson, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of forming an association for the protection of their interests against dishonest tenants."

CARLOW.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Carlow town commissioners, held on Wednesday week, we are glad to notice that the Sheriff Herring Cooper, J. P., has been unanimously appointed chairman for another year in succession.

CAVAN.

At the annual meeting of the Cavan town commissioners, held in the council house, on Wednesday week, Mr. Edward Kennedy, R.q., was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

CLARE.

At the Kilrush quarter sessions last week, only nine grand jurymen instead of twenty-three having attended, all the original cases were sent for trial at the sessions.

CORK.

At the Cork Board of Guardians last week a singular case of pauper deportation was brought under notice. Two orphan children, were brought from New Youghal to Liverpool to an Italian steamer. Both the little portion of the children were transferred to the Cork Steamship Company's steamer Minnie for conveyance to Cork, no intimation being given as to the mother's condition. During the voyage to Cork she became very ill and had to be placed under restraint. On her arrival it devolved upon the company to make some provision for her, and through the interposition of a doctor and a relieving officer, she with her children were transferred to the workhouse. From the facts never. Cork workhouse. From the facts never-disclosed it appears that the woman's husband is in New York, and that she belongs to Dingle.

Mr. P. S. Bridge has served notice of his intention to apply to the grand jury of the county of Cork, at the forthcoming assizes, for £2 000, compensation for the injuries he sustained in the late outrage near Mitchelstown. Mary Hyland, widow of John Hyland, the gamekeeper who was murdered by Poachy O'Loughlin, the land bailiff; and Constable Matthew Nugent, who were injured on the same occasion, have also entered notice of their intention to apply—Mrs. Hyland for £10 compensation, and O'Loughlin and Nugent for £500 each.

DOWN.

Mr. Charles Dromgoole (Liberal) has been elected Guardian of Carnlough dispensary district, in the Ballycastle union, by a majority of 1 over Mr. Hugh O'Neill, the Tory candidate. The election was a most exciting one, and the result was received with great enthusiasm by the Liberals.

DUBLIN.

At the annual meeting of the township Commissioners of Rathmines and Rathgar, a few days since, Mr. Frederick Bushe, J. P., was re-elected Chairman. The Feniboke township Commissioners also held their annual meeting on the same day. Mr. John E. Vereon, D. L., and Aldermen Boyce, D. L., were re-elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

FERMANAGH.

Violet Hill Lodge, Florence Court, has been rented from the Rev. Josiah Crampton, for a short season, by Viscount Cole, at £100 per month, and his Lordship, the Viscountess and family are shortly expected to occupy it.

GALWAY.

Captain O'Hara has been re-elected Chairman of the Galway Town Board and also Chairman of the Galway Harbor Board.

At the meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners last week attention was drawn to the present state of the sanitary law respecting slaughter-houses, and the difficulty of making victuallers comply with its provisions.

KERRY.

A special meeting of the Tralee Town Commissioners on a sanitary board was held on Friday week for the purpose of taking steps to procure an adequate supply of pure water for the town. The chair of Mr. Denny, C. E., in favor of the Curraheen scheme previously published, was read.

The Naas Town Commissioners held their annual meeting in the Town Hall last week for the purpose of electing a Chairman in room of William Farrell, Esq., whose year of office expired on that day. Mr. Sergeant proposed, Mr. Lalor Fleming seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Richard Holden be appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

The first stone of a new Wesleyan camp church at the Curragh, for the accommodation of Wesleyan soldiers, was laid on Saturday. The proposed building is to be capable of holding from 400 to 500 persons, and for the last twenty years an iron church, situated about a mile from the camp, had sufficed for the accommodation of the Wesleyan congregations, but it had become worn out.

KILKENNY.

At the Kilkenny city quarter sessions, as there were no criminal cases entered for hearing, P. J. Dillon, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, presented the Chairman with a pair of white gloves. The learned Chairman complimented the grand jury upon this happy state of affairs, and also the Mayor, P. McDermott, Esq., to whose hospitalization, while in office, it was mainly owing.

KING'S COUNTY.

Within the past week an extraordinary raid has been made on several fox coverts throughout the King's county. Four well-known favorite resorts were completely demolished, and several other minor ones sustained more or less injury.

LIMERICK.

On Saturday the Limerick Farmers' Club passed a resolution requesting the local members to be in their places to support the sec. 6 clause (rating of Mr. Lyle's bill), a good deal of discussion took place. Mr. Delmege's letter suggesting the formation of a farmers' association for the protection of farmers' interests was read. Mr. Lyle said any one of the kind, on the ground test the objects of the association could only be aggressive, and confined to protection against the tenants. The idea that the tenants had any notion of encroaching upon the legitimate rights or property of the landowners was universally scouted.

LONDONDERRY.

A thunderstorm passed over Carndonagh on Wednesday, and one case is reported of a woman having been struck and severely burned by the flash. She states that a ball of fire came in at the door and tore up the earthen floor, overturning the table on which it fell and smashing the glass in the window. Large stones were carried up and down. Large stones were carried up and down. The woman is considerably shocked.

LONGFORD.

At Longford quarter sessions the number of cases entered for hearing were four criminal cases, nine ejectments, 237 civil bills. The chairman said he regretted much to state that the results for trial arose out of drunkenness, and of a very peculiar description. At a former quarter sessions a most serious case of assault arose out of a drunken row at a marriage, and now it appeared that on this occasion is arose out of a funeral proceeding. The same actors were the same, and the person of forming an association for the protection of their interests against dishonest tenants."

LOUTH.

At a special meeting last week of the Dundalk Town Commissioners, Mr. J. Earl having been moved to the chair, Mr. F. Hegarty proposed, and Mr. Ely Hall seconded, that Mr. E. H. Moardle, the outgoing chairman, be re-elected. The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. This is the seventeenth time in succession that Mr. McArdle has been elected chairman of the board.

The death is announced of John Halpenny, Esq., Glendessmon House. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him. After the High Mass at Ardee, the remains were brought from his late residence to the family burying-ground of Baltopostle, the family burial ground.

At the Drogheda quarter sessions, last week, the chairman briefly addressed the grand jury, saying there were only a couple of bills to go before them.

MAYO.

Dr. Kaye has been unanimously appointed medical officer of the Louisburgh dispensary district, at a salary of £31 10s. Dr. Hamilton was appointed medical officer of the Achill dispensary district, as also surgeon to the Admiralty and agent at Achill.

The upper part of Denis Sloane—late proprietor of the Ballymonis railway station—which was accidentally run over by the train on Wednesday, lived a while shunting, but died the next night.

MEATH.

The following letter and its handsome inclosure have been received by the Committee of the Butt Testimonial:—"Kells, 21st June—Dear Sir: I inclose a check for your favor (£38) for the Butt Testimonial. This covers amount of subscriptions received at £2 8s. from a few friends and neighborhood, who requested me to forward their subscriptions. Yours faithfully, J. Nicolls, P. P., V. G. George Delany, Esq."

At the Navan quarter sessions the case of Baron de Rose vs. Sweny was at hearing. This was an ejectment brought against the defendant on the determination of a yearly tenancy by notice to quit and demand of possession in May last. The premises consisted of houses situated in the town of Navan. Mr. H. McDermott, instructed by Mr. W. O'Reilly, went into evidence of the service of the notice to quit and demand of possession. The tenancy was admitted. On cross examination it was elicited that the witnesses were not present at the original letting to defendant's father. Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, instructed by Mr. Hinds, relied on failure of proof of the commencement of tenancy. His Worship dismissed the ejectment.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A farmer named Patrick McGrath was remanded by the magistrates at Abbeyleix on Saturday, on a charge of having caused the death of a neighbor named Henry Murphy, by assaulting him and ill-using him in various ways. The jury had previously returned a verdict that deceased (who had repeatedly accused McGrath between the time of the beating and the time of his death), died of catalepsy. The prisoner, McGrath, was present in custody at the inquest.

ROSCOMMON.

The Roscommon "Messenger" announces the death of Mr. Godfrey Lumpe, town clerk of Roscommon for upwards of a quarter of a century.

SLIGO.

Considerable excitement was created in Sligo, on Saturday afternoon, by the ringing of an alarm bell from the spire of Calvary church. A crowd of people hastened to the spot, when it was found that a portion of the roof of the building had taken fire. The military engine was soon brought from the barracks, by a fatigue party of the Sligo R.-s, and under the directions of Adjutant Phibbs and Lieutenant Campbell the men worked with a will, and very soon the fire was got under, very little damage being done.

At the Ballymote quarter sessions, the Chairman, addressing the Grand Jury, concluded thus: "There are no cases for you to go before you and one of assault, and such a calendar sustains the peaceful character of this portion of the county since I became connected with it."

At the last quarter sessions held at Manorhamilton, the Chairman was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal business.

TIPPERARY.

In the Carrick-on-Suir workhouse hospital there is at present an old woman who has been bed-ridden for over thirty years, and who has taken no solid food during that time.

At the quarter sessions for the Thurles district the calendar, which was a light one, was composed of a few assault cases.

WATERFORD.

Last week the foundation-stone of the Cappoquin industrial school was laid by Rev. Patrick Power, P.P., in the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of the diocese.

At the Waterford quarter sessions, George Waters, Esq., Chairman of the county, addressing the Grand Jury, said there were only five bills to go before them. Two were for assault. One of these did not properly belong to the county at all, as it occurred on board a ship at Passage, and the parties to it were not connected with Waterford at all. He was very happy to see that the county maintained the high character he had always been able to give of its people since his connection with them.

WESTMEATH.

At the last meeting of the Athlone Board of Guardians it was proposed by Mr. James Kelly, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Russell, "That we think the Poor Law Returns should be published monthly," and it was resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

WEXFORD.

At the quarterly meeting of the county Wexford Independent Club and Household Association, held in the Tontine Hall, Wexford, on Monday, New Year, on Tuesday, Rev. P. M. Furlong, C. C., in the chair, the ordinary routine business of the association having been disposed of, it was resolved on the motion of Rev. Thomas Sinnott, seconded by Mr. P. Meehan—That we record our expression of regret at the deplorable result of the late election at Cork; that the signal manifestation of the division it the ranks of the National and Home Rule party is much to be regretted, as example has shown the necessity of united and harmonious action in every contest, and that the previous action in every contest, and that the previous action in every place for holding the annual Home Rule meeting and bazaar having been duly considered, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Michael Brown, seconded by Mr. P. Meehan—That the next meeting of the Club be held at Enniscorthy on the usual, in order to make the necessary arrangements."

WICKLOW.

At the usual fortnightly court of Petty sessions at Tinnahly, Mr. Pedlar, Superior of inland revenue, Wicklow district, prosecuted Michael Hayden, a farmer residing at Kilkenny, for obstructing him and his colleagues in the discharge of their duty. Mr. Pedlar, solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and said that Patrick Murphy, an under gamekeeper to Lord Fitzwilliam, prosecuted the defendant Matthew Toole (Hayden's step) for carrying a gun without a license. Toole had been fined £2 10s., which he refused to pay, and it accordingly came before the bench. Mr. Pedlar, Q. C., said that Mr. Pedlar's duty as collector of the land revenue was about to make the arrest as stated by two police constables, when Hayden, the defendant, obstructed him. They prevented the arrest being made. The defendant pleaded guilty, and Mr. Pedlar said that the penalty for the offence was £200, but in consequence of the defendant having suffered only impose the following fine of £50.

A Heaven-Promising Ailment.

Physicians, who certainly ought to be the best judges of such matters, declare that some ailments are a blessing to the patient in every instance. When the temporary effect of a sound ailment is mentioned and regarded as a blessing, in the case of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or the action of tonic and alterative properties combined with it, it must be admitted that the statement is correct. Physical energy and restorative of those conditions of the body which invigorate the mind and regulate the impulses of the will. The Bitters are a remedy for the nervousness which so many have observed the gradual approach of, and which, if not checked, paves the way for confirmed dyspepsia, or epilepsy, or paralysis, or insanity. Appetite, sleep, and regularity of the functions of digestion and assimilation are promptly restored by this benign tonic. Its health is sound and true, the blood is purified, and the system is fortified against the assaults of malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, and constipation.

HEADACHE, languor and melancholy spring from a disordered and constipated stomach, or a torpid liver. Each may read themselves by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a form of medicine which has been in use for many years, and will be found to combine the most thorough healthy action, renders all bilious attacks, and every symptom of the same, impossible. Sold by druggists everywhere. Advertisement.

CAPE COD AHLAZE.—*Boston, July 19.*—A terrible fire has been raging in the woods of Cape Cod, in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, since yesterday morning. It was started by some boys near Weir Village. It rapidly spread to the town of Dennis and Brewster, destroying several buildings. At noon to-day the fire was raging and rapidly nearing Harwich. The track of the fire is nine miles long and two or three wide. Some thirty square miles of territory has been burned over. The loss is roughly estimated at half a million. A force of three hundred men have vainly endeavored to stop his progress.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl. Superfine at $3@3 50.

WHEAT.—Prices in Liverpool are still tending downward, the quotations at this date for California average shipping being 10 8@10 9d ₱ cental, equal to $1 40 ₱ ctl., and the milling at $1 50@1 60 for good to choice.

BARLEY.—Feed ranges from 90c@1 ₱ ctl., and brewing at $1@1 10 ₱ ctl.

OATS.—Quotable at $1 20@1 40 ₱ ctl.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl.

BRAN.—Quotable at $16 50@17 00 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote at $21 ₱ ton from mill.

CORN MEAL.—Quotable at $19 ₱ ton.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at 3c ₱ lb.

BEANS.—Wholesale dealers are paying 3½@4c ₱ lb. for Bayos; 4@4½c for Pinks; 4½@5c for Small Whites; 5@5½c for Large Whites; and 5½@6c for Limas.

POTATOES.—Sweets are in fair supply at 1½@2c ₱ lb. Early Rose are quoted at 1½@2c ₱ lb. Burbanks, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Peerless, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Garnet Chiles, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Snowflakes, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Peachblows, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Rose, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Early Goodrich, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Sweet Potatoes, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Burbanks, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Peerless, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Garnet Chiles, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Snowflakes, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Peachblows, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Rose, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Early Goodrich, 1½@2c ₱ lb. Sweet Potatoes, 1½@2c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Quotable at 1½@2c ₱ lb.

GARLIC.—Quotable at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, 20@24c; Brisk, 22@27c; Eastern fresh roll, 20@24c; Firkin, 18@21c; Pickled, 17@18c; Goodyear's Patent, 18@21c.

CHEESE.—California, 10@11c; Eastern, 13@15c.

EGGS.—Quotable at 18@20c per doz. and tightly packed for shipping.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY.—Hens, $5 @6; Roosters, $5@6; Broilers, $3@4; Ducks, $5@6; Geese, $1 @1 50 per pair; Turkeys—Live, 18@20c ₱ lb.

GAME.—Quail, $1 @1 50 per doz.; Rabbits, $1 @1 50 per doz.; Hares, $1 @1 50 per doz.; Venison—Deer, 10@12½c ₱ lb.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—From fair to prime steers, 7@9c ₱ lb.

VEAL.—6@7½c ₱ lb.

MUTTON.—5@6c ₱ lb.

LAMB.—Spring, 8@9c ₱ lb.

PORK.—Dressed, 7@8½c; Corn Fed, 7@8½c ₱ lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS.—California, 14@15c ₱ lb.; Eastern, 16@17c.

BACON.—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 13@14c.

DRIED BEEF.—Quotable at 18@20c ₱ lb. and tightly packed for shipping.

LARD.—In 10 lb. tins, 12½c ₱ lb.; in 5 lb. tins, 13c; in 3 lb. tins, 13½c.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

To all the New and Fashionable Shades, consisting, in part, of

Black Silks,

Colored Silks,

Striped and Checked Silks.

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

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AT JOBBERS' RATES.

Orders from the country promptly executed.

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OPPOSITE THIRD.

And 5 and 7 Geary Street,

CORNER KEARNY.

THE

COSMOPOLITAN

Printing House,

No. 503 CLAY ST.,

THOMAS & CO., Prop'rs.

Economy is wealth. Judicious advertising is wealth. A good business man never spends a dollar without the certainty of seeing fifty back. Intelligent bill, or his cards, or circulars, just in the right manner, and when the customers is in need of what the advertiser places before him, he is nearly always sure to expend a few in the line.

Those who need FINE PRINTING, and CHEAP PRINTING, and JOB PRINTING, will do well to give THOMAS & CO a call.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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7,000 Depositors.

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THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

GREAT SALE OF DRESSES AND SILKS.

OUR $2 FRENCH SILKS REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

Our 65 Cents French Plaid, Striped and Plain Dress Goods Reduced to 25 Cents.

We are now offering some really remarkable bargains in DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, which we are assured must convince any lady, on a careful examination, that never before in this city has the same sterling inducements been offered.

1700 Dozen Fine Balbriggan Hose (Silk clox), $1 50 per Box.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of

Ladies' and Gents'

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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CUSTOM-MADE

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NO FANCY PRICES.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,

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J. OH. & CO. beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will sell for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

1,700 pairs Ladies' Kid-fitted Balmorals.....$1 25
Full Scalloped Balmorals.....1 75
Extra quality Balmorals.....1 75
Misses' Kid-fitted Balmorals.....1 50
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Ladies' Gaiters, extra quality.....2 00
Ladies' Gaiters.....1 50
Gents' Calf Congress supporters.....2 00
1,000 pairs Leather Slippers.....1 00
Men's Custom-made Boots.....5 00
Boys' Custom-made Boots.....4 00
Children's Calf Shoes.....1 00
Shoes.....2 00
Men's Rubber Boots.....3 00
Men's Rubber Boots (long).....3 50
1,000 extra Men's Clothing, serviceable and good, from.....$10 to $15
Elegant Business Suits, from.....$15 to $20
A splendid line of Men's Overcoats.....$7 50 to $12
Boys' clothing a specialty, splendid suits, $3 50 to $7

All other Goods made at proportionably low rates. Fit guaranteed or no quality of goods and perfection of fit. Special attention given to mail orders.

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924 Clothing Emporium, 924 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

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Time Past Never Return

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS Watches keep good time, and cause gilding cleaned, repaired, and warranted, they should be sent to Mr. Hancock, Clocks and Jewelry Repairer, 1 Montgomery street, who will please bear in mind that it is never too late to learn, and although he has been in business a number of years, he is determined to learn more different kinds of work. Orders may be left by calling on

D. A. O'CONNELL,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

103 Third Street, near Howard.

He will examine your Watch and Clock free of charge, and repair them at reasonable rates. Parties having work done at his store may rely on having it done satisfactorily.

Please to ask for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc., and cheap as can be had in the city. All kinds of Jewelry repaired. Please call and see. You will save money.

John Brace. Geo. Lee

CUILD PIANOS.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

CUILD, CHURCH & CO.,

Sheet Music and Organs.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

Please call for cash or on easy instalments.

JAMES G. SMITH, Agent,

121 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT LOW RATES.

Plain and Ornamental Frames made to Order, at

PENDERCAST'S,

633, Market Street, opposite Mason.

GOLD I MUST HAVE,

AND TO GET IT I OFFER THE BEST MARket price for it, either in the raw state or manufactured into articles of the latest fashion. Call at my office, No. 1 Montgomery avenue, and see for yourself.

San Francisco.....$18
Sacramento.....18
Stockton.....18
Nevada City.....18
Marysville.....18
Oroville.....18
Virginia, Nev.....18
Carson, Nev.....18

FRANCIS SCHWAB,

Clarksville, El Dorado County, Cal.

1416

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD

—AND—

WOLFE TONE.

THE ONLY AUTHENTIC LIKENESSES FROM the portraits in the possession of Lord Cloncurry, for sale at A. WALDTEUFEL'S Catholic Store, 21 Sutter street, near Kearny.

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B. FLOOD,

Fashionable Tailor,

143 THIRD STREET, Bet. Minna and Howard.

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MRS. BLACK AND MISS DEERE

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS and acquaintances of the late Mrs. Thomas Deere, that they have taken the extensive and well-known premises on the corner of Bush and Stockton streets, where they will be pleased to receive all who may favor them with their patronage. Their table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attention formerly dispensed by that lady.

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A. WALDTEUFEL,

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PRAYER BOOKS,

Miscellaneous Books,

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CHURCH ORNAMENTS,

Catholic Goods,

Staple and Fancy Stationery of every description.

All orders will be promptly filled. Liberal terms to Schools and Priests.

A. WALDTEUFEL,

Corner First and Fountain Streets, SAN JOSE.

The Monitor And Guardian.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876. NO. 48.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. General James A. Garfield is a very pious politician, an ex-preacher, a purveyor of moral platitudes and a lecturer on ethical subjects. So is Schuyler Colfax a pious individual. He writes for religious journals, lectures before Young Men's Christian Associations and Good Templar lodges, and has a beaming countenance; yet he took the Credit Mobilliar bribe, and lied about it, just as Garfield did.

On the 25th of August Hon. William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, said he hardihood to say, at a public meeting of his supporters at St. Albans, Vt., that "there is not to-day in the late slave States any man holding a prominent position who was not identified in the great struggle as against the Government." And this in the face of the fact that the negro Revel represents Mississippi in the United States Senate; the blackguard carpet-bag Republican Spencer occupies a similar position from Louisiana; that the rebel guerrilla Moseby is a prominent Republican official in Virginia, and that the famous Confederate General Longstreet is a Hayes and Wheeler supporter in Louisiana. So accustomed have the Grant party become to lying that they know not what truth means. On the other hand, the ablest soldiers of the war—such as Hooker, Sherman, Hancock, McClellan, Rosecrans and Sigel—support Tilden and Hendricks.

John Chiddy, as employed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, was walking beside the line when he happened to catch sight of a large block of stone placed carefully on the rail. The fast express train—known as the "Flying Dutchman"—was dashing up at fifty miles an hour. John Chiddy did not hesitate. There was no time left for reflection. He rushed on between the rails, and pushed the stone hurriedly off. The train passed by, it were saved, but Chiddy himself was struck and killed. He left a widow and several children, who, out of his wages as a quarryman we may doubt if enough was left to provide for his requirements in decent fashion. A public appeal was made for the widow and children. It produced the magnificent sum of £3 17s.! England, we all know, expends men to do their dirty work. There are no "Flying Dutchmen" in England!

The great Centennial Regatta on the Schuylkill comes began August 28th. In the first heat of the four-oared race, between the Vesper, Atalanta, Columbia, Quaker City, University, Kuskas came in first; Dublin second. Time, 9:29½. The second heat was rowed at 2:15. The boats were the Vesper of Philadelphia, Yale University and the Crescent Boat Club of Philadelphia. The Vespers and Yale pulled a nice race. Yale sparred and led by two lengths, which they held as they passed the flag, in 9:02½. Time, 9:20½. The Vespers, 9:30½. The third heat took place between the Columbia College crew and the Elizabeth Rowing Club of Portsmouth, Va. The Columbia drew slowly up on the race until the finish, when it was a hard struggle. The Columbias winning in 9:11. The fourth heat was between the Beaverwyck, Falcon and Duquesne Boat Clubs. The Beaverwycks led from the start, and were never headed. Duquesne second, Falcon third, the fifth heat was between the Rosna and Watkins Boat Clubs, Malta having withdrawn. The Rosna boat stopped several times, and the only contest pulling either power, owing to weeds. Watkins cleared the course in 9 minutes, 5½ seconds. The sixth heat came next, between the London Rowing Club and the Northwestern Club of Chicago, the Atlantes having withdrawn because of sickness. The signal was given, and London soon led by a quarter of a length, making a clean and beautiful start. Neither boat was headed, and the crew of the latter showed their speed until amid the cheers of the multitude the London crew pulled past the flag in 8 minutes, 55 seconds, followed by the Northwestern 41 seconds later. The seventh heat was between the First Trinity crew of Cambridge and the Undines. The former won in 9 minutes, 6½ seconds. The latter seemed exhausted, and came in in 9 minutes, 41 seconds.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* charges Governor Hayes, the Radical candidate for the Presidency, with being a member of the "American Alliance," the Know-Nothing order which has indorsed him, and says it is "a secret order, like that of Odd Fellows." The correspondent says of here the best assurance that Governor Hayes was elected a member of said order on the morning of July 5th, and that he sent a letter in the Secretary fully subscribing to its principles." Referring to the above fact, the Boston *Pilot* says: "But it is well for us, if, blown with the Irish and Catholic, the Germans, Swedes and every other class of us natural citizens, to bear in mind that to-day Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hayes are supported by every anti-foreign Know-Nothing clique that disgraces the Union. Hayes and Wheeler represent and indorse the party that has brought disgrace on the fair national name; that has robbed the people; that has murdered the trade and commerce of the country; that has established a rule of office-holders to destroy the liberties as they have destroyed the labor of the people."

A meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Tuam was held last month in the Cathedral for the election of a Coadjutor to the venerable Archbishop, who has completed the eighty-fifth year of his life and the fifty-first of his episcopacy. His Grace is the senior Archbishop in the world, and sets after the patriarchs at the Ecumenical Council. His Grace preserves his mental and physical vigor unimpaired, and is at the present time engaged in his annual confirmation progress over his extensive diocese, which covers the largest area in Ireland, comprising the greater part of the two counties of Mayo and Galway, the second and fourth largest in Ireland. His Grace continues to celebrate Mass in the cathedral every morning at eight o'clock; preaches in both Irish and English to his flock on Sunday; and it was but the other day we read his eloquent reply to an address from the people of Belmullet, in the diocese of Clonfert, on his passing through that town to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parish of Moore, an isolated portion of his diocese. Among the names mentioned as likely to be sent forward to Rome by the clergy are those of his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, and the Very Rev. Thomas MacIlale, Professor of the Irish College, Paris. His lordship is a diocesan of Tuam, and for many years occupied the position of President of St. Jarlath's College, now worthily filled by the Very Rev. Canon U. J. Bourke, so favorably known for his works on the Irish language. Dr. J. MacIlale is also a diocesan of Tuam, and is a nephew of his Grace the Archbishop.

There are to day in St. Louis, Mo., thirty-four parish churches, twenty-seven parish schools, five Catholic hospitals, an orphanage, three Catholic colleges, seven Catholic orphan asylums and three female protectories and reformatories. There are about sixty secular priests and forty-five priests belonging to orders, all actively at work. There are thirteen female religious Orders, and seven male religious Orders, each, according to its institute, doing the work of God. There are now four Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 active members, and distributing each year, in systematic and judicious charity, fully $20 000. And there is a Catholic population of at least 150,000. There is no form of human misery, not on ill the flesh is heir to, which does not find a relief in the Catholic Church of St. Louis. The orphans, the sick, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the fallen women, the widow, the helpless infancy and helpless old age, for all these there is help and comfort, and that without distinction of race or creed.

In the course of a speech in Albany, N. Y., recently, Mr. Payne of Ohio said: "Only day General Custer came to my seat in an excited manner, with tears in his eyes, and told me that he had been subpœnaed to travel from Washington Territory to Louisiana, a distance of three thousand miles, to testify before the Congressional Committee. His testimony was to be excused from the unpleasant duty. After he had given his evidence, he called upon Gen. Grant, who refused to see him and dismissed him in disgrace." Custer was sent to fight the Indians with 300 soldiers, because "all the available force" was needed for election purposes in the Southern States.

The leading German Republican and Liberal voters of Chicago have issued a manifesto to their fellow-countrymen, giving their reasons for voting for Tilden and Hendricks. The address, which is signed by Edmund Jussen, Gus. H. Unger, F. Baumann, Edward Rummel, Philip Stipp, and several hundred other German Republicans and Liberals, concludes as follows: "But in Samuel Tilden we recognize the man to combat the evils of the hour. His name alone is a watchword of reform. He is not tortured and bound, hand and foot, by pledges to corrupt politicians; he is not supported by rings and associations, by political knights of the road who bring their shining lances to bear upon the pockets of the people. His nomination is the result of the spontaneous and irrepressible will of the people to place an honest, energetic and able man at the head of the nation. Amid shouts of applause his name was proposed by Charles Francis Adams, in the New York Conference of Liberal Republicans. He has already proven that he possesses the requisite courage and ability to treat upon an honest administration of public affairs, and to unmask political thieves and scoundrels. His capacity and zeal for reform have long enjoyed a national reputation. He does not stand in need of the recommendation of personal friends that he is equal to the task. He will give us honest money, as he will give us an honest administration. No fraud will escape him; corruption will in vain seek to thrive where he commands, and through his election we may well expect to re-establish the original purity of our instit

ALICE OF BALLINASLOE.

With footsteps the fairest, with prospects the brightest,
With hopes for a future unclouded by care,
All gladness and mercy, "my own mary Kerry"
Is left for a moment, and four months of widowhood,
And happy as children, by marriage united,
Sir Montague and Lady Alice, their chosen the resort
Where nature looked fairest, their choice the most sheltered
Of all the sweet valleys in sunny Killarney,
And eighty Novembers to Montague merry go round.
They thought not of sorrow, they dreamed not of pain,
My thoughts all rapture, "my husband on my right hand
The peerless young Alice of Ballinasloe.

Her eyes' brilliant lustre—her hair in a cluster,
Overlooking a forehead as white as the snow!
A form like a fairy, so joyous and airy,
A step just as light as the bound of a roebuck,
Caused so with gladness, he'd gaze every hour—
The dangerous, the chosen, the boon for the universe,
A grief that could banish, a joy that was true!
Ye hope not impossible, ye anxious believing
Who pine and who sigh, and who would never believe!
Be fed, for there are, oh! how many such as my wife!
The peerless young Alice of Ballinasloe!

Whoever she fits by me, at distance or near me,
Whether she sits by track, bringing tears to my eyes,
I watch with fondness her every motion,
And breathe fervent prayers for her welfare on
high.
Each fold of her costume, each word, glance and
gesture,
My memory treasures as misers its gold;
"The joy in her word, in her air, in her bow,
Is enough to arouse a heart to love and to hope."
In truth there is no one has had such an influence
As Alice, another in presence, the visiting in sway;
Then bless the sleet, white strangers she met,
I pray for young Alice of Ballinasloe.

Each hour of the day-time, to others a gay time,
I count as a curse—a blot on my life;
For darkness sight pining, and weep half my time
For those who
To cheer the declining—to raise the lowly,
Something to others—to others, not to myself,
The more and the more, the sooner and the purer
A very joy seems to have had power
By Alice the young Alice of Ballinasloe,
Her sweet blessing, was raised hands approving
Me.

I implore Heaven to bless my wife!
To unchanging love of Ballinasloe,
Bestowed by young Alice of Ballinasloe.

Ah! had I been bolder for the spot I love best!
Or more
Of—shadowless love, as trees and as fair too,
As rich and as pure and proud of the West,
The Record of nature, and praise of the West,
The Wonder of Christ, and with him
Of Saints and celebrities, of glory and love;
I would have wrought, I would have sung in her,
Her heart's depth of feeling with music and words;
And sung it so ardent, her country should love,
And sung it so approval, her country should love,
Her sweet blessing, my life like a rose,
Beside the sweet Alice of Ballinasloe.

SPEECH OF THE POPE.

On the Feast of St. James the Apostle his Holiness received in audience at the Vatican a large body of the students of the various foreign colleges and seminaries of Rome. Among them were students from the great College of Propaganda, the English, the German, American, Hungarian, Scotch, Greek, and the Belgian colleges, the establishment of the Eternal City, the pontifical seminaries of the Colleges Pio. They were accompanied by their superiors and professors, and constituted an immense assemblage in the Consistorial Hall of the Palace. The Holy Father entered the hall about noon, and was attended by Cardinals Franchi, Pasco and Bilio, and several prelates of the Papal household. The Rector of the Hungarian College read the address to his Holiness, and it conveyed to the illustrious Pontiff their heartfelt congratulations on the commencement of the thirty-first year of his glorious Pontificate. At the close of it his Holiness addressed the youthful assembly in the following sense:—

"If you be true to the vocation which you have been while, indeed, to instruct the people, and to enlighten them with the darkness of the Gospel, to melt the ice of green, the fire of sin in the souls His apostles may make of sin to the words of consolation to you.—*Venite post me; faciam vos fieri piscatores hominum.* Remember the miraculous draught of fishes which on filled the nets, but, nothing else to bear the great weight, the fishermen broke them here and there, and in this way a large portion of their fish lake. The great multitude of fish caught is the net signifies the multitude of believers who have enlisted the voice of God. The broken nets, from out of which many that had been taken and were originally in the sea, signify the heresies and schisms which have from time to time arisen, and which, alas, even in our own days, have thinned the ions of nations believers, and of the many who have been led astray by the perfidious and blind writers of the past century. These men have been the masters of error, the corrupters of the people through the influence which their position gave them, and have been the unchristian moralists, pitiless and oppressors of the Church of Jesus Christ. In due time you will be called upon to make use of that weapon which they have sought to corrupt, and it will be your duty to combat error in its various shapes, and especially by your exemplary lives. You will have to combat it with sound reasoning, founded on knowledge and with the grace of God. I am speaking to the young, and anxious as I am to receive a relief of your hundred reliable errors, I must allude to some which in certain places have been promulgated and by students in colleges. They are errors that have been the outcome of an anti-Catholic and anti-Christian spirit, not in vain, but errors that have sprung from a hell-born pride. These students have published a programme (and have directed it to the students of both benevolences) in which they declare that the religious training ought to be destroyed, and that according to the basis of their syllabus they desire to be atheists, revolutionaries and materialists. But from roots such as these there can only spring up a tree which withered branches, poisonous leaves and tainted fruit. It will be your duty in time to counteract these wild excesses, and to raise up the dignity of our manhood, which these people would fain trample in the dust, and which they would destroy in the train of the most revolting principles. But who are we, you will say, that we should put ourselves to carry against such numerous and such powerful forces? I know that you are still young, and that your studies are not yet finished, your souls are not yet fully strengthened to resist the attacks of passions, and, therefore, it is with reason you should ask who are we? Let take heart, my children;

NOTHING CAN WRONG OR ARREST CANNOT,

Who, believing giving the order for the sealing of the seas or pouring their hands to the work, commands us to direct our course in a good direction. But what better direction is there than that in which Jesus Christ precedes us? *Venite post me.* And what is the meaning of following Jesus? He himself tells us distinctly what it is—*qui vult venire post me, abneget semetipsum, tollat crucem suam, et sequatur me.* It there is one among you who is slothful, let him bestir himself—*abneget semetipsum*—since slothfulness is an obstacle to study and to works of piety. If there be another who is more than little disposed to discipline, let him

[illegible]

self to humility. By such acts of self-denial you will make yourself fit for doing battle against the errors of the world, and you will be able to propagate in the world by your sacred ministry. As all are bound to keep close to the tracks marked out by the Divine Master, so the ministers of the sanctuary and all Catholics ought to tread with docility in the teachings which emanate from this Holy See. Train yourselves to respect that center of unity, which is a necessary to maintain the deposit of the faith. It is worthy of note, with reference to the incident of the drought of Odessa, to which I have already alluded, that the Holy See did the acts was given to several, in order to call into the Church not into the desert" was given to Peter alone. Solely to the Vicar of Jesus Christ is it appointed to launch the mystic vessel into the deep sea, to the end that, guided by faith and animated with hope, he may, with these and united with hope, he may, with these and united with hope, he may, with these and united

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.
September
—Sunday—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
—Monday—Feria.
—Tuesday—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.
—Wednesday—Feria.
—Thursday—Octave of the Blessed sacrament.
—Friday—Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr.
—Saturday—Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Martyr.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

TRUE CATHOLIC

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

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LYONS & BARRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

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THE CHRONICLE ANSWERED.

In the last *Sunday Chronicle* there was an editorial article under the title of "Church and State," which requires from me more than a passing notice, and we cannot but express surprise that such sentiments were allowed to appear in that paper, for reasons that must be obvious. The purpose of the article is as unjust as it is apparent. It is to arouse the popular sentiments and direct it against the Roman Catholic Church, and against those of the holy faith who are of Irish blood. To this manifest purpose it professes itself to discover, and it suggests to its readers that they, too, ought to see, that "this Church has a policy to subserve, and in order to carry out that policy, is, through its ecclesiastical power and the teaching of the priesthood, giving direction to the Catholic vote, and is endeavoring, for some secret and covert purpose, to control the politics of this country." Ingeniously or cunningly enough it continues: "In this argument we will not undertake to prove what this policy is, or its purpose." Perhaps had that paper essayed the proof, its readers might have had either the opportunity to discover in time the conspiracy, or the meanness of its own prejudice or distemper, or that it is itself wholly in a policy to subserve in a political way, to the success of which it is a first essential to assail the Church, and excite animosity against the adopted or native citizens of the Irish race. And we shall now engage to show from its own columns that it has such a policy as we insinuate. It says: "We see all other nationalities divided in political opinions, but this one is not; we see the Negro and other religious denominations divided in party allegiance; this one is a unit. We find Irishmen, with few exceptions, Catholics; we find Irish Catholics, with few exceptions, Republicans." Again: "It is enough, right here, to *prove* the *animus* of the *Chronicle*. To use a common phrase, in that which we have first quoted, it "let the cat out of the bag!" and we may be sure that could it only find Irishmen, with few exceptions, Catholics; and Irish Catholics, with few exceptions, *Republicans*, neither the Church nor her Irish Catholics would have a warmer *temporary* friend than the *Chronicle*. But the vote of the "Irish Catholic" cannot be coerced or got by such extraordinary arguments, bluts or *persuasion*.

The *Chronicle* thus states as a fact that the Irish and other "nationalities"—a blunder of classification, by the way, which we wish the *Chronicle* could successfully labor to make good—are to the Church as they are to all other denominations, in respect to party allegiance. It is not true that the "Irish Catholics" are united in their politics, nor that in party allegiance the Church is united. It is true, however, that the great proportion of the voters of Irish birth or lineage are alike Catholics and Democrats, and they are so for the best of reasons. In answer to the *Chronicle's* question, "Why are they Democrats?" we will proceed to state. They are, for reasons which constitute the brightest traits of character in the Irish as a race, devoted to their faith; and, as a people, imperiled alike with the love of liberty and the sentiments of gratitude to their benefactors. As the *Chronicle* bears witness—yet it is remarkable that it does not seem to see by the law knowledge—"that no other nationality so devoted to the Roman [Catholic] Church as the Irish, and no people who adhere more closely to its teachings." We need not multiply nor add proofs to this, which is in itself the noblest and proudest boast that ever consecrated a race to the service of Almighty God, or gave lustre to a people in the practice of the cardinal virtues. But it is worthy to be heard of seeing good in this very fact it utters, the *Chronicle* seeks to pervert it into a reproach or grievous evil. It ought to observe that it is but the natural and harmonious consequence of the very highest devotion to their Church—while all other nationalities have at one time or another succumbed to the popular storm and surrendered or bartered their religious birthright once the "Irish Catholics" to be what they are in the land of liberty. In the early days of the Republic, when Irish emigrants landed upon our shores they found two great political parties. One of these extended to them the hand of cordial welcome, and invested them, after a suitable probationary term, with the sacred right of citizenship. The other frowned upon their coming, and endeavored to withhold from them the blessings and benefits of naturalization. The old Federal party received them as fellow, and treated them as unwelcome visitors. The Democratic party greeted them as brethren and admitted them to full fellowship as citizens.

Gratitude has ever been a shining attribute of the Irish race, and hence, if for no other reason, they early manifested their gratefulness to the Democratic party by their adhesion and devotion to it, just as in every war in which the country has been involved they have proved their earnest patriotism by the peril and the sacrifice of their lives in its behalf. But it is not for this reason alone the great mass of the "Irish Catholics" are Democrats. It is because they are devoted to the cause of liberty, and are disposed to the largest measure of freedom in every respect compatible with good government and the best interests of the whole people, that they are Democrats; for in that party and in its principles, which have never undergone change from the ancient Fih of the Fathers of the Republic, they find the precious liberty and the wholesome measure of freedom, and also that toleration and that absence of hatred and caste distinction and discrimination on account of race or religious creed, which are not to be found in the party opposed to it. The Democratic party never sought to interdict the emigrants from foreign lands from the precious boon of American citizenship it never created a popular sentiment against any race on account of its country or religion; it never had part or agency in originating either open or secret organizations—such as the Native American and Know-Nothing—in the era of need and sole purpose of a crusade against Irish and Catholics; it never acknowledged as its leaders or continued in fellowship those who declared that "Popery must be exterminated," or who asserted that "Chinamen are better than the Irish;" and it never, in any State or in any instance, tried to make the religion or the nativity of the citizen a test of election or the qualification to public office or employment. Whenever it has triumphed in any community or State, or got control of the General Government, it has not then suddenly discovered and announced to mankind that "No Irish need apply," nor has it favored any class or race to the exclusion or prejudice of any other. It does not preach the Gospel of hate against any people because of national locality, nor seek to inflame a conflict of races, which, if it shall ensue, cannot be otherwise than vindictive and bloody and everlastingly to be remembered. And it has never attempted, in which essence the "Irish Catholics" to be what they are in the land of liberty. In the early days of the Republic, when Irish emigrants landed upon our shores they found two great political parties. One of these extended to them the hand of cordial welcome, and invested them, after a suitable probationary term, with the sacred right of citizenship. The other frowned upon their coming, and endeavored to withhold from them the blessings and benefits of naturalization. The old Federal party received them as fellow, and treated them as unwelcome visitors. The Democratic party greeted them as brethren and admitted them to full fellowship as citizens.

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represented to be by those who agree with that Republican leader who holds them inferior to the Chinese.

And now we will close with a ready hint for the *Chronicle* to reflect upon. Does it think that any people worthy of respect were ever brought to leave a party which had always treated them as brethren and equals, and to go over to the opposite party, if it had no better welcome to offer them than constant and unjust abuse and misrepresentation? Is persistent, vindictive proscription? The *Chronicle's* party might profit by wisely considering this question, and it can hurt only itself by neglecting or refusing to do so.

THE CITY'S DANGER.

The great conflagration which happened on Monday night must be taken as convincing proof that this city is liable at any moment to be visited by a disaster as general and over-whelming as that which befell Chicago some time ago. When the newspapers were uttering their warnings then, and declaring the necessity of precautions against fire, many people imagined that this was useless work, more calculated to raise alarm than do any good. The peculiar position of San Francisco, the character of its buildings, the grade of its streets, and the nature of the climate were spoken of as if they furnished all possible guarantee against an extensive conflagration. Every intelligent citizen must now know their exact worth, and how far they can be depended upon. So far from San Francisco reaping any particular safeguard from destruction by fire, it seems to us that there is scarcely a city in the United States more exposed to such danger, or one in which the citizens need be more vigilant. The large and populous district lying south of Market street, the scene of the recent conflagration, is, by unanimous admission, allowed to be the place where a serious fire is most likely to have its origin; but there is no reason for expecting that if it made any headway at all, it would be confined to that locality. It is true that the strong winds generally blow towards the bay in a westerly direction, but the experience of Chicago, Boston and other places, demonstrates that a large fire works to windward almost as speedily and irresistibly as it does to leeward. In fact, once it gets beyond the control of the fire department, there is no telling what course it will take, or where it will stop, its path being the most capricious and unaccountable thing in the world. Above all, and before all, it must be remembered that it takes very little indeed to put a conflagration out of the control of the fire department. A delay of a few minutes in turning on an alarm, an accident to an engine on its way, a change in the wind, the most trivial circumstance, will work irremediable mischief.

The honest truth is, that the best organized and most active fire department is only good for checking incipient conflagrations, and is unable to cope with a fire of large dimensions. Therefore it is plain that upon the people themselves depends the protection of the city from overwhelming disaster. Beyond any doubt a large majority of the people of which San Francisco is visited are owing to a carelessness which might almost be classed as criminal. If the occupiers of houses, particularly those persons in charge of stores and factories, where furnaces are kept running, were a little more cautious, very great losses would be spared to the whole community. We dare say that in the case of Moseley's fire is discovered, it will be found to be nothing but negligence on the part of some individual who had charge of the machinery to some one of the factories destroyed. It may well be imagined that ordinary care would have prevented the whole and occurrence. The saddest feature about the fire is, after the loss of life by which it was unfortunately accompanied, the fact that the losses fall wholly upon poor families who can ill afford to lose anything. Quite a large number of respectable and industrious families have been deprived of all they possessed in the world and are in urgent need of help. We trust that steps to alleviate their sufferings will be taken by the proper authorities, and with the least possible delay. We are proud to say that the people of San Francisco have a credible reputation for ready generosity and active sympathy with suffering. On many an occasion they have displayed it, both towards strangers and foreigners, and we feel sure they will not be backward now when the elements for help are those of their own race and residing in their own city.

The readers of THE MONITOR will feel interested in learning that the health of the celebrated Irish orator, which some time ago seemed hopeless, appears to be returning, as may be inferred from a letter of Very Rev. Father Prendergast, who, writing from Dublin, August 8th, says: "I found Father Burke at the monastery of Tullow. He was in excellent spirits, overflowing with wit and intellectual life. His disease, however, has not been arrested, and he is near his interrogatory, in it not true that such is the spirit of proscription against Catholics throughout the land—simply to proclaim the fact that a candidate for any public position before the people is a Catholic, is quite sufficient of itself to array an enormous opposition to him, if not solely to defeat him? Hence, in proportion to their numbers there are fewer Catholics in the elective or appointed public offices in the Union than of any other faith or belief; and unless the *Chronicle* can show that the Catholics, in the proportion of, say one to ten, when in office are likely to "control the politics of the country," and to subvert the Government, it will be obliged to confess its error and its injustice in respect to them. Likewise it must admit that, since "intelligence is power" the "Irish Catholics" are not the "ignorant bigots" they are

MUSIC RECEIVED.—From M. Gray, 105 Kearny street, we have received "She is every inch a Queen," song and dance, by F. S. Carnes; also, "Angels hover o'er our Darling," song.

THE POPE AND THE TURKS.

There is no one person living, we believe, who gives the San Francisco *Chronicle* more trouble than the Pope does. Of course the venerable Pontiff does not know it, and we are afraid he is even unaware of the existence of such a bright journalistic luminary as our "liberal" contemporary; but, nevertheless, his sayings and doings, real and imaginary, but principally the latter, impose a great deal of troublesome work upon the *Chronicle*. There is hardly an issue of the paper published which does not contain a leading article or an editorial paragraph referring to Rome affairs in anything but a laudatory manner. The pretext is often some absurd rumor which cannot be traced to any reliable source, or else some telegraphic dispatch emanating from nobody knows whom, and decoyed, or even the shadow of authority. In the issue for last Monday there was a short article headed "The Pope and the Turks," which contained as many gross errors and malicious misrepresentations as could well be crowded within the number of lines it contained. It was based upon a telegraphic item which appeared in the dispatches of the previous Saturday, to the effect that some Albanian prince had offered to raise a thousand men to fight for the Turks against the revolted Christians. The *Chronicle* thought it "strange and inexplicable" that a Christian prince should volunteer aid to such a cause, and undertook to explain the inexplicable. "The alliance," says the dispatch, "is supposed to be the result of an order from the Vatican." Before assuming importance to such a statement we should like to know who is the writer of the dispatch, and who are the people that make the supposition alluded to. We should also wish to learn what "alliance" issued, to whom was it addressed, and who sent it. If neither date, address or nature can be told, is it not more than probable that this "order" never existed at all, but is the mere invention of the brain of the unknown compiler of dispatches? Any one who reads the American news in European papers can form an excellent idea of the accuracy and reliability of the items submitted to us about foreign affairs. The *Chronicle*, without a solitary particle of evidence, assumes the "order" to be genuine, and then, in its role of advocate of the Turks, proceeds to fortune-tell the manner which led to it; and, as one might imagine, these are not of a character creditable to the Catholic Church. The explanation is found "in the fact that Rome hates Russia and the Russian Church because the latter, though holding substantially the same creed as the Catholic, denies the supremacy of the Pope." Is not the Pope living now? Is not Rome the people living near it? Is there no supremacy, save that of the Vatican? Is there no Archbishop of Canterbury, no Primate of Ireland, no national and local ecclesiastics, who, in their own sphere, are supreme? Is there no Archbishop of Dublin, no Archbishop of San Francisco is visited are owing to a carelessness which might almost be classed as criminal. If the occupiers of houses, particularly those persons in charge of stores and factories, where furnaces are kept running, were a little more cautious, very great losses would be spared to the whole community. We dare say that in the case of Moseley's fire is discovered, it will be found to be nothing but negligence on the part of some individual who had charge of the machinery to some one of the factories destroyed. It may well be imagined that ordinary care would have prevented the whole and occurrence. The saddest feature about the fire is, after the loss of life by which it was unfortunately accompanied, the fact that the losses fall wholly upon poor families who can ill afford to lose anything. Quite a large number of respectable and industrious families have been deprived of all they possessed in the world and are in urgent need of help. We trust that steps to alleviate their sufferings will be taken by the proper authorities, and with the least possible delay. We are proud to say that the people of San Francisco have a credible reputation for ready generosity and active sympathy with suffering. On many an occasion they have displayed it, both towards strangers and foreigners, and we feel sure they will not be backward now when the elements for help are those of their own race and residing in their own city.

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Mary Rogerdus of Columbus, O., became insane when she heard that her husband was killed in the Black Hills. Imagining that she was Abraham, she bound her little girl, placing her on an inverted washtub, piled wood around her, set it on fire, and would have burned the child to death but for the fortunate interference of a neighbor.

Sir Thomas More and Catholic Faith.

Judge A. C. Buffum, a convert to the Catholic Church in this State, in his valuable essay on "The Harmonious Relations between Divine Faith and Natural Reason," shows that the ignorance and prejudice prevailing against the Church proceeds from two classes of persons. First, those who never saw or read any standard Catholic work, but who take for Gospel the traditionary statements of her malignerers; and secondly, professional controversialists, who play the part of a fool lawyer in search of arguments to support his side of a case. These controversialists do not seek for truth, but they examine with a partisan zeal for a purpose that forbids knowledge, and is capacitates for the acquisition of truth concerning the faith they seek to ruin. (1) Hints of the first class he says:

"Lord Macaulay—one of the James Macintoshes, if not, in natural and moral accomplishments, without his genius as an historian—speaking of the trial of Sir Thomas More, who was put to death by Henry VIII., censures his conduct as unjust and cruel, from his wife's and sanction his Hired conviction which he adopts to be in accordance with the law of the land. Sir James says—"By the 5th of the statute which Anne's marriage was declared valid, every attempt to interfere on the Princess Mary's behalf was made high treason. Every person who should maliciously and directly attempt by writing or printing to deprive the King of his style, dignities or titles, was declared guilty of misprision of treason. It does not seem that Sir Thomas had been concerned in any plot against the supremacy." (Macintosh's Life of Sir Thomas More.) Lord Macaulay, the child of the Church Church, associated with the character of Sir Thomas More—"he was a man of a gentle and generous nature, fond of pleasure with a mirthful heart—he did not wish to see the Church of England a persecuting power." Lord Macaulay, in his "Essays," says: "Sir Thomas More was a man of eminent piety, of spotless purity of life, of fervent zeal, of great talents for controversy, of great learning, of great natural eloquence, of wit and humor, of shrewdness and knowledge of the world. He was also a man of cruel disposition, a persecutor, a dark and terrible enthusiast." Macaulay's life of Sir Thomas More was written in the bosom

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of August 12.

ANTRIM.

At the Belfast police court, John Orr, a young man described as a lunatic, was brought up on remand, charged with having feloniously caused the death of his mother. The prisoner was remanded for a week in order that the authorities might commmunicate the facts of the case to his ex-confessor the Lord Lieutenant.

An outrage, said to be of an agrarian character, has taken place on the lands of a farmer named John Hill, of Ballybody, near Ballyclare. It is alleged that in broad daylight a number of men broke open his gates and injured his property, wounding himself, his wife, his son, and an old neighboring farmer who came to his assistance.

CAVAN.

On Tuesday week a Home Rule demonstration was held at Cootehill, Cavan. Fully 25,000 people assembled in a field adjoining the town, in which a spacious platform was erected. Contingents came from the surrounding neighborhood, and Monaghan was conspicuously to the front. The townspeople were on *fete*, and good order was everywhere preserved. Mr. Fay, M. P., and Captain Kirwan were present. Mr. Fay pointed out the singular fact that, while Cavan was still under the provisions of the Coercion Act, not one man was sentenced at the last assizes. Resolutions pledging the meeting to persevere in the Home Rule agitation sanctioned by the Dublin conference, amnesty, and land reform, were carried with unanimity.

CORK.

The Royal Agricultural Society have not been fortunate, says the *Cork Examiner*, in the matter of weather for their meeting. The show in the park opened amidst a perfect storm of wind and rain. So bad was the weather that the Judges found great difficulty in completing their work, and most of the horses had to be removed from the ground as soon as they had passed the judges. The shedding was seriously damaged, and in some places the whole roofing was blown clean off. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show, when the storm was at its worst, and made a cursory inspection of the stock and machinery.

At the Cork city assizes Mr. Justice Keogh in fined pensioner Hall in the sum of a fine of £5, upon a man named Milner, who spoke to one of the jury in a case under trial, intimating that he was the defendant's brother-in-law.

At Cork a breach of promise case was heard before the sub sheriff and a jury, who were impanelled to assess damages the defendant having allowed judgment to go by default. The plaintiff was Miss Williams, a young lady from Macroom, about 23 years of age, and the defendant a gentleman of 70, named Good, who had returned with much wealth from India last year, and fallen in love. The jury awarded the lady £2,000 damages.

DOWN.

The storm which visited the northeast coast was attended with disastrous results in Lough Strangford harbor, two hundred yachts, belonging to Mr. James Carvill, Newry, and Rev. Mr. Richmond, Warrenpoint, having been totally wrecked.

GALWAY.

At Tynagh, near Eyrecourt, there has been an alleged succession burning on the extensive farms held by Mr. Robert Roe, J. F., Loran Park, near Roscrea, from Mr. Pollock. The usual notices have been served for some months. Mr. Roe only lately got possession of the farms.

At the last meeting of the council of the Baltimore Tenants' Association, held at the residence of Patrick Madden, Keg-Dando street, the chair was occupied by Walter E. Duffy, Esq., President of the association. There were also present: Rev. D. Mylod, P. P., John J. Madden, D.L., Patrick Corcoran, Patrick Madden, Matthew Harris, J. Kilmartin, &c.

KERRY.

The new Board of the Tralee Town Commissioners held a special meeting on Monday for the election of chairman, when Sir Henry Donovan. Mr. John C. Nelligan was unanimously elected.

At the last meeting of the Kerry Farmers' Association gloomy reports were made of the state of crops in the county, and at a meeting of the President, Mr. Lyng, it was resolved to invite the co-operation of neighboring associations to procure if p s sible a reduction of rent and of local taxation.

An accident of a fatal and melancholy nature, resulting in the death of two men, occurred at Ballybunion recently. It appears two men, named Connor and black, had been making a passage which they had sunk nearly sixty feet. Next morning when they attended to make further excavations, Connor, who had first gone down, had scarcely reached the bottom when he signalled to be pulled up; but while he hoisted up he became insensible and fell out of the bucket. Black immediately descended to rescue him, but he also perished, both being, it seems, suffocated by foul air.

KING'S COUNTY.

Two men named Meara and Buckley left the ferry at Portumna in a canoe to sail out to the Shannon. Immediately afterwards, it is alleged, the men quarrelled, and Meara remained in the canoe, without his companion. When interrogated, his replies were not satisfactory, and he was placed under arrest. A search had been made for the missing man, but no trace of him can be discovered. The assumption is that there has been foul play.

KILDARE.

At the Naas assizes David Hughes, a private in the 83d Regiment, was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for having criminally assaulted an old woman over 70 years of age. Another soldier was sentenced to six months for an offence of somewhat less magnitude.

At the Kildare assizes, on the 4th inst., Sergeant Armstrong, in discharging the jury in the last case, said he was very glad to bear testimony to the highly independent and satisfactory manner in which the juries in every county upon the home circuit had fulfilled their important duties.

LIMERICK.

The death is announced of J. M. Tidmarsh, J. P., at his residence, the Crescent, Limerick. When the sad intelligence reached Kilkenny, says the *Kilkenny Journal*, deep was the sorrow which pervaded every heart, for, during the many years he lived among us, there was no more upright citizen, no more useful public man, no more benevolent heart in the sense of charity and humanity, than James M. Tidmarsh.

The long-continued drought which prevailed during the greater portion of the summer months has already had its effects made painfully apparent by the scarcity of grass and the high price of meadowing as compared with former years.

A movement has been initiated in Limerick for the purpose of presenting Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., with a suitable congratulatory address and testimonial to mark the occasion of his promotion to the high office of Provincial of the Dominican Order in Ireland. Dr. Carbery is about to remove to Dublin.

LANDONDERRY

In the Crown Court at Derry, before Judge Battersby and a petty jury, Patrick Wilhabbe, a private soldier in the 27th Regiment, was indicted for the murder of Margaret Miller, on the 16th of March last. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. George Lindsay Barker, a sea captain, was indicted for the manslaughter of a seaman named Dawson. The allegation was that Dawson, having fallen overboard into the Belmore river, was drowned, and the captain did not take means to save his life. Mr. Hugh Holmes defended the prisoner. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, disagreed and were discharged.

MAYO.

A report reached the constabulary of Castlebar on Friday week that a murder had been perpetrated at the Neale, near Ballinrobe, on the day before. The victim is said to be an old woman upwards of 60 years of age, and the scene of the affair is stated to be a cabin in a remote district. In point of fact, the unfortunately find many very bad Catholics in all Catholic countries. France is no exception, but rather, as we say, the most complete type of Christendom in operation. Her people are essentially Catholic, yet perfectly free to adopt or reject the virtues of their faith.

As Rome is the head of the Church, so France may be said to be its heart. From the prominence of that heart in the steady and mighty stream of pecuniary support and missionary zeal that principally feeds the ever-encroaching tide of Protestant progress abroad. France is the oldest daughter and the pride of the Church, great in all her fidelity, an immense number of her children take the liberty of being very bad Catholics. Sometimes those are even in the majority, or claim to be so, and at such times they take the opportunity of making the most decisive display of their wickedness. They take a certain pride in being thought independent of religious restraints, and rush into such extremes as to leave no doubt on the subject in the minds of an already world.

In reality, however, the acutally bad Catholics are never in a majority in France. They succeed merely through diet of imprudence on their part and timidity in their adversaries. It must be considered that there are not only in France, but everywhere else, who are not actually bad, here very little real. They are inclined to give up, especially before a rushing storm of execration and violence and frenzy like that which the Reds and *sans culottes* know so well how to get up at a moment's notice.

At first the Catholics of France had but little confidence in their republic. They identified it with the principles of its first noisy continental advocates—that is, with radicalism, agrarianism and mob rule. Leading Catholic minds, however, have seen a hope in it, and determined to give it a trial. As time progresses they take better to the republic and work on with better heart. In no possible way could the power of the Catholic party be more severely tested than in the late contest over free Universities, and yet the Senate triumphantly sustained the Catholic policy on that question, although the Government championed the contrary one. When we consider that the principal heresy of the age, the chief instrument relied on by the Devil to work harm, is the usurpation of educational control by the State, what can be more gratifying or encouraging than such a result?

The importance of the victory is easily measured by the rage of the Radicals. Their press and their harangues boil over with hatred, and take the form of threats against a Senate which shows itself so conservative as institution. But, as Catholic activity has gained control of the Senate, can it not also with sufficient courage and energy control a majority in the Assembly? There can be but little doubt now that Catholicity is backed by a hearty monarchical majority in France. It simply requires confidence in that majority to come forward, and wealthy citizens in the leaders in preventing fraud, to place the faith in that position of promise. Success to which it is there entitled.

When the French Republic shall have put itself in working trim on that basis, when good people in France clearly understand that they can maintain their rights and the interest of society in a republic only by working for it, but that they can do it by proper effort; when they are confident that the power of the Catholic party of intelligent rights are safer and more respected in a republic modified by the better classes than under a personal government, we may begin to look with confidence for permanence in the form of republic.

We look forward with hope to this consummation. Not that we hold one kind of government to be better *per se* than another. Our position is that a republican or popular government is better than a personal or autocratic government whenever it is on a par of age, and when the people are ready for it. The universal tendency is towards the latter, but there is no such tendency towards the former. It is a general thing, however, the better elements can control if they will. All decisions of a republic know that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" they have yet to learn, however, it would appear, that liberty is well worth the price, and that popular liberty is farther removed from the rule of an unprincipled mob than from the rule of a selfish monarch.—*N. O. Morning Star.*

ROYAL ELOPEMENT.

Royal circles in Tahiti have been startled by the announcement that the Princess Mary Ann had eloped with a half-caste named John Salmon. The Princess is heiress to the throne of Tahiti, and grandniece of the Mary group, or, as it is called sometimes, Cook's Archipelago. Salmon is related to the well-known Salmon family of Tahiti, the mother of whom claims to be a high relative of Queen Pomare, the present ruler in the name of Tahiti. When the Princess Mary Ann died, her aunt, Queen Makea, of Rarotonga, chartered the Australian schooner Comet, Captain Jones, to pursue the fugitives. The Coronet sailed for Mangia, one of the Mary group, and on board were the chiefmen of the island, Captain Stanford, a gallant Californian. Captain Jones made known his mission, when Captain Stanford replied that he had the Princess Mary Ann and five males of her choice on board, while Salmon was likewise in their midst. Captain Rose demanded the Princess on behalf of honor, at the same time exhibiting a perpetual decree of banishment for Salmon from the island of Rarotonga. After a conflict, Capt. Stanford concluded to give up the royal parties, and when the Princess Mary Ann found that she was to be separated forever from her lover and paramour, she, woman-like, wept like a fountain. But it was of no use and the only consolation offered—usually sufficient to console the native—was a grand feast on board the Humboldt. They danced and wept alternately, in true native style, Finally, the Coronet, with her royal freight on board, departed for Rarotonga, leaving the forlorn Salmon to pine away on the lonely island of Mangia. But he need not fret, for the romantic Mary Ann is young and handsome, very wealthy, and the heir-ess of two thrones—that of Queen Makea and that of the King of Tahiti. The royal runaway episode has profoundly agitated all classes in Tahiti, for the Frenchmen and Englishmen are eager to capture Mary Ann, and thus come to play the role of King of Bourbon. The fact is dreaded that foreigners in the Pacific isles have an eye to the main chance, and are always trying to get away with a barbarian Princess. Maybe is all preposessing, and has that admirable thing called coin in abundance.—*Auckland Star.*

Sagacity of Elephants.

Howe's circus was showing at Indianola when the storm of the 4 h came on, and because of injury to the railroads, was compelled to remain there until the track was temporarily repaired. Rain prevented regular performances, but their absence was more than compensated by the interest manifested by the elephants during the storm. The canvas was cut away, exposing the top of the unwieldy animals' backs. Then was exhibited the wonderful intelligence which they half-human brutes. They obey every command of the keeper, crawling on their knees, turning on their sides, standing on their ribs, and assuming more wonderful and novel positions than ever described. Then came the storm. When released from their perilous position there was not a scratch upon them, and no schooling ever gave a more emphatic expression of relief from confinement than did those elephants. They trumpeted, swayed back and forth, and did everything but talk. The remaining distance to the city was made overland, and a happier crew never started on than were those animals. The cool, breezy atmosphere, and the bright moonlight were all inspiring. As the bridge ware gone at each stream, the elephants took fresh enjoyment of their liberty. At no time were they obstinate and disobedient, but seemed to enjoy its situation. On arriving at Des Moines railroad care had to be procured, which was not easily done, as ordinary cars are too low. Some were found, which were about one inch higher than the tallest elephant's back. They were brought alongside, and the platform properly placed, when "Jack" noticed that it was a strange car, seized the door-frame with his trunk, gave it a vigorous shake, and then tried the floor. Satisfied that it was strong, he marched gravely into the car, placed himself lengthwise, gave a rocking motion, and humped up his back. A bolt overhead hit his back, and he marched straight out of the car. "It's no use," said the keeper; "the won't go back there again." The ribs which supported the roof were removed, the elephant closely watching the operation. When this was done, "Jack" went in, swayed the car, humped his back, and everything all right, trumped his satisfaction, and went to eating.

A Massachusetts clergyman received thirty cents for a marriage fee the other day. The groom offered him twenty cents at first, but finally added ten, "though times is hard."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Honest Republican Opinion About Him.

[From the New York Times, August, 1871.]

There were a few flippant protests against the scheme [Tweed's charter for New York city] utter by such high-toned Democrats as Samuel J. Tilden and others of his character, but they were without effect for Tweed and Sweeny had the voters already brought up.

[From the New York Times, October, 1871.]

If anything can arouse the New York public to that pitch of indignation which alone becomes them in the present crisis, it is the accident which we publish to day. Here we have, on the books of the labors of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, full and conclusive evidence that William M. Tweed differs only from a common thief in having stolen two of thousands, instead of ten dollars. * * * We refer to the affidavit of Mr. Tilden for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced.

[From the New York Times, November, 26, 1871.]

The voters of the Eighteenth Assembly District ought to esteem it an honor and a privilege to elect Samuel J. Tilden to the legislature. He has shown himself a gallant, conscientious, efficient foe to corruption. We appeal to every Republican to rote and work for him, and to do so the more cheerfully—as we make this appeal because he is an honest Democrat.

[From the New York Times, July, 1872.]

Let us then leave Mr. Tilden a little while and turn to see how the Democracy are getting on. Mr. Tilden. The reason we wish to draw the attention of our readers to him is, that he is being mentioned pretty generally, as the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. Mr. Tilden is not, indeed, mentioned his own name, because he has been a long time in politics, and he is well aware that the Democracy are not fond of so-called leaders. This we will say: that Mr. Tilden would make a very good candidate, for he has considerable ability as a man and a most very high character.

Mr. Tilden is much liked by the best reputable portion of the Democratic party, and perhaps there are more even in Tammany Hall who would like to see him run. * * * He is at any rate a Democrat of long standing in the party; a man of unsullied honor, public and private; a good, public spirited man, who would be no disgrace, but much the reverse, to our State. This we may say with perfect sincerity. Mr. Tilden, if Mr. Tilden were to ask us, as his old friends and advisers, whether he should stand for Governor if he were invited to do so, we should feel it our duty to dissuade him from that course. We should like much to see him happy, but would it make him happy to undergo a fight for office? If the Republicans nominate General Dix, Mr. Tilden could not run successfully against him. Incidentally he would do his party a great deal of good, for he would improve its moral tone.

A Cause for Surprise.

"Jeremiah," writing from Sea Grove to the *United Presbyterian*, says: "At our last communion orders of admission were issued to all those who were desirous of uniting with the Presbyterian, Baptist, United Presbyterian, Methodist, Quakers, Catholics, and a Jewess was of our number a few days ago. In a social way the first five denominations are of the most intelligent and agreeable ladies I have met is a thorough-going Catholic, who feels a real pity for the heretics who come and go without the offices of her infallible Church. It is hard to see in her a fault in the world, and she is very popular. Secretary her Church, or to find a mark to fix her identity as a disciple of the Pope." "Jeremiah" is one of our correspondents, and we know him in the back woods, and must have a little allowance for his want of Sabbath with old prejudices. He has undoubtedly heard of horned priests with cloven feet, of the snake-like cunning of Father Gavazzi, the trap-doors and subterranean vaults in Catholic institutions, and of the "secret marks of the 'mum of sin." In his youthful ardor there may have been visions of a countersunk hell beneath the altar, a cavern of Babylon and "Jeremiah," the David of Sion. We can also imagine how in his journey to Sea Grove he would "mumble" inconsolable fellow-travelers by a close and searching search for the marks of Popery.

Well, he arrives at Sea Grove; he meets a Catholic, a lady at that, perhaps a disguised female Jesuit, and finds her "pope" a "father and surprise." He perceives neither serpent horns, nor cloven hoofs, nor even

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—On Sunday, August 6, Priest's Orders were conferred on Rev. Mr. Magner, Ovens, Cork; Rev. Daniel O'Brien, Clonakilty, and Rev. Morgan J. Sheehy, Skibbereen (three deacons). By Right Rev. Dr. Keane, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ross, assisted by several clergymen from the diocese of Ross and Cork.

—On Tuesday, 18th July, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, professed in the chapel of the convent of Mercy, Miss Rowan (in religion, Sister Mary Clare) a native of Rosbrieshridge, Wexford, and Miss Kapple (in religion Sister Mary de Sales), a native of Mallow. The East of Kanturk was amongst those present.

—Father Tracy, who has been the pastor of the Catholic church of Greenwich, Mercer county, Pa., for nine years past, has resigned, and has gone to the monastery near Greensboro, Westmoreland county, Pa., for the purpose of joining the Benedictine Order in his Church. Father Donohue takes his place as pastor of St. Michael's church.

—A German correspondent of the Cork *Examiner* writes:—Of the eleven Prussian Roman Catholic dioceses only the four of Ermland, Culm, Osnabruck and Limburg are still administered in the regular way. Those of Feilds and Treves have lost their Bishops through death; the Bishop of Breslau, Paderborn, Munster and Cologne have been deposed, and the Bishop of Hildesheim has left the country.

—On the 23d of June, Feast of the Sacred Heart, one of the soldier priests who, under the auspices of the Pontifical Zouaves, made the novitiate of their priesthood, celebrated in the holy sacrifice of the Mass the intention of the regiment, in the chapel of the Visitation at Paraple Monial. General Charette and a large number of Zouaves were present and received Holy Communion.

—It is a shameful fact that there is not one Catholic chaplain in the army. At certain posts there is a Protestant stated to the wants of the Catholic soldiers, but there is not one commissioned by the Government. Even where the majority of the soldiers are Catholics, Protestant chaplains have been appointed, and every Sunday expound their belief of the past week, which exposition the Catholic soldiers are required to hear. Is not this state of affairs a shame and an outrage?

—His Grace Archbishop Blanchet has addressed to the clergy of Oregon a circular announcing the acceptance of Right Rev. L. Loulens has been accepted in Rome, and that the Holy See has appointed the Archbishop of Oregon administrator of the vacant Vicariate Apostolic. The circular confirms the faculties both ordinary and extraordinary which the priests have received from Bishop Loulens and also the ordinances and regulations already published in the country.

—Among the American domestic prelates of the Pope may be mentioned Most Rev. J. R. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore; Kenrick, of St. Louis; Alemany, of San Francisco; Perche, of New Orleans; Hunt, of Milwaukee; Wood, of Philadelphia; Williams, of Boston; Rappe, formerly of Cleveland; Ingalls, of Rockford; Spalding, of Chicago; Domenec, of Pittsburg; Amat, of Monterey, Goesbriand, of Burlington; Lynch, of Charleston; S. C. Elder, of Natchez; Grace, of St. Paul; Quinlan, of Mobile; Rosecrans, of Columbus; Dubuis, of Galveston; Conroy, of Albany; and Persico, formerly of Savannah.

—Three churches at the Quirinal Hill Rome, standing near one another, are doomed to demolition, so that the street bearing the unfortunate name of Via Pell *Settembri* may be enlarged, and that the buildings for the Ministry of War may be increased. Previous to the destruction of these churches the Cardinal Vicar ordered that they should be disconsecrated. A number of clergymen accomplished this sorrowful rite. They removed the sacred pictures from the altars, the consecrated stones, the relics and the crosses. They had permission also to remove the remains of the religious buried there. The names of these churches are St. Therese, attached to a large convent turned into a barrack by the Italian Government, and occupied by the Royal Guard; the church of the Barberine Vaca, and the Church of St. Caius.

—A large meeting of the citizens of Limerick, held on the evening of August 10th, presided over by D. James O'Shaughnessy, J. P., was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of promoting the success of the proposed testimonial to the Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., to mark the occasion of his elevation to the high office of Provincial of the Order in Ireland. The Chairman made the pleasing announcement that it was not Dr. Carbery's intention to remove from Limerick to Dublin, so that, after, all they would have him still among them, though not so often as heretofore. Several resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and a subscription list having been opened a large amount was subscribed.

—The colony of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, sailed from Fribourg, Germany, some years since founded a house of their Order at Port Said, in Egypt. On the 11th of June they were visited by their Bishop, when three pupils received first Communion, and nineteen—among whom were three postulants—received the Sacrament of Confirmation. On the 15th of June—the Feast of Corpus Christi—a public procession was held in the streets. It was as much as one or two estasions permitted. The Mahometan garrison had expressly turned out in full uniform, forming supplies in the streets through which the procession had to pass. Although Jews, Protestants and Mussulmans far outnumber the Catholic population in Port Said, not the least sign of irreverence, either by word or gesture could be noticed; on the contrary, it is asserted that a great many of the non-Catholic bystanders showed unmistakable signs of reverence and devotion.

The Wonders of Ancient Rome.

The art of working metals and cutting precious stones surpassed anything known at the present day. In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, incenses, chains, necklaces, gold and silver tables, lamps, chariots, colored glass, gilt-rings, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, pastories, all attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thege root and Delian bruans were as expensive as the sideboards of Spain to-day, and were also admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glassculters could imitate the colors of precious stones as well as the Portland vase from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx. Glass could be hardened so as to cut stone. The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The balls of Heliogabulus were hung with sho h of gold.

Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a piece of citron wood for his bedroom. Bed of Drusilius weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Drusus were of gold. Pearls and precious stones were melted and swallowed in vinegar. The most naturally fools much chagrined at this, for how could he be able to meet his wife and family when he goes home? He is the proprietor of a coach-making establishment, but he couldn't have both because of his trade and calling that he was not permitted to enlete royalty, for one of the aldermen who was entitled to the privilege is a pipe file manufacturer, and the other is in the plumbing and house-painting line, and surely coach-building is as good a business as either any day. We mustn't be cory rised if this town committee should vote royalty a sham and a humbug, and go in sack and hoods for republicanism.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

WOLFE TONE.

In all the world, from pole to pole;
Wherever Irishmen are found—
Wherever glories exist and woe—
Of Joy and Mirth or Sorrow unknown—
The name of Wolfe Tone is known.
And soft runs the starry note
His Cambrian praises, bold and clear—
The music and immortal Poet's

When fortune frowned, and all was gloom.
And others coldly stepped aside,
Who rose, regardless of the doom,
For Ireland's glory and her pride?
Who dared the foeman in the strife
With courage, daring, all his own,
And gave his freedom and his life
For Ireland's sake—His gallant Tone!

He could not bear to see his land
Oppressed and trampled, scourged and bowed,
Her priests and people tortured, hunted,
Her temples leveled to the ground.
To better die than live to see
Such wrong and shame and misery thrown
On Erin's lovely land, thought he—
The faithful and true hearted Tone.

The better die a thousand times
Than live a galling, crushed slave,
Than live a galling, crushing tyrant (Pitt)
Would make the dead blush in the grave.
So lift the old green flag on high,
My country must be blood and bone,
And 'neath its sacred folds we'll die,
Or freemen live, said gallant Tone.

And so he rose in self honr,
For Ireland's freedom, Ireland's right;
To free her from a foreign power
Its stainless sin, his purpose bright;
But oh! he failed to win the crown;
Which is from God alone to give;
He never lived to see it won,
And Ireland wept for brave Wolfe Tone.

Rest on! To-day from all the land
All creeds and classes are joining
To honor thee, whose loving hand
Was reared as well their arm from wrong;
To screw the grave with choicest flowers,
While in their souls thy memory lives
That yet shall bloom in fairer hours,
And bear ripe fruit—rest on, Wolfe Tone.

TRIBUTES TO VIRTUE.

Among the many ways of honoring the Holy Father on the thirtieth anniversary of his coronation, that adopted by the *Unita Cattolica* was exceedingly fitting. It may, indeed, be said of Pius IX. that all good men say good things of him; and the *Unita* collected a few of these sayings, uttered by the most important men in Europe, and strung them, as it were, into a wreath. Among them are the following:

"Pope Pius IX. was humane and good."—*Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, 1850.*

"He is rich in the most precious gifts of a prince—fortitude and loyalty."—*Massimo D'Azeglio.*

"I see in Pius IX. only the most amiable and illuminated sovereign."—*Lord John Russell.*

"The respectable old man who has spread over the Papacy the luster of his virtues."—*M. Thiers.*

"Under his white hairs peace and liberty are brought to the universe."—*Father Lacordaire.*

"What ingratitude has not this generous and meek Pius IX encountered."—*M. Guizot.*

"In defending the ancient rights Pius IX. defends the public rights of Europe."—*Villemain.*

The list might be greatly enlarged, but this will suffice to show the appreciation of great writers and thinkers for Pius IX.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras $5 @5 50 bbl.; superfine $4 @4 50.

WHEAT—The Liverpool quotations at this date are 9s 3½d @9s 4d for average shipping, as an advance of 3d @6d since our report as given in this market have been without change, shipping being still quoted here at $1 30@1 32½ ₵ctl; and milling $1 37½@1 40.

BARLEY—Feed ranges from 90@95c ₵ ctl, and brewing $1 @1 02½.

OATS—Feed is quotable at $1 @1 05 ₵ 75 lb cental.

HAY—Sales have been free at $15@18 ₵ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50c ₵ bale.

POTATOES—Quotable at 90@$1 ₵ cental, though some choice lots are held higher.

ONIONS—From Stockton $1 ₵ ctl, for yellow.

BUCKWHEAT—Nom nal at 2c ₵ lb.

BEANS—Quotable at 1½@2c ₵ lb from mill.

CORN—Large, $1 @2½ ₵ ctl; small, $1 @2½.

RYE—Quotable at $1 @1 05 ₵ 100 lbs.

CHICK PEAS—Table valuable, 2½@3c ₵ lb; feed do, 2@2½ from mill.

BRAN—We quote from wharf as follows: Fine, $16@17; feed, $12 @13; Middlings, $17 @18; Oriental, $17 @18; Rye, $16 @17; Cornmeal, $20 @21; Feed Meal, $18 @19; Chicken Feed, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Rolled Barley, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Ship Stuff, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Shorts, $16@17; Cracked Corn, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Whole Corn, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Whole Barley, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs; Ground Barley, $1 @1 10 ₵ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote at $17 @ ton from mill.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $35 @ ton.

OILCAKE—Quotable nominally at $30 @ ton.

Mustard, Canary for white and black for brown; Hemp, 3½@4c ₵ lb; Flax, 3½@4c.

HIDES—We quote: California dry at 17½@18½c; wet salted, 14@15c; Oregon dry, 17@18c; wet salted, 14@15c; salt hide, 4@5c; Calf, 9@10c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 3½@4c ₵ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California from roll, 35c @ 40c; pound print, 40c @ 45c; Oregon, 35c @ 40c; Canada—California, 30@35c; Eastern, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Quotable at 15@16c ₵ lb.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—From first cattle, 7@8c; second, 6@7c; Veals—At 12@12½c ₵ lb.

MUTTON—Quotable at 10@12½c ₵ lb.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 13@14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Bacon—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 13@14c; Pickled Pork—Quotable at 10@12½c ₵ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Prime, $7 @8 50; young Roosters, $5 @6; Broilers, $4 @5 50.

Geese—$2@2 50 ₵ pair.

Turkeys—Live, 20@22½ ₵ lb.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF FRANCIS DALEY, native of Kilmeen, county Tyrone, Ireland. He was last heard from in Nevada City, Cal., in 1870. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Daley, 1 Tehama street, San Francisco, Cal., or

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—It is a shameful fact that there is not one Catholic chaplain to the army. At certain quarters Catholic priests attend to the wants of the Catholic soldiers, but there is not one commissioned by the Government. Even where the majority of the soldiers are Catholics, Protestant chaplains have been appointed, and every Sunday expound their brief of the past week, while opposition the Catholic soldiers are required to hear. Is not this state of affairs a shame and an outrage?

—His Grace Archbishop Blanchet has addressed to the clergy of Idaho a circular announcing that the resignation of Right Rev. L. Lootens has been accepted in Rome, and that the Holy See has appointed the Archbishop of Oregon administrator of the vacant Vicariate Apostolic. The circular confirms the faculties both ordinary and extraordinary which the priests have received from Bishop Lootens, and also the ordinances and regulations already published in the country.

—Among the American memorials and relics of the Pope may be mentioned Monsr. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore; Kenrick, of St. Louis; Alemany, of San Francisco; Peraldi of New Orleans; Henni, of Milwaukee; Wood, of Philadelphia; Williams, of Boston; Rappe, formerly of Cleveland; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Duggan, of Chicago; Bonnand, of Pittsburg; Amat, of Monterey, Gosebrand, of Burlington; Lynch, of Charleston; S. O. Eidar, of Natchez; Grace, of St. Paul; Quinlan, of Mobile; Rosecrans, of Columbus; Dubois, of Galveston; Conroy, of Albany; and Pereira, formerly of Savannah.

—Three churches on the Quirinal Hill Rome, standing near one another, are doomed to demolition, so that the street bearing the unfortunate name of Via Nuovissima may be enlarged, and that the buildings for the Ministry of War may be increased. Previous to the destruction of these churches the Cardinal Vicar ordered that they should be deconsecrated. A number of very ancient pictures perished this sorrowful rite. They removed the sacred pictures from the altars, the consecrated stones, the relics and the crosses. They had permission also to remove the remains of the religious buried there. The names of those churches are St. Theresa, attached to a large convent turned into a barrack by the Italian Government, and occupied for the Royal Guard; the church of the Barberine Nuns, and the Church of St. Caius.

—A large meeting of the citizens of Limerick, held on the evening of August 7, presided over by D. James O'Shaughnessy, J. P., was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of promoting the success of the proposed testimonial to the Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., to mark the occasion of his elevation to the high office of Provincial of the Order in Ireland. The Chairman made the pleasing announcement that it was not Dr. Carbery's intention to remove from Limerick to Dublin, so that, after, all they would have him still among them, though not so often as heretofore. Several resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and a subscription list having been opened a large amount was subscribed.

—A colony of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, exiled from Fribourg, Germany, some years since founded a house of their Order at Port Said, in Egypt. On the 11th of June they were visited by their Bishop, when three pupils received first Communion, and nineteen—among whom were three pashas—received the Sacrament of Confirmation. On the 15th of June—the Feast of Corpus Christi—a public procession was held in the streets. It was solemn as circumstances permitted. The Mussulmans garrison had expressed a wish to join in full uniform, forming sepalier in the streets through which the procession had to pass. Although Jews, Protestants and Mussulmans far outnumber the Catholic population in Port Said, not the least sign of irreverence, either by word or gesture, could be noticed; on the contrary, it is observed that a great many of the non-Catholic bystanders showed unmistakable signs of reverence and devotion.

The Wonders of Ancient Rome.

The art of working metals and cutting precious stones surpassed anything known at the present day. In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in costumery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, bronzes, chairs, vases, couches, banqueting tables, lamps, chariots, colored glass, gilding, ingrain, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries, all attest great elegance and beauty. The villas of kings rose and Indian forests were as expensive as the sideboards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glasscutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well that the Portland vase, from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx. Glass could be hardened so as to cut stone. The palaces of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and diamonds were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Heliogabalus were hung with cloth of gold.

Pliny says there were a million of sesterces for a picture for his bedroom. A banquet dish of Drusus was valued at five hundred thousand sesterces. The cups of Drusus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of various animals. Sandals were garnished with precious stones. Paulina wore jewels that she paid visits valued at eight hundred thousand dollars. Drinking cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were adorned with busts and presses of rare woods. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise-shell and covered with gorgeous purple. The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble tubs, dined from golden plate, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on Tyrian purple, and wore two hundred robes and were adorned with precious stones. They ransacked the earth and the sea for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Persia, Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Numidia, marbles from Numidia, bronze from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or rare or curious in the most distant countries.

A Claim to a Peerage.

There is at present being tried before a commission appointed before the House of Lords a very interesting claim to an Irish peerage. The late Lord Stuart de Decies was the last holder of that title. It appears from the evidence given before the commission that, while traveling on the continent in 1826, he met a Madame Paulina de Ott in Vienna. After a little time they became engaged. There being some objections to their marriage in Austria he induced the lady to follow him to England, where it is alleged a marriage was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish Place, London, in the same year. Subsequent to this marriage a child was born in place—one in Scotland and one in Ireland. Ever after this he is said to have treated her as a man and wife, and were always recognized in that relationship. Two children were the issue of this union—a boy and girl. It is the former who is now the claimant of the peerage. None of the relatives oppose the claim, but the Crown insists on the production of evidence to show that Lord Decies and Madame de Ott were actually married. Though it is alleged three marriages were celebrated there is no documentary evidence to prove the statement. There is ample evidence to show that the parties lived together as husband and wife from the year 1830, but very little to show that they were considered so previous to that year. The claimant, who is known as Mr. Stuart, was born in 1827. He has succeeded to his father's estate, which lies in county Waterford. His estimated annual rental is £15,000. The claim which is at present being examined has nothing to do with his property. It is simply a claim to be recognized as one of the peerage, under his father's title of Lord Stuart de Decies.

DISCONTITED ROYALTY.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and a brace of aldermen are proud and happy men this day. They have stood in the presence of royalty and royalty's youngest son unmoved, and they have been graciously permitted the precious privilege of going on bended knees and kissing royalty's jaweled hand. This was done at the Queen's Marine Palace, at Osborne, Isle of Wight, when the corporate deputation rep- ed one day to present a rather stale address of congratulation on the return of the Prince of Wales from India. But there is a town councillor who is much mortified and very unhappy about the business. His, too, was one of the deputation, but he was omitted from the kneeling and kissing ceremony. The worthy man naturally feels much chagrined at this, for how will he be able to meet his wife and children when he goes home? He is the proprietor of a coach-making establishment, but it could not have been because of his trade and calling that he was not permitted to salute royalty, for one of the aldermen who was admitted to the privilege is a soap-boiling manufacturer, and the other is in the plumbing and house-painting line, and surely coach-building is as good a business as either any day. We mustn't be surprised if this town councillor should vote royalty a sham and a humbug, and go in cock and bens for republicanism.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

WOLFE TONE.

In all the world, from pole to pole,
Is there ever a land so curst,
So lost, so lone, so drear, so dire,
Whose children feel such thirst?
They still remember and revere,
And well nain the starry sons
His fearless prince, lord and friend—
The noble and immortal Tone!

When furious from end to end, all all was gloom,
And others—deify'd by doom—
Who rose, regardless of the doom,
For Ireland's glory and her pride?
Who dared the fortune to the strife,
With courage, daring, all his life,
And gave his freedom and his love
For Ireland's sake—this patriot Tone?

He could not bear to see his land
It pressed and trampled, scourged and bowed;
Her priests and people tortured, hanged,
Her temples levelled to the ground;
The banner die than live to see
Such a wrong and shame and misery thrown
On Erin's lovely land, thought he—
The faithful and true hearted Tone.

The better die a thousand times
Than live a cringing, servile slave,
Where reason gell and sea are crimped
Would make the dead blush in the grave.
So lift the old green flag on high,
My countrymen in blood and bone,
And 'neath its sacred shade we'll die,
Or freedom live, said patriot Tone.

And so he rose in evil hour,
For Ireland's freedom, Ireland's right,
To free her from a foreign power
His sublime aim, his purpose bright;
His life a sacrifice to the cause,
Which a priest dark and false betrayed,
He saved the fearless spirit down,
And Irish reps for freedom's Tone.

Rest on! To-day from all the land
All creeds and classes fondly throng
To honor one, whose aching hand
Was raised to rend their fetters wrong;
To view thy grave with tributes o'er
Is more than all the words are worth
That yet shall bloom in Erin's lore
And bear rich fruit—rest on, Wolfe Tone.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

When the outrages in Bulgaria first came to the public knowledge Mr. Disraeli all but made fun of them. He was told of villages burned, of women violated, of children hacked to pieces, of whole districts depopulated, but he only shrugged his shoulders, lifted his eyebrows, and said, in effect, "I can't be helped." As the British Ambassador to Constantinople, Sir Henry Elliot, the Premier would have it that there was great exaggeration in reference to the stories of Turkish cruelty. Now he has reason to be sorry for having adopted such a course. Day by day it appears more clear that the accounts of Moslem atrocities on defenceless Christian people were, if anything, understated. Letters from various quarters go farther than to confirm the first accounts; and even the coolest official who was dispatched from the British Embassy at Constantinople to investigate, to investigate what had been done, reports, in his very first letter, that some 8,000 villages had been sacked, and wholly or partially burnt; that 3 young girls had been kidnapped; that in the same ganga of prisoners drawn like cattle, dogged with whips, and bealed with the butt-ends of guns; and that he believed some 12,000 Bulgarians have been put to death!

The latest letter of the correspondent whose reports first provoked inquiry adds further to the horrors. He has ridden, it seems, with the consul called Buick, in Bulgaria, and "about two miles away from the town, approaching the town, on a hill there were some dogs. They ran away, and we found dead there on this spot a number of adult males about, and one ghastly heap of skeletons, with clothing. I counted from the saddle a hundred skulls, picked and licked clean—all of women and children." In the town, on every side, were skulls, charred remains, dead bodies clothed, and heads with long brown hair hanging to them. Near the church also there were mutilated women and human remains. In the churchyard the sight was still more dreadful. "Outside the church yard for three feet deep was festering with dead bodies partly covered—hands, legs, arms, and heads projected to already confirm sion. I saw many little hands, heads, and feet of children lying over the graves of girls, with heads covered with beautiful hair." The floor of the church was covered with decaying matter. Outside the church yard and church alone the writer believes there must have been three thousand corpses. Dogs had been seen dragging their bodies in which heaps of bodies lay. In one place as a woman was passing over [illegible] small skulls, with hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap." The newspaper correspondent concludes the account of his horrible tours of death, "were not exaggerated. They could not be. Not one statement made by Turkish ferocity was left uncommitted. The harvest is rotting in the fields. The cattle are dying in the stalls. The Turk is in support of the Power in whose name these inconceivable horrors have been perpetrated. He is the best friend, in fact, of Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and Lord Salisbury. In one place as a woman was passing over [illegible] small skulls, with hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap." The newspaper correspondent concludes the account of his horrible tours of death, "were not exaggerated. They could not be. Not one statement made by Turkish ferocity was left uncommitted. The harvest is rotting in the fields. The cattle are dying in the stalls. The Turk is in support of the Power in whose name these inconceivable horrors have been perpetrated. He is the best friend, in fact, of Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and Lord Salisbury.

TRIBUTES TO VIRTUE.

Among the many ways of honoring the Holy Father on the thirtieth anniversary of his coronation, that adopted by the *United Catholics* was exceedingly fitting. It may, indeed, be said of Pius IX. that all good men say good things of him; and the *Union* collected a few of these sayings, uttered by the most important men in Europe, and strung them, as it were, into a wreath. Among these are the following:

"Pope Pius IX. was humane and good."—*Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, 1856.*

"He is rich in the most precious gifts of a prince—fortitude and loyalty."—*Massimo D'Azeglio.*

"I see in Pius IX. only the most amiable and illuminated sovereign."—*Lord John Russell.*

"The respectablest man who has spread over the Papacy the luster of his virtues."—*M. Thiers.*

"Under his white hairs peace and liberty are brought to the universe."—*Father Lacordaire.*

"What ingratitude has not this generous and much ill-requited man met with!"—*M. Guizot.*

"In defending his ancient rights Pius IX. defends the public rights of Europe."—*M. Veuillemain.*

The list might be greatly enlarged, but this will suffice to show the appreciation of great writers and thinkers for Pius IX.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY, Aug. 31, P.M.

FLOUR—We quote the following list for sack lots: $5 25@5 50 fbb. Superfine at $4@4 50.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool quotations at this date are 9s 3d@9s 6d per ctl. for shipping wheat, and 10s 6d@10s 9d for cargoes of 30,000 bbls. on last report. Prices in Europe have been without change, shipping being a still quoted here at $1 30@1 42½ @ctl; and milling $1 37½@1 47½.

BARLEY—Feed ranges from 80@85c @ctl, and brewing at $1 30@1 45.

OATS—Feed is quotable at $1 60@1 75 @ctl.

HAY—Rates have been free at $12@16.

BRAN—Quotable at 80c @ ton.

POTATOES—Quotable at 90@95c @ctl. Sweets, some choice bring $1. Sweet, $1 12½@1 25.

ONIONS—From 90@95c @ctl. for yellow.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 75@3 25 @ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at 17½@17 50 @ton from mill.

CHEESE—Large, 11 12½ @ 13 c; small, 11 @12c.

BUTTER—Quotable at 21@22½c @lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 20@22½c @doz.

BACON—Sugar cured, 12½@13c; smoked, 12½@13c.

HAMS—Sugar cured, 13@14c; Eastern, 12½@13c.

LARD—Kettle, 11@11½c @lb; pure, 10@10½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 3@4c @lb; peaches, 4@5c; pears, 3@4c; plums, 3@4c; apricots, 5@6c; nectarines, 5@6c; figs, 3@4c; grapes, 2½@3c.

PRUNES—Quotable at 4@5c @lb.

RAISINS—Layers, $1 75@2 @box; London layers, $1 50@1 75; Muscatels, $1 25@1 50; Valencias, 8@9c @lb.

ALMONDS—Soft shell, 15@16c @lb; hard shell, 12½@13c; paper shell, 17½@18c.

WALNUTS—Chile, 12½@13c @lb; California, 12½@13c.

PEANUTS—Eastern, 6@6½c @lb; California, 7@8c.

HIDES—Dry, 15@16c @lb; kips, 12½@13c; calf, 15@16c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1 @each; shearlings, 25@30c; deer skins, 25@30c @lb; tallow, 4@4½c.

WOOL—Fine, 18@20c @lb; coarse, 15@16c; mixed, 16@17c.

HOPS—Quotable at 12½@15c @lb.

COAL—Wellington, $12 @ton; Seattle, $8 50@9; Bellingham Bay, $8 50@9; Coos Bay, $6 50@7; Cumberland, $16; Scotch, $15; Pennsylvania anthracite, $16; Liverpool, $12@13.

COFFEE—Costa Rica fresh, 21@22½c @lb; Costa Rica ordinary, 20@21c; Rio, 18@19c; Java, 25@27½c; Mocha, 30@32½c; Chinese and Japan, 25@27½c; Manila, 20@22½c; Honolulu, 20@22½c; Central American, 20@22½c; Mexican, 20@22½c.

SUGAR—Hawaiian, 8½@9c @lb; Chinese and Japan, 8½@9c; Manila, 8½@9c; Mexican, 8½@9c; Central American, 8½@9c; Costa Rica, 8½@9c; Honolulu, 8½@9c; Sandwich Island, 8½@9c; Rio, 8½@9c; Java, 8½@9c; Eastern refined, 10½@11c; California refined, 10½@11c; Crushed, 11½@12c; Powdered, 11½@12c; Granulated, 11½@12c; Extra C, 10½@11c; Golden C, 10@10½c; Island, 9½@10c; Half Island, 9½@10c; Dry Island, 9½@10c.

RICE—Chinese, 5@5½c @lb; Japan, 5@5½c; Sandwich Island, 5@5½c; Mexican, 5@5½c; Central American, 5@5½c; Costa Rica, 5@5½c; Rio, 5@5½c; Java, 5@5½c; Eastern, 5@5½c; California, 5@5½c; Crushed, 5@5½c; Powdered, 5@5½c; Granulated, 5@5½c; Extra C, 5@5½c; Golden C, 5@5½c; Island, 5@5½c; Half Island, 5@5½c; Dry Island, 5@5½c.

RICE—Chinese, 5@5½c @lb; Japan, 5@5½c; Sandwich Island, 5@5½c; Mexican, 5@5½c; Central American, 5@5½c; Costa Rica, 5@5½c; Rio, 5@5½c; Java, 5@5½c; Eastern, 5@5½c; California, 5@5½c; Crushed, 5@5½c; Powdered, 5@5½c; Granulated, 5@5½c; Extra C, 5@5½c; Golden C, 5@5½c; Island, 5@5½c; Half Island, 5@5½c; Dry Island, 5@5½c.

THE ARCADE,

MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

GREAT SALE OF DRESSES AND SILKS.

OUR $2 FRENCH SILKS REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

Our 65 Cents French Plaid, Striped and Plain Dress Goods Reduced to 25 Cents.

We are now offering some really remarkable bargains in DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, which we are assured must convince any lady, on a careful examination, that none, before in this city has the same exciting inducements been offered.

1700 Dozen Fine Balbriggan Hose (Silk clox), $1 50 per Box.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

924, 926 AND 923 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Second Grand Annual Sale of Ladies' and Gents' BOOTS AND SHOES. NO FANCY PRICES.

MENS AND BOYS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. Dry Goods, Etc.

JAMES O'HANLON & CO.,

725 MONTGOMERY STREET, West Side, near Jackson.

J. O'H. & CO. beg leave to inform our numerous friends and patrons that they will call for the next sixty days, regardless of cost, their IMMENSE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS. Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and compare our prices with those of other stores; they will readily see that they can save 25 cents on the dollar. To be closed out—

[illegible] Ladies' Kidskin Balmorals $1 25
[illegible] Children's Kidskin Balmorals 1 25
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MISSION DOLORES

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of San Francisco.

Imposing Religious, Civic and Military Demonstrations.

Grand Pontifical Mass

Sermon by Archbishop Alemany.

Immense Procession of Catholic Societies.

Interesting Historical Sketches by Hon. J. W. Dwinelle and Gen. M. G. Vallejo—Corner Stone Laying of a New Church.

The demonstration last Sunday, under the auspices of the Catholic societies, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Mission Dolores of San Francisco, was worthy of the day and the event. It was carried out in all the particulars in its management, and as it is a historical event of more than ordinary magnitude THE MONITOR decreed a commission of publication in full this fall. Sermons, historical addresses delivered, which on perusal, will be found full of interest. The selection of the day appropriately commenced with religious ceremonies.

The Pontifical High Mass.

The day dawned aspiring but suspiciously. A heavy mist hung over the city, which developed into a drizzling rain shortly after nine o'clock; but before this hour the streams leading to the Mission contained scores of pedestrians who wended their way toward the grounds selected for the celebration of the Pontifical High Mass, expecting, by an early arrival, to secure favorable positions—and were doomed to disappointment.

Immediately west of the old College building, and adjoining the graveyard on the north, the altar was erected, under the broad canopy of heaven. Over it was placed a high framework in the shape of a Gothic arch, before it a platform with benches, also further in the background the stand for the performers and musicians. Pole containing tropical plants and flowers, hanging baskets holding choice full-grown ferns and ornaments adorned the long alleyway. Bouquets, and heavy embellishments, were tastefully arranged in other proper places. There were no decorations on the musicians' stand, except a portrait of the venerable Padre there. The ball ceiling, covering the altar, was embellished with small Papal and United States flags.

WHO ATTENDED.

At ten o'clock the various societies who desired to be present, they occupying the centre of the scene and impressive ceremony, commenced to arrive and take up positions in the inclosure surrounding the platform. Then came Governor Irwin, Mayor Bryant, Collector Sanderson, United States attorney Coghlan, Major-General Turner and Staff, Brigadier-General McComb and Staff, Supervisors Macdonald, Roberts and Hayes, City and County Attorney Barnett, School Director Jones, the Mission Guardian, Spanish Consul Castella, many prominent bankers and merchants, representing On the right the Grand Marshal and Chief aids seated themselves, as well as the representatives of the Franciscan Fathers from various Orders, among whom were noticed the Very Rev. Father Villarasa, O. F. M.; Very Father Pardan, O. F. M.; Rev. Father Harrington, O. F. M.; Rev. Father De Marco, O. F.; Rev Father Caballeria, O. F.; Rev. Father Dumas, O. F. M.; Rev. Father Dugue, O. P., and the Rev. Father Alvarez, the Franciscan Order. The latter gentleman came from Santa Barbara for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies of the occasion, established by the members of his Order one hundred years ago.

THE OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.

Shortly after 10 A. M. the solemn procession of officiating clergymen and attending acolytes wended its way from the sacristy of the old Mission Dolores Church to the temporary altar at which was to be celebrated the Mass, which was observed made way, and, with uncovered heads, assisted the reverend actors of the church. The gowns on the platform, without exception, arose to the level and dignified altar built on the imposing line of richly-robed dignitaries and priests of the Catholic Church approached the altar.

Right Rev. P. J. Conner, Bishop of Marysville, officiated as Celebrant; Dr. Gantly, of the Mission San Jose, as Deacon; the Rev. Father Andrew Barrigan, as Sub-Deacon; Father T. Gibney, Vicar General, as Assistant Priest. The Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany presided, and was attended at the throne by Father T. McSweeney, of the Cathedral, and Father Richardson. The Masters of Ceremonies were Rev. Fathers Bowden and J. O'Connor.

THE MASS.

Never before in the history of California, or, in fact, in the whole United States in the Union, has a Mass been celebrated at which so many persons were present—full as very many were forced away who desired to participate, but were unable to obtain even a glimpse of the altar.

It would be difficult to even approximate the number of persons—women and children, of all stations and conditions of life—who were present and the United States in the person.

It would be useless to enter into any detailed description of the Pontifical High Mass. It would be sufficient to say that this most impressive ceremony of the Catholic Church was appreciated by all who witnessed it. One's thoughts involuntarily reverted to the past hundred years, when the holy and pioneers offered up their prayers at the same identical altar. Then, and now! This was the next reflection. The vast body, the multitudinal voices of the singers, the chanting of the priests, all served to contribute to the solemnity of the occasion. The "Kyrie Eleison" failed not to call to mind our needs, while the "Gloria" bore forth from our lips a pean from on high.

The saturnine faces of the silent multitude and their many clothed garments bounded into a dreamy picture and helped to lull one off delight as the music swelled in power or died away in scarce audible tones. The sermon was given and each grande breve born with a silent attention, and when the consecrated host was given and each grande breve born with a silent attention, and when the consecrated host was given and each grande breve born with a silent attention, and when the consecrated host

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, Following the Ecclesiastical Directions of the Archdiocese of S. F.
13—Sunday—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Edward, King of England.
14—Monday—St. Callistus, Martyr. (Oct. 14.)
15—Tuesday—St. Teresa, Virgin.
16—Wednesday—St. Gall, Abbot.
17—Thursday—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
18—Friday—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
19—Saturday—Of the Immaculate Conception, St. Hilarion, Confessor. See Canon and Canonization, March 19.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
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OFFICE—628 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 5, 7 and 9, up-stairs)
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LYONS & BARRY.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 14, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

OUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Our Centennial Celebration has come and passed away. All who had the pleasure of witnessing it will long remember the affair, and, perhaps, its memory will not entirely disappear from among the people of San Francisco until the occasion of its repetition arrives. When that time comes the scholar and historian of the twentieth century will display his learning and research by describing for his audience the brilliant pageant that made its way through the streets of this city on Sunday, October 8, 1876. And those who listen will doubtless find the story as full of interest as we found the masterly orations of Hon. JOHN W. DWINELLE and General VALLEJO which traced the fortunes of San Francisco from its foundation up to the present time. Our earnest hope, our fervent prayer, is that the republic in which it is our pride to dwell may endure in plenitude of power and prosperity, that the glorious flag which waves over us now may float in triumph over our descendants then, and that the holy faith professed by the humble men who laid the foundations of the city may be the glory and the solace of its entire people of the United States.

Owing to an attack of illness, which we trust will be neither serious nor protracted, Bishop GRACE of Minnesota, who, it had been announced, would preach the sermon at the Pontifical High Mass, was unable to be present. We believe he thought it better not to attempt the journey hither, although he was anxious to keep his promise, as well as to see for himself the progress made by Catholicity on the Pacific Coast. His Grace the Archbishop took the place of the absent prelate and spoke both in English and, Russian. We venture to assert are of hearing Bishop GRACE was more than fully compensated for. The sermon preached by his Grace the Archbishop was, in the opinion of all, one of the best and happiest efforts. As might be expected, he dwelt more particularly upon the religious aspect of the celebration, vindicating the motives and conduct of the missionaries, and exploding the policy towards the Indians adopted and steadily pursued for long years by the Spanish Government. Certainly, the spirit which animated that policy and the rules which governed it, make a strange, yet most creditable, contrast with those displayed by our nation when they come into contact with savage and uncivilized people. The music during the Mass was excellent, and the whole scene was in the highest solemn and impressive.

The starting of the procession from the Mission grounds was rather late, but that could not, under the circumstances, be helped. It was no easy work to marshal such an immense body of men and get them into proper order, emerging from what was comparatively a confined space. But quiet good humor, combined with strict discipline, overcame all difficulties, and the procession soon took up the pre-arranged route. We question much whether there can be any second opinion as to the fact of its being one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed on the San Francisco. Its passage along the streets was of course, the cause of considerable obstruction to the ordinary traffic on Sunday, and on Market and Kearny streets the cars were regularly blockaded for some time; but we heard no complaint made, and the immense throng who looked on from the sidewalks seemed well pleased. Such a demonstration does not occur every day in a year, and when it does take place a little inconvenience is always borne with most good humoredly. It was near four o'clock when the procession reached the Mechanics' Pavilion.

The exercises at the Pavilion were purely secular and historical in their character. There were no prayers, no benedictions, no religious function of any kind. Catholics do not like to force their creed upon any one, or to obtrude its ceremonies upon those who have no sympathy with them. Those who were invited might go or witness the Pontifical Mass or not, just as it suited them; but when they were asked to go into the Pavilion to hear the speeches of the Hon. J. W. DWINELLE and General VALLEJO, they were not expected to stuff the audience of a long-winded prayer from a clergyman whose right to offer up any sort of ministration for them they would not acknowledge. It would be well, indeed, if the adherents of the different sects reciprocated this thoughtfulness and courtesy, for we know as a matter of fact that whenever any demonstration is made or celebration kept by non-Catholics, even when non-religious in nature—such as the opening of a fair or exhibition, the holding of a public meeting, etc.—some minister or preacher is invariably put forward to pray—that is, perform a religious office—for the whole assemblage. This is manifestly a breach of good taste.

It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than allude to the orations delivered by Hon. JOHN W. DWINELLE and by General VALLEJO. They were simply masterpieces of eloquence and splendid exhibitions of historical scholarship. (1) Mr. DWINELLE's manly, liberal and graceful tribute of respect to the Catholic Church we feel bound to speak in terms of the highest praise and with feelings of gratitude. It is so much the fashion nowadays to sneer at the Church, decry its institutions and malign its influence, that when a man rises superior to popular prejudice and ventures to do us mere justice, we cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness. We are the more bound to do it in this instance because we see that Mr. DWINELLE's remarks brought down upon him the censure of a certain newspaper in this city which is more noted for bigotry than for charity. But we deal with that matter more fully in another article. General VALLEJO's address was delivered in Spanish, that being his mother tongue, and consequently the one with which he is most familiar. A full and accurate translation will be found in our report of the proceedings, which appears on our inside pages. The oration is extremely interesting, well compiled and exhaustive in its details, and we are sure it will receive the earnest attention of every one of our readers.

It was quite late when the exercises at the Pavilion were concluded, and yet there remained another portion not the least important of the day's proceedings to be carried out. That was the laying of the foundation stone of the new church which is to be erected in the Mission grounds under the invocation of St. Francis of Assisi. The Archbishop, accompanied by a large number of clergymen and some others, repaired to the spot as soon as possible. It was now so dark that it was difficult to read the necessary psalms and other portions of the liturgy required, so a missionary torchlight procession was improvised by a number of youths bearing candles, and under these novel circumstances was laid the foundation stone of the sacred edifice which in days to come may yet be the cathedral of the city of San Francisco and excite the wonder and admiration of all who behold it.

Thus happily and appropriately terminated the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the foundation of our city. It was left, we are sure, no jarring or discordant note in the breast of any intelligent or fair-minded man. The religious element absolutely necessary in the demonstration, which, indeed, would have been meaningless without it, was not obtruded upon any one, and the secular part of the programme was such as would and should meet the approbation of all parties, creeds and nationalities. The various societies and other bodies that participated in it, the orators, and, in short, all those who so ably labored to make the celebration what it was—a thorough and gratifying success.

SOMETHING TO BE NOTICED.

We are very well aware that the *Chronicle* is, more than anything else, an anti-Catholic organ, and therefore we do not expect from it anything which is not inimical to the Church or its affairs. But it professes to be a Republican organ, and in the light of this profession we cannot overlook its course in the matter now heard of in political circles. Next, in its Monday number it could afford hardly two columns of space to gratify its readers with the report of the Centennial celebration, while the other daily dailies gave full reports; and in the *Call* there were over nine columns devoted to the grand affair. Again, on Tuesday morning while it, as a Republican organ, gave only a little more than half a column to the notice of Senator SARGENT's speech of the night before, the *Call*, which is not a Republican organ, reported the speech in full and gave up two and a half of its columns to it. Yet it could not have been the lack of space which caused the *Chronicle* to slight its own party's distinguished Senator in the way it did, for in the same double sheet issued on that morning it printed seventeen columns of an argument made in a suit before one of the Courts, in which the public in very little interested, and which appears to partake of the character of a thickness quarrel between the parties involved rather than of a suit for actual damages on either side. It is so unusual, besides, for the *Chronicle* to print anything of the kind, to such an extent at least, that it is impossible to resist the belief that its object in the instance before us was not entirely for the good of the public. But while it gave up so much of its space to Conner's argument or speech in the law cases, and solicited so little in the speech of its party's Senator, it nevertheless found room in which to pour out more than half a column of its anger and ridicule and dispeat ribaldry upon the Hon. JOHN W. DWINELLE for the glowing apostrophe to the Catholic Church which constituted the peroration of his scholarly and eloquent oration at the Pavilion on the 8th instant. We hope no Catholic voter, either Democrat or Republican, will be influenced to cast his vote contrary to his present intention by anything which he may see in the *Chronicle* to arouse his indignation or provoke his scorn—for it is bound to pursue its course of antagonism and hatred to the Catholic Church—but we will suggest to the Republicans who do not believe in the policy or efficacy of such a course, as far as it affects their party and the voters, that, if the result in this State in November shall show that their organ in this city has driven away votes which might have given victory in their ticket only for its denunciations or ridicule of the Catholic Church, they must place the responsibility for such an event only where it properly rests.

THE QUESTION OF RIGHT AND OF POWER.

In his admirable and eloquent oration at the Pavilion last Sunday, on the centennial of the Mission Dolores and this city, the Hon. JOHN W. DWINELLE said:

> Under the new régime the mission of the Church should not merely increase it would, but because it should. The same executive power of the forty-nine States of extent of the United States (a not inconsiderable one) which has hitherto been exercised as an unparalleled criminal. A (a logical consequence of the United States not exempt from the subjects of the pontiff Catholic missionary, or a species of the tenure of the power Catholic power.

MR. DWINELLE was right in his expression and statement of the *theory and genius* of our system of government, but, unhappily, he erred in the matter of *absolute fact*. Wherein he declared that neither the executive arm nor the legislative department of the Government possessed the right—under constitutional authority—to do the acts of wrong and violence which he mentioned, he uttered simply and clearly the truth; but wherein he stated that it was not within the power of the National Executive and the National Legislature to commit such acts, he lamentably erred, because the testimonies are so plain as they are flagrant, that the present Executive and the Congresses which have legislated in accordance with his policy, have usurped and exercised the power to commit them. In proof of what we here assert it will be necessary only to cite the aggressions and spiritual confessions or sequestrations to which the Catholic Church and its missionary establishments in the Territories of the United States have been and are suffering. Those several and very grievous wrongs and outrages, as well against the individuals under the charge of the Church as against the rights and property of the Church itself, have been perpetrated in some instances by military force backed by Executive authority, but to the most by the shameful perversion of the very law which was passed on the recommendation of the President to enable him to put in force his so called "peace policy" with the Indians.

We have not space to enumerate the several instances in which military power, approved and supported by executive authority, has aggressed in the property rights of Catholic missions, and by force wrested them from their first ownership, but we will point out one instance which is notorious. It occurred upon this coast, and related to be a part of the original Territory of Oregon, and now is in Washington Territory, still more outrageous and more grievous were the aggressions, the confiscations and sequestrations which have been committed, under cover of the President's Indian policy towards the Indians, upon the rights and the property of the Catholic Church, and its missionary establishments among the various tribes within the territory of the United States. When President GRANT proclaimed his "peace policy" his language bore but one fair construction. It was that there should be applied to the charge and care of the Indians only such men as would best subserve the interests of the nation and the tribes alike, agreeably to the paramount letter and spirit of the Constitution in the matter of religious belief. It certainly was not contemplated at the time that, under it, the President or any in authority could proceed to the extremity of forcing from the spiritual instruction of the Indians the missionaries of their own choice, the priests who had served and taught and led them for years in religious duties, and in teaching them the arts and industries of civilized life by which to cultivate the soil to their own support and benefit nor was ever the suspicion awakened that so great an outrage could be committed by virtue of that policy as that of actually forcing the founders and Fathers of the Catholic missions from the very lands and establishments, or the schools and sacred edifices, which they had first settled upon and built and consecrated to the Church and for the good of the Indians, and then of installing in their places, to take possession of their property and to leave charge of their missions, the appointees of the President who were selected from another faith to preach to the Indians another religious belief, and to deprive them of the instruction of their beloved teachers and of the consolation of their own faith. Yet it was to these extremities that the President immediately proceeded, and no less steps, in almost every instance, were taken by the usurpation of rightful executive power the new amendment would be perverted into an engine, the whole machinery of which should be erected to the purpose of uprooting and destroying the schools wherein Catholic parents could have their children taught agreeably to their own wishes, and in battering down the Catholic Church in the land of religious freedom. In short, under the proposed school amendment, as designated by GRANT and pushed on by BLAINE and others of that ilk, there would eventuate that species of persecution and persecution by which he advocates and supporters hope at last to "exterminate Popery," and to dishearten Catholic ordinances of the rights and liberties which the Constitution now guarantees to them in common with all other citizens. Need we say more on the subject?

Fair in Aid of St. Francis' Church.

THE annual fair in aid of St. Francis' church, Valley street, was formally opened Thursday evening, and it will continue during the whole of the ensuing week. The display on the several tables is varied and attractive, some of the articles for disposal being of a very desirable character. The fair is in abundance of their best to make the time pass agreeably for the visitors, and, as a matter of course, to get rid of their wares at ridiculously low figures! Nobody ever goes to a fair with the intention not to be sold wonderfully cheap. We hope that during the coming week the patronage of the public, which was given on this occasion will be repeated in a still more liberal manner. The object is a most worthy one, and it is—I did not almost say the only—one for which no charity has been established in the city. As San Francisco grew, however, the population spread south, the rich abandoned the district for more fashionable locations, and the end was that St. Francis' parish became a comparatively poor one. But a debt, which under other circumstances would not be burdensome, though now it is felt to be embarrassing, has been incurred in the building of the church, and the annual fairs are all that can be spared to diminish the debt, and consequently it is rather slow of extinction. Nevertheless it is disappearing gradually, and in the course of a few years it will be completely removed. Every zealous and generous Catholic should help on this good work, for though the pay by dividend has yet been private, a community of interest and sympathy ought to bind all.

The Place to Buy Brass Goods.

We direct the attention of our readers, both lovers and others, to the new advertisement of J. J. O'Brien & Co. of "The Arcade," 921, 923 and 925 Market street, where will be found elsewhere in our columns a long list of the most desirable purchases of the best and most fashionable styles of brass goods made recently in New York. The vast and daily increasing business of "The Arcade," which now enjoys a high reputation as the best place to Conse, makes it possible for J. J. O'Brien & Co. to dispose of very great quantities of even the finest class of goods, and this, of course, enables the house to purchase at figures much below the ordinary rates. It is the invariable custom at "The Arcade" to give all patrons a fair share of the advantages gained by this system of cash buying and direct importation. So sooner is a bargain concluded either in New York, London or Paris, as the case may be, than intelligence is forwarded hither, and the goods are positively purchased at prices at once known the public can understand and appreciate. This, indeed, may be considered as the chief secret of that success which has gained for "The Arcade" the leading position which it occupies to-day. We would, therefore, again recommend all who have the opportunity to inspect the stock of new goods lately arrived and specially alluded to in the advertisement.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—Among the music received this week we especially notice "Under the Locust Trees," song and chorus by U. C. Burnap, from the firm of M. Gray 105 Kearny street, and "What Nbe Thought" by the same composer and from the same house; also, the "March of the Exempt Fire Company," composed by Charles Schultz and dedicated to E. B. Cotter, Esq., President of the Company.

The Modoc *Independent* says: "Owing to the low price of corn, some of our young men have decided not to plant their Fall, preferring to let the front remain on the sheep until next spring."

Mrs. Mary Lothridge, widow of the late John Lothridge of Santa Rosa, was buried to-day in her home on Mission st., near the Catholic Church in that city, on Thursday night of last week.

The official statement of the Secretary of State shows the total vote for Governor (Booth, Republican, over Talbot, Democrat, in the 49 of 53 Mono.

CATHOLICS IN PEACE AND POWER.

Considering the numbers, the wealth, the intelligence and patriotism of the Catholic community in the United States, and considering that the Constitution forbids the making of religious belief either a recommendation or a bar to election to public office, there are astonishingly few Roman Catholics in place or power here. We grant that in the small and insignificant offices, State or municipal, where the work is hard and the pay not extravagant, a certain percentage, by no means large, of men professing Catholicism are admitted; but positions of honor or emolument, which bring men into national prominence and confer high social rank, are rigorously withheld from them—quite as rigorously as if penal laws were in existence and they were disqualified from holding them. These places are regarded as being the exclusive property of persons belonging to some Protestant denomination, or else to men who profess no faith at all, and who are, therefore, infidels. One might imagine that the doors of these honorable and desirable departments of national dignity and responsibility were ornamented with the inscription: "No Irish need apply," or "No Catholic admitted." Such is our spirit of our Government, because it expressly decrees religious liberty for all. And the inspires not alone that nobody shall be molested on account of his faith, but that he shall not debar him from holding any office, no matter how high, honorable or remunerative, under this republic. The persons, the party, who organize secret societies, who agitate religious questions, who encouragement, or who create popular excitement about the "progress of Romanism," and who aim at restricting the rights or privileges of Catholic citizens, violate the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which all should hold sacred, and convict themselves of traitorism, of being enemies of true republicanism, and of being unworthy of the country which gave them birth.

But, in spite of all this dead weight of bigotry and prejudice, Catholics do not unfrequently work their way into prominence in national affairs. They, when they do, they invariably prove themselves to be men of the highest ability, of the most unimpeachable character, and of the most undoubted patriotism. The two rings, the clique, the bar rises our demands still higher. Let us, Sybilline, put a higher price on our wares. Let us favor foreign ideas, not, of course, in words—mere vibrations of air—but by firm and stern resolve, that we are resolved to have independence. Let every Home Rule constituency in Ireland and treat Heath as he was a judge (one of the candidates for Parliamentary honors that, if elected, they abstinent "take their seats" in a sham assembly. Let them thus unite the cry in Hungarians, who, by this patriotic procedure for years in succession, will the sword of Pesseh in front, wrung from Austria their substantial autonomy, and thus, with Austria, made a powerful confederation. Let us not be ashamed to be, and to be called, a Protestant that he is not to be listened. Why, the brightest names in the State of Irish patriotism are Protestant. Mymons, Swift (he Gallraith of his day)),

The Rev. Father Lavelle, P. P., on Mr. P. J. Smyth.

The patriotic parish priest of Cong has addressed the following letter to the Dublin *Freeman*:

CONG, September 15, 1876.

SIR—After a long silence, not unobserved by my countrymen at home and abroad, I feel bound at length, no matter how much unwilling, to raise my voice in my country's cause. My silence, I am aware, has been misinterpreted, but my explanation, and it is—I did not absolutely [illegible] of three years. The sentiments and principles of to-day," identical with those I professed and [illegible] to profess and defend to the [illegible] gloomy days not long since gone. Those sentiments, principles and heartfelt aspirations I now shall resume unto up to my usual breath—the absolute right of my country to complete independence of foreign rule.

With these preliminary remarks I beg, with your permission, to offer my views on the present controversy between Mr. P. J. Smyth and "Home Rule." I have carefully not alone kept myself au courant with the current history, but even assisted, as far as I could, its merits and demerits; and I venture to say that I brought to my study a dispassionate mind. Now, the fact is that National Hungarian outrages, cannot be very long—said they, when our "Senate of Princes" are again required, let only the man who pledges himself not to sit in the hostile assembly, and I know full well the responsibility which I incur by this candid profession; but, believing as I do that the fate of Ireland will not be at once decided by the public deeds. I remain yours faithfully,

PATRICK LAVELLE, P. P.

You cannot eat a duck on goose eggs and hatch anything but goslings. No amount of shouting, or of outcry, or of eulogies on the duck will alter the result. You cannot make a Hayes on the eggs of Bismarck and produce anything but a brood of corruption, and it's no use trying.

MARRIED.

SNIDER—LOVELL—In this city, October 5, at the Church of St. Mary, Father Mahoney officiating, Peter Snider, a native of Germany, to Miss Mary Lovell, a native of Ireland.

KEARNS—MOSS—In this city, October 10, by the Rev. Father Mahoney, Thomas Kearns, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, to Miss Mary Moss, a native of Ireland.

DIED.

☞ The simple announcement of the decease of any person will be published under this heading free of charge, but obituary notices and all to every case be limited to FIFTY WORDS, unless paid for as advertisements, at half rate. Business communications must be kept entirely separate from notices of death.

FLYNN—In this city, October 3, William J., son of John and Anne Maria Flynn, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

MANAHAN—In this city, October 11, Agnes, daughter of Patrick and Ann Manahan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 7, Mary, daughter of Patrick Barrett, a native of county Clare, Ireland, aged 2 years and 8 months.

KELLY—In this city, October 7, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 3 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 10, John Bannon, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

DOYLE—In this city, October 7, Mary Agnes, daughter of Patrick and Mary Doyle, a native of Ireland, aged 3 years and 3 months.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 8, Mary E. Whalon, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

WALSH—In this city, October 8, William, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Walsh, a native of Ireland, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MURPHY—In this city, October 8, Mary Frances, eldest daughter of James M. and Ellen Dolores Murphy, aged 2 years and 8 months.

FOLEY—In this city, October 7, Mary Teresa, daughter of Patrick and Mary Foley, a native of Ireland, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BRADLEY—In this city, October 11, John Wheeler, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 11, Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Mary McCarthy, a native of Ireland, aged 2 years and 3 months.

SWEARE—In this city, October 11, Martha, wife of Patrick Swearc, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

DUNN—In this city, October 11, Catherine, wife of Patrick Dunn, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, aged 45 years.

FITZGERALD—In this city, October 11, Patrick Fitzgerald, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, aged 40 years.

DUNN—In this city, October 11, Catherine Ann, daughter of Patrick and Mary Dunn, aged 2 years and 4 months.

DONNELLY—In this city, October 11, Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Mary Kennedy, aged 12 years.

DUNN—In this city, October 8, Catherine Ann, daughter of Patrick and Mary Dunn, aged 2 years and 4 months.

DONNELLY—In this city, October 11, Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Mary Kennedy, aged 12 years.

DUNN—In this city, October 8, Catherine Ann, daughter of Patrick and Mary Dunn, aged 2 years and 4 months.

DONNELLY—In this city, October 11, William, only child of Patrick and Jane Donnelly, aged 18 years and 6 months.

KELLY—In this city, October 8, Ellen Tuley, a native of county Galway, Ireland, aged 31 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 10, Johanna Mc-Carthy, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, aged 61 years.

DUNN—In this city, October 8, Mary Dunn, a native of Ireland, aged 44 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, October 11, Hannah, wife of Timothy McCarthy, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 35 years.

GILLESPIE—In this city, October 9, John Gillespie, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 37 yrs.

☞ GILLESPIE—In this city, October 9, John Gillespie, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 37 years.

MCGUIRE—In this city, October 11, Mrs. Sarah McGuire, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 70 years.

New Advertisements.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.
OF THE FRIENDS
OF
TILDEN, HENDRICKS
AND REFORM,
TAKE NOTICE!
PLATT'S HALL,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Has been secured for the following nights:
THURSDAY.....October 12
THURSDAY.....October 19
MONDAY.....November 6
Eminent speakers will be announced for the occasions in due time, among whom are Hon. F. F. Lippitt, John A. S. Tilton, Charles A. Sumner, T. J. Sherwood, General Volney E. Howard, J. R. Lamar, G. T. Rylard, Governor Milton Trein, James D. Fay, General Jo Hamilton, Thomas H. Laine and George Pearce.
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. JOHN S. HAGER
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR,
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
As follows:
LOS ANGELES.....Saturday, October 14
MODESTO.....Monday, October 16
STOCKTON.....Tuesday, October 17
CHICO.....Thursday, October 19
WILLOWVILLE.....Friday, October 20
COLUSA.....Saturday, October 21
SACRAMENTO.....Monday, October 23
VALLEJO.....Tuesday, October 24
PETALUMA.....Wednesday, October 25
SANTA ROSA.....Thursday, October 26
SAN JOSE.....Saturday, October 28
GRASS VALLEY.....Monday, October 30
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. CHAS. A. SUMNER
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
STOCKTON.....Saturday, October 14
SACRAMENTO.....Saturday, October 21
WOODLAND.....Monday, October 23
VALLEJO.....Tuesday, October 24
SAN JOSE.....Monday, November 6
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. W. B. C. BROWN
AND
JUDGE J. B. LAMAR
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
SAN JOSE.....Wednesday, October 18
SAN FRANCISCO.....Thursday, October 19
SANTA CRUZ.....Saturday, October 21
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

THE FINEST
SHOES
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WILL BE FOUND ONLY AT
NOLAN BROS.
—THE—
LEADING SHOE HOUSE,
738 and 740 Market Street,
oct SAN FRANCISCO.

New Advertisements.

DR. J. C. SHORB
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
SAN JOSE.....Friday, October 13
SANTA CRUZ.....Saturday, October 14
HOLLISTER.....Monday, October 16
SALINAS.....Tuesday, October 17
SANTA BARBARA.....Thursday, October 19
SAN BUENAVENTURA.....Friday, October 20
LOS ANGELES.....Monday, October 23
SAN BERNARDINO.....Tuesday, October 24
VISALIA.....Friday, October 27
FRESNO.....Saturday, October 28
MERCED.....Monday, October 30
SACRAMENTO.....Tuesday, October 31
PLACERVILLE.....Wednesday, November 1
MARYSVILLE.....Friday, November 3
CHICO.....Saturday, November 4
COLUSA.....Monday, November 6
STOCKTON.....Tuesday, November 7
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. JOHN S. ENOS
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
WASHINGTON CORNERS.....Friday, October 14
SAN LEANDRO.....Saturday, October 14
NEWARK.....Tuesday, October 17
HAYWARDS.....Wednesday, October 18
DUNCANS MILLS.....Thursday, October 19
STEWARTS POINT.....Friday, October 20
HEALDSBURG.....Saturday, October 21
WINDSOR.....Monday, October 23
SANTA ROSA.....Tuesday, October 24
NAPA.....Wednesday, October 25
CALISTOGA.....Thursday, October 26
DAVISVILLE.....Friday, October 27
WOODLAND.....Saturday, October 28
SACRAMENTO.....Monday, October 30
WATSONVILLE.....Thursday, November 2
SANTA CRUZ.....Friday, November 3
SALINAS.....Saturday, November 4
SAN JOSE.....Monday, November 6
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. BARCLAY HENLEY
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform
On the issues of the day, as follows:
ETHAMA.....Friday, October 13
RED BLUFF.....Saturday, October 14
PETALUMA.....Monday, October 16
SHASTA.....Tuesday, October 17
REDDING.....Wednesday, October 18
MILLVILLE.....Thursday, October 19
MARYSVILLE.....Friday, October 20
SACRAMENTO.....Saturday, October 21
SANTA MONICA.....Tuesday, October 24
LOS ANGELES.....Wednesday, October 25
SAN BERNARDINO.....Thursday, October 26
SAN DIEGO.....Friday, October 27
SAN BUENAVENTURA.....Saturday, October 28
SANTA BARBARA.....Monday, October 30
SONORA.....Tuesday, October 31
STOCKTON.....Wednesday, November 1
MODESTO.....Thursday, November 2
TURLOCK.....Friday, November 3
PLEASANTON.....Saturday, November 4
OAKLAND.....Monday, November 6
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL,
Member of Congress, will
GENERAL GEORGE W. COLBY
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
GUINNERVILLE.....Friday, October 20
VISALIA.....Saturday, October 21
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONOHUE, Chairman.

CAPTAIN W. E. TURNER
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
SNELLING.....October 13
OAKLEYVILLE.....October 14
CENTERVILLE (Fresno Co.).....Monday, October 16
FRESNO.....Tuesday, October 17
BYRON.....Wednesday, October 18
TULARE.....Thursday, October 19
PORTERVILLE.....Friday, October 20
DeKERSERFILD.....Saturday, October 21
KERNVILLE.....Monday, October 23
LONE VALLEY.....Tuesday, October 24
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

LIEUT. GOV. J. A. JOHNSON
AND
HON. D. WILLIAM DOUTHITT
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
MARYSVILLE.....Friday, October 13
COLUSA.....Saturday, October 14
WILKSTLAND.....Monday, October 16
SACRAMENTO.....Tuesday, October 17
WOODLAND.....Wednesday, October 18
VALLEJO.....Thursday, October 19
NAPA.....Friday, October 20
MIDDLETOWN.....Saturday, October 21
LAKEPORT.....Monday, October 23
URIAH.....Tuesday, October 24
CLOVERDALE.....Wednesday, October 25
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

LIEUT. GOV. J. A. JOHNSON
AND
HON. J. J. SCRIVNER
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
BUTTER CREEK.....Friday, October 27
MOKELUMNE HILL.....Saturday, October 28
SAN ANDREAS.....Monday, October 30
SONORA.....Tuesday, October 31
STOCKTON.....Wednesday, November 1
MODESTO.....Thursday, November 2
TURLOCK.....Friday, November 3
PLEASANTON.....Saturday, November 4
OAKLAND.....Monday, November 6
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL,
Member of Congress, will
GENERAL GEORGE W. COLBY
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
GUINNERVILLE.....Friday, October 20
VISALIA.....Saturday, October 21
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONOHUE, Chairman.

New Advertisements.

COLONEL CAMERON H. KING,
(Alternate Presidential Elector, and
HON. H. WATSON WEBB,
Of Illinois, will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
SAN JOSE.....Friday, October 13
HAYWARDS.....Saturday, October 14
ALAMEDA.....Monday, October 16
HALT.....Tuesday, October 17
IONE.....Wednesday, October 18
VOLCANO.....Thursday, October 19
JACKSON.....Friday, October 20
AMADOR CITY.....Saturday, October 21
PILCOM.....Monday, October 23
SACRAMENTO.....Tuesday, October 24
LINCOLN.....Wednesday, October 25
SHERIDAN.....Thursday, October 26
DAVISVILLE.....Friday, October 27
CACHEVILLE.....Saturday, October 28
VACAVILLE.....Monday, October 30
VALLEJO.....Tuesday, October 31
ST. HELENA.....Wednesday, November 1
CALISTOGA.....Friday, November 3
SAN FRANCISCO.....Saturday, November 4
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

COLONEL F. L. HATCH
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
TA FLORVILLE.....Saturday, October 14
GILROY.....Monday, October 16
LA POINTE.....Wednesday, October 18
PRINCETON.....Thursday, October 19
GROVILLE.....Friday, October 20
HUMBOLDT.....Saturday, October 21
CHICO.....Monday, October 23
REDDING.....Wednesday, October 25
SHASTA.....Thursday, October 26
RED BLUFF.....Friday, October 27
MARYSVILLE.....Monday, October 30
OLYMPO.....Wednesday, November 1
FRENCHTOWN.....Thursday, November 2
WILLIAMS.....Friday, November 3
COLUSA CITY.....Saturday, November 4
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. JAMES D. FAY
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
CHEROKEE.....Friday, October 13
ROCKLIN.....Saturday, October 14
AUBURN.....Monday, October 16
NEVADA.....Tuesday, October 17
GRASS VALLEY.....Wednesday, October 18
NEVADA.....Thursday, October 19
WATSONVILLE.....Tuesday, October 24
HOLLISTER.....Wednesday, October 25
SAN JUAN.....Thursday, October 26
SALINAS.....Friday, October 27
SAN MATEO.....Saturday, October 28
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. P. D. WIGGINTON
AND
HON. FRANK CANAHL
Will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
On the issues of the day, as follows:
SAN LUIS OBISPO.....Monday, October 16
CAMBRIA.....Tuesday, October 17
GUADALUPE.....Wednesday, October 18
SANTA BARBARA.....Thursday, October 19
SAN BUENAVENTURA.....Saturday, October 21
ANAHEIM.....Monday, October 23
LOS ANGELES.....Wednesday, October 25
WILMINGTON.....Thursday, October 26
SANTA MONICA.....Friday, October 27
SAN BERNARDINO.....Saturday, October 28
SAN DIEGO.....Monday, October 30
CENTERVILLE, Fresno Co.....Tuesday, November 7
MERCED.....Monday, November 6
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL,
Member of Congress, will address the friends of
Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
As follows:
WINTER.....Friday, October 13
VALLEJO.....Saturday, October 14
RIO VISTA.....Monday, October 16
VINA.....Tuesday, October 17
WHEATLAND.....Wednesday, October 18
CHICO.....Monday, October 21
MARYSVILLE.....Tuesday, October 24
ST. HELENA.....Wednesday, October 25
SAN RAFAEL.....Thursday, October 26
HEALDSBURG.....Friday, October 27
UKIAH.....Saturday, October 28
LOWER LAKE.....Tuesday, October 31
LAKEPORT (evening).....Wednesday, November 1
POTTER VALLEY (noon).....Thursday, November 2
UKIAH (evening).....Friday, November 3
MENDOCINO CITY.....Friday, November 3
ANDERSON VALLEY.....Monday, November 6
PETALUMA.....Tuesday, November 7
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Secretary.
PETER DONAHUE, Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN M. BURNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
525 Montgomery Street,
Between Washington and Merchant streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

M. COONEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, Room No. 7, Court Block,
628 CLAY and 625 MERCHANT STREET
up-stairs

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
NO. 607 KEARNY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and Commercial.....San Francisco, p30

J. D. SULLIVAN.
MORAN & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
508 CALIFORNIA STREET.

WILLIAM A. PLUNKETT,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
624 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery.....San Francisco,
ROOM 19.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

(Continued from Third Page.)

to swear fealty to the Mexican Constitution, he nevertheless extended his protection as much as it was possible in conformity with the instructions which the new Governor had given him. It was impossible for him to prevent the confiscation of the property of the bishops, the old ministers of the Gospel and the new Governor. He appreciated them very much, and if he had to proceed against some of them it was ingloriously enough, because he had no sympathy or partiality against them. After governing during five years very judiciously Escandida succeeded in getting together, with his friends, Fathers Lino Rey and José Calpatrano some 8,000, to return to Mexico. Don Manuel Valadrid, the then acting secretary of his advent, got the good will of the Governor, and was very intimate with them. The Governor, José Juan Fuente, fourth Mexican Governor, was an illustrious and just man. He died poor. Governors Gutierrez, Cinco, Alvarado, Nicholinzo, and the last Pic Pico, had to face here entirely

REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES.

The Fathers had gone; the Neophyte Indians had become gentle; the Mission had remained solitary, and the Governor, in such circumstances, had to take possession of the lands claimed by the missionaries in their eminent right and for the defence of the country against the invasion that already I loved. The ancient Fathers, when they saw that the political horizon came was going to sweep away the system of Missions, began to reduce to money the property they could not take away. In the Missions of San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Barbara, San Fernando, and others, with individuals, and from the years 1834 to 1836 more than $1,000 000 were thus realized from which they claimed the share. The money which was accumulated by the Missions from the time of their primitive years all over, it seems to be so, in Spain, Mexico, and Italy, and I think it all went to its proper destination. But this is it, many, many of the Governors now nor the Californian ever got the least part of the money. The Mexican War, the Revolution of 1846, the Missions maintained the troops because the Governor of Mexico did not send them. But it is important to under-stand that the Spanish flag floated over California, and that the fathers did nothing else than comply with the orders of the King. At the same time they had to look towards their own preservation and the maintenance of the Missions as the soldiers were employed as escorts to the Missions, and to accompany the Governors when they went to visit them. Besides, the Missions kept the Indians whole communities and all the white people were thus persuaded.

In 1691 Guadalupe missionaries came from Mexico and stopped at the Mission of San Francisco. They succeeded, by putting in charge of it Father Magnes Dome, who were appointed by the political Governor, until it was put in charge of the Indian Santillana, who was afterwards ordained in Rome by the Most Archbishop of California, Francis Garcia Diego.

Father Geronimo has his retrospect in another column of history. From to-day we must proceed to those, our fortunate descendants, who will see the advent of the second of the fourteen Archbishops of the Mission of San Francisco de Asis. I have said."

The band played a selection of patriotic airs, and the poetry of the address had still remained throughout the exercises dispersed.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

A New Church Dedicated to St. Francois de D'Assisi to be Erected alongside of the Old Church.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Parliament the Archbishop and Bishop O'Connell took a carriage and proceeded directly to the Mission Dolores for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new church, although it was after sixty years ago by a single dwelling that sat in which the direct stood. The new church will be erected on the north side of the Mission church. The corner-stone is of Scotch granite, and is sixty inches long, thirty-six wide, a square opening was cut into the upper half to contain the casket. It was covered with a block of stone with a cross cut into the stone and slit. In the front of the corner-stone also was cut the date, 1876. The corner-stone was prepared by Lorenzo Sbarbi, the partner supplying the stone for the new Stock Exchange. The stone was laid in the northeast corner of the tower to be erected in connection with the church. The church will be one hundred feet high, with stone facings and trimmings. Its estimated cost will be about $40,000. The old church will have a new front and will be used as a school. All the world knows the former, and perhaps something of the latter; but I could not bring up any conception of Luther in Germany to the idea I had of him before. I saw his manuscripts, collections of his works and portraits; but his big drinking cups were after all the most prominent memorials he left behind him. He was a jolly old soul, hearty and free. I felt very easy, and banged away at the Pope and the devil with good will and good effect. But *there was nothing high and grand about him.* I went to see the place where the devil is said to have lain and thrown the ink-bottle at Augsburg; but even there, not *a gleam of poetry associated itself with his name.* The huge drinking cup seemed to swallow up everything, and the culprit, said to be his, appeared to tell the whole story:

"Who loves not wine, woman and song,
Remains a fool all his life long."

In short, his burly face and figure, and the goblets that testify to his powers, made it absolutely impossible for me to connect any heroic idea with the man."

God's Will—The Laws of Nature.

At St. Mary's, Moorfields, London, September 10th, Very Rev. Canon Gilbert preached the first of a course of sermons on "God's Will—the Laws of Nature and Social Prosperity," taking for the foundation of his remarks, "Teach me to do Thy Will, for Thou art my God." (Psalm cxliii, 10).

Having pointed out the necessity of seeking to know God's will, the revered preacher said that it was written in the Bible, in conversation and nature—and those who studied them were prosperous in the world. Some people were ready to admit that there was nothing easier than to discover God's will. Of general principles this might be true, but really there was a good deal more complicated and knotty than to discover God's will. Good people were often boasted gave their own opinions, and said it was God's will. Speaking of the diversity of opinion on and interpretations of revelation, the reverend preacher likened the teaching of the sects to the several branches of the one science. A medicine there was homœopathic, allopathic and many others holding antagonistic views, each seeking claiming to be right. So it was with regard to the numerous human sects; no one of how contrary might be their interpretations, they formed an opinion and then published it as God's will. God's will was not to be looked upon in two spheres—His positive will and His permissive will. Those things within His order are His positive will; those He suffers to occur are by His permissive will. The latter he does not desire, but their being occurred through no man conduct He permits them to happen. Speaking generally, all accidents and calamities that visit this earth, with but few exceptions, are brought about by the folly and stupidity of man. Hunger for instance, and disease all in his power to prevent them, and famine and pestilence were brought on by the brute force of a majority is as obnoxious as if it were done by a single individual—Pot-a Nero of Rome or a Philip II. of Spain. And this we should realize did we live in a city where there was a Roman Catholic majority, which should insist in judging from its point of view that religious exercises would become promote the moral education of the children, and then the only logical result would be to—

How ordering the school system which religious sexists so loudly clamor for, as the only hope of saving the country, with the Bible on the "schoolmarm's" desk, is thus set forth:

"It must be a hope of a settlement which shall leave us a public school system but in removing the whole matter of religion from the control of the State, and committing it to Christian over Jew or Rationalist, or to the religious belief of any man over the faith of another.

Of course there is very little hope of controlling the present school system while separate are obliged to pay their taxes to the support of a school to which they cannot conscientiously send their children.

Mr. Patton's illustration of opening the the Board of Trade with a chapter from Bible, could be carried still further, and the "House of David" might be opened with a chapter, selected from some Rabbinic tale, from the Psalms of David. We do not wish to give the learned lecturer a "pat on the back," on the old Scotch formula of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," but coming from such an unexpected quarter we should like to see more than $4,000 realized from which they claimed the state. The money which was accumulated by the Missions from the time of their primitive years all over, it seems to be so, in Spain, Mexico, and Italy, and I think it all went to its proper destination. But this is it, many, many of the Governors now nor the Californian ever got the least part of the money. The Mexican War, the Revolution of 1846, the Missions maintained the troops because the Governor of Mexico did not send them. But it is important to understand that the Spanish flag floated over California, and that the fathers did nothing else than comply with the orders of the King. At the same time they had to look towards their own preservation and the maintenance of the Missions as the soldiers were employed as escorts to the Missions, and to accompany the Governors when they went to visit them. Besides, the Missions kept the Indians whole communities and all the white people were thus persuaded.

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Father Geronimo has his retrospect in another column of history. From to-day we must proceed to those, our fortunate descendants, who will see the advent of the second of the fourteen Archbishops of the Mission of San Francisco de Asis. I have said."

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CORNER-STONE LAYING.

A New Church Dedicated to St. Francois de D'Assisi to be Erected alongside of the Old Church.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Parliament the Archbishop and Bishop O'Connell took a carriage and proceeded directly to the Mission Dolores for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new church, although it was after sixty years ago by a single dwelling that sat in which the direct stood. The new church will be erected on the north side of the Mission church. The corner-stone is of Scotch granite, and is sixty inches long, thirty-six wide, a square opening was cut into the upper half to contain the casket. It was covered with a block of stone with a cross cut into the stone and slit. In the front of the corner-stone also was cut the date, 1876. The corner-stone was prepared by Lorenzo Sbarbi, the partner supplying the stone for the new Stock Exchange. The stone was laid in the northeast corner of the tower to be erected in connection with the church. The church will be one hundred feet high, with stone facings and trimmings. Its estimated cost will be about $40,000. The old church will have a new front and will be used as a school.

"The Bible in the Schools."

(From the Chicago Post.)

This was the subject of a lecture delivered last Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Prof. Patton, to as large an audience as could be packed into Farwell Hall. Those who pleaded, knowing that the orator was one of the bluest of the true-blue Presbyterians—whose prosecution of Prof. Noting for "heresy" in preaching liberal doctrines not in accordance with the views of the early Covenanters is well known—perhaps expected to hear the exclusion of the Bible from the schools by the Board of Public Instruction denounced, but were much taken aback when they heard this champion of Presbyterianism openly proclaim that the use of the Bible was the worm gnawing at the heart of the great tree of "Public Schools." Of course the professor could not help having his fling at Rome; and though he might in fact a momentary pain, we will freely forgive him for the balm he brings to the wound.

After reviewing the Constitution of the United States, the several State Constitutions, the homogeneous character of our population, and the objects of the Bible and Christianity, he goes on to say that this is not a question as to the intrinsic value of the Bible, nor is there a disposition on the part of the people to exclude the Bible through misapprehension, or for popular effect, "the one prohibited book." It can be used for legitimate secular purposes, or say other work might be; but when it is sought to be introduced, or retained, as an inspired, authoritative volume of religion and morals, and to be read as an exercise in daily worship, it comes under the same objection as do all other religi ne works concerning which there is a difference among the supporters of the schools. Let any one seek to introduce the Roman missal or the Episcopal prayer book, or Doddridge's' Rise and Progress,' or any book, however excellent in itself, into the public schools, and he will find himself at once in the "cock-pit of the community only, and not forever, until it was put in charge of the Indian Santillana, who was afterwards ordained in Rome by the Most Archbishop of California, Francis Garcia Diego.

We believe with him, of course, that the true American doctrine is an entire severance of Church from State. Tale doctrine has been contended for by Catholics of this country more than by Protestants. The State may tolerate all kinds of house of worship, from the Mormon-house of the Christians to the "camp meeting" of the Methodists; but when it comes to our public schools, supported by public taxation, he says, "The only safe principle is to take the whole subject of religion out of the public schools, and remit it to the Church and family." He continues:

"Purely religious questions do not pertain to the State, and with reference to them no man's conscience is so inviolable as that of the public schools. By so doing, we should simply burn the brand of hypocrisy into our own foreheads!"

WHAT KIND OF A MAN LUTHER WAS.

Luther is generally grossly misrepresented by those who have never thoroughly studied his character or his work in the way of appreciating it. In a book entitled "Familiar Letters from Europe," by C. C. Felton, late President of Harvard University, we have a striking illustration of this. The writer says: "It is singular how certain names grow upon you in Germany and elsewhere dimicish; at least they have done so with me. Take Luther and Albrecht Durer.

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THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1876.

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Members of every religious denomination are received, provided they be willing to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Institution.

The Spring session will commence on Thursday, July 20, 1876. and continue forty weeks.

Each pupil must be provided with a quilt, knife, fork, spoon, napkin ring, four napkins, four towels, three pair of sheets, three pillow-cases, a spring mattress, a pillow, a comfortable, a blanket, a pair of wash-bowl and pitcher, a chair, a looking-glass, a table for her private use, and a trunk to contain her clothing.

The School is intended for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH
(Payable in advance).

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$ 3 00
" in Intermediate Department..... 4 00
" in Higher Department..... 5 00

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy Department, per month..... $ 1 00
For the use of Instruments, Fee, second class..... 2 00
" " " first class..... 3 00

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Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting Form extra charges. Use of Library, 50 cents per session. French, Spanish or German Languages, *ea. for Pupils not learning the Classical Course.*

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(Invariably half yearly in advance.)

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Use of bedding.....10 00
Physician's fee (unless it may be preferred to pay it half yearly).....10 00
Initiation, per session.....5 00
Use of Library.....1 00
Music, Drawing and Painting, each.....10 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....10 00

Payments are required to be made half-yearly in advance.

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Pupil—Man is a common noun of the feminine gender.

Teacher—Can you tell me what, sir?

Pupil—Man is a common noun, feminine gender; common, because he can be bought and sold, and feminine gender because he's got more woman on the brain; might perhaps, because his wife and six children come to live in the objective case and governed by woman.

Teacher—Go to your seat and put a wet towel on your head. Next; parse woman, pupil.—Woman is a female noun of the feminine gender.

Teacher—Mercy on us! What do you mean?

Pupil—She's a female noun of the masculine gender; masculine 'cause she wears breeches and is determined to vote; feminine gender, because she has curls, whalebone, crinoline, sunbelts and thunder clouds in the first person because she is always making more noise than half a dozen boys in the objective case and governed by fashion.

Teacher—Sit down and close your mouth or I'll close it for you. Next boy, parse boy.

Pupil—Boy is an uncommon noun, of the masculine gender and feminine sometimes, 'cause he's hard to find nowadays, and a little girl is often found in boy's clothes; female persuasion, 'cause she's always talking about some girl's first person, big like; singular number, 'cause there's nobody but himself in the case and governed by his sweetheart, Sebastian schnappes and his mother's pocket-book.

Teacher—Go home and bathe your head, Neal; parse girl.

Pupil—Girl is an angelic noun, of the feminine gender, and masculine sometimes.

Teacher—Leave us from sudden death! boys will you never be raised. How is the noun, a hen, relish and blubber-wasn't that, sir?

Pupil—Yes, sir, small girl, not three years old, is playing with a key. Now it's standing on a cartridge box, and thinks it is fine tune. The key is the nominative case, fine tune's accusative.

Teacher—Why, you impudent little rascal, you mean to say that you think the key is the nominative case to the fine tune?

Pupil—Yes, sir, because the key opens the fine tune.

Teacher—Leave us from such an explanation.—What did you say, you little Sally?

Sally is an uncommon noun, being a soft tone between small-pox and molasses candy, 'cause neither male nor female can be brought to wear breeches, 'cause nothing can wear pantaloons in proportion to compounded interest, and a low pressure locomotive rolls out in a small circle from the scattered rails of a horse car track—the first that ever rolled in pressage of an up-town road for the mariner from the jagged reef of Hell Gate. A genuine specimen of the unimpugned order hangs above the yellow waters. Nouns that add second to minutes with not the slightest

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Robert D. Faulkner. | Geo. C. Boyd.
Isaac Cowen. | Frederick Meyer.
N. P. Rolfe. | J. H. Baird.
| Wm. Sherman.
|

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

I dreamt a dream, a dazzling dream, of a green isle far away;
The glowing west in the ocean's breast caiteth the dying day.
And that island green was as fair a scene as ever man's eye did see,
With its rhododendron bold and the campanile old, and its home-and-the-stare tree.
No foreign foe did the green isle know—no stranger band is here,
Save the merchant train from sunny Spain and from Afric's golden shore;
And the young man's heart would fondly start, and the old man's eye would smile,
As their ship-sign would roam o'er the ocean's foam to that lone and holy isle."

Years passed by, and the orient sky blazed with a new-born light,
And Bethlehem's star shone bright afar o'er the fort world's darkness night;
And the diamond shrines from plundered mines, and the golden fanes of Jove,
Melted away in the blaze of day at the simple spell-word Love.
The light severe o'er the island green played with its varying beauty,
And the fires of Zeal waxed dim and pale like the stars of the morning scream;
And o'ring by river, in the bright air clear, from out each sunny glade,
The thrilling bell from the quiet cell or the alcazar's ancient arcade.

A cloud of night o'er that dream so bright soon with its dark wing came,
And the happy voices of that island green was lost in blood and shame!
For its kings sober hearted their trust, and its queens, though fair, were frail—
And a robber band from a stranger land with their wiles around them cast.
A final spoil on that green isle fell—a shadow of death and gloom
Passed without relief from shore to shore, like breath of the simoom!
And rush green hillside was crimson dyed, and each stream ran dyed red and wild
With the mingled heart of the brave and good—of mother and child and child!

Death was my dream, though many a gleam of hope through that black night broke,
Like a star's bright form thro' a wheeling storm, or the morn thro' a midnight oak!
And many a time, with its wings sublime and with its soft breath
In softness fair,
Would the morning rise on eastern skies but ev'ermore again in night—
For in that poverty the people there still raised their tortured heads,
When the name of right and the power to smite are in the hands of tyrants dead!
For those it the would meet at the morner's test, and heed not the populace's sad,
Would bow in awe to that first great law—a banding nation's cry.

At length arose o'er that isle of woes a dawn with a purple smile,
And its inspirer bore a voice of power awake the slumbering soil;
And the people all obeyed the call of their chief's unexpected head,
Vowing to raise, as sacred days, the name of their own dear land.
My dream grew bright as the sunbeam's light as I watched the isle's career
Through the varied scenes and the joys serene of many a future year—
And oh! what thrill did my bosom fill as I stood on a pillared pile,
Where a senate rose more in power watched o'er the rights of that lone Green Isle!

D. F. MCCARTHY.

POLAND AND BULGARIA.

The Atrocities Committed by Russia Thirteen Years Ago in Poland.

The Berlin correspondent of the London A. D. 1863 the 19th ty very nmg ago, ——— yet in that year horrors and atrocities were perpetrated by a Christian power in a Christian country of the European continent, before which the hideous abominations of even the fearful Turkish massacres in Bulgaria pale into comparative insignificance. Strangely enough, the Christian power in question is the very same which at the present moment vouchsafes the cruel variety of humanitarian cry with lungs of brass. By a grim irony of fate, the murderers, incendiaries, torturers, violators and destroyers of thirteen years ago are so exasperated by self indignation at what, at the best, is but a feeble and half-hearted imitation of their own remarkable exploits, that they can hardly be restrained from furbishing the world with further proofs of their philanthropy, at point of bayonet or the sword of the executioner in one hand, and the flaming brand, wherewith to burn the infidel out of house and home, tightly clutched in the other. Two evils do not make one good; the infamies committed by regular Russian soldiers in Poland in 63 were as nothing to the villanies of the deeds done by irregular Turkish volunteers in Bulgaria; but one may be permitted a view of the agitation now raging in Russia, and of the overwhelmingly virtuous indignance of the Russian official press to mutter softly to one's-self in a humble and depressing manner, "Those who preach should practice!"

Hear what the *Dniewnik Polski*, a highly respectable Warsaw paper, had to say in respect to the Christian demeanor of the Russian officers and soldiers who were charged by the Czar Alexander Nicolaievitch with the suppression of the Polish insurrection in the year 1863. The whole of the facts it recounts have never reached the cognizance of the British public; others have been known and forgotten. The moment is, perhaps, not inopportune for once more bringing those tragedies under the strong light of publicity:

"A name is still pronounced with trembling lips in Poland, when the insurrection of 1863 is spoken of; it is that of General de Bellegarde. His headquarters were established in Radom. He was a man of lofty stature, with the profile of a bird of prey. Whenever a few fugitive insurgents were brought before him, and their mothers, betrothed, or sisters pleaded for mercy to them, he used to exclaim, in his hard, harsh voice, 'They shall hang; *basta!* or 'They shall be slaughtered, and you with them!' Close to Radom, to the left of the high road to Warsaw, there is a little meadow. Upon this spot Bellegarde had a permanent gallows erected, upon which hundreds of insurgent prisoners were strangled in cold blood. Their bodies were then into a trench dug by. Some women of Radom crept out of the town during the night and strewed flowers upon the corpses lying in the open trench. Bellegarde heard of this, and forthwith had the pit filled up, and ordered a number of Cossacks to compel their horses to trample upon it until it was level with the surrounding ground, and upon had the whole meadow covered with dung, so that the place of burial might be totally effaced. The murdered insurgents were Christians, nevertheless; but, then, so were their murderers!

"General Stanislejew had his headquarters at Siedlin. He alone caused seven hundred human beings, some insurgents, others only suspected of having taken part in the revolt, to be hanged opposite his house. Every time an execution came off he stood smiling and watching at his window, and always appeared highly diverted when the women standing round the foot of the gallows knew shrieked louder than usual in their agony. When women came to him to implore his mercy he was wont to beat them furiously with his flats, throw them on the ground and stamp them with his spurred heels. The priest Stanislaus Brzoska had cut with a few resolute adherents to the neighborhood of Lithuia, when the revolt was already at any quelled. He was taken at last, and when he was brought before the General, the latter shouted, 'Give me the scoundrel here!' A fearful scene was enacted. Marijohn seized the priest, struck him with extended fist in the eyes, knocked his feet to out, flung him down on the floor, throttled him and trampled upon him. When the poor victim was senseless, he was carried out to the gallows and hanged.

"Another instructive example of Moscovite philantrupopy was furnished by a colonel who commanded the Russian forces in the government at Plock. At the close of the struggle, which ended disastrously for the Poles, there was found among the wounded a non-commissioned officer who had been an orfarly of Korik. The Colonel, when he heard this, had the wounded man brought to him, and said to him, 'Krok has always let his Russian prisoners go, and even gave them a half rouble apiece to keep them from starving on the road; so I will also let you go free.' But before the man was set at liberty this monster caused him to be mutilated in a manner indescribable—that the unfortunate wretch died the next day. He caused another wounded prisoner to undergo the same treatment, and to be twisted in a number of small ropes, and then burnt alive.

"A long list of names could be made out of such unnatural monsters from among the Russian officers who took an active part in putting down the insurrection. Zurkieff, Andrieff, Rudolph Wolf, and Count Berg's nephew, figure in the foremost rank of these butchers and mutilators of humanity. How many a Polish obsequy of noblemen and peasant colonies were, without the least provocation, fallen upon, pillaged and burnt to the ground by these Christian officers! The men were held down on the ground and hacked till they lay mangled and lifeless; the women were mercilessly violated by the Russian soldiery. Count Alfred F. a Circassian by birth, spread terror wherever he went by the following method of proceeding: When he encountered a carriage or cart on the public roads, he made the occupants get out, and had them mounted on their backs and beaten with blood. If they asked why they were treated in so barbarous a manner, he first shot them [illegible] 'It is only the prologue to my question of where are the insurgents?' and how on will be well disposed to give me an answer!'

"At Wilcoviecen, on November 28, 1863 the insurgent leader Kosciakowski, who had formerly been an artillery officer in the Russian service, was condemned to be shot. The soldiers told off to execute him, however, aimed so badly that after several volleys the man was not dead yet. He was still mutilated. They got tired of firing at him, and flung him, still alive, into a deep ditch full of water, where he was drowned. A peasant woman who had witnessed the whole proceeding was so epileptic and outraged by the cruelty of this fiend act, that she broke into loud anocrations against its perpetrator, and was upon that ordered off, flung by her husband, over, and drowned her by force.

"The two brothers Kosowska, in Mobilew, despite their entreaties to be shot, were buried alive.

"Numerous townships—as, for instance, Wengrow, Mosbow, Siemiatycze—were *totally destroyed*; old men, women and children were slaughtered in them by hundreds."

The *Dniewnik Polski* solemnly affirms that in the manner hereof, and of many similar acts, the Russian army distinguished itself nearly and able to prove every assertion contained in its statements, and lays particular stress upon the fact that these ghastly crimes were not committed by the irregulars, such as the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks let loose in Bulgaria, but by soldiers of the regular Russian army. "And," concludes the *Dniewnik Polski*, "not only soldiers, but officers of high rank, generals and colonels, erected the monuments for their own glory in Poland. How, with such a reckoning as this upon their conscience, the Russians can dare to pronounce sentences over foreign deeds of darkness, is indeed a physiological novelty which the present age owes exclusively to our Russians!"

I, who have been with my own eyes how Christians make war against Mahometans in Eastern Europe, cannot help feeling that injustice to the latter is being done if the question be allowed to rise all one way, and confined in one narrow channel. The massacres in Bulgaria, even stripped of all exaggeration and reduced to their actual proportions, are horrible. Nothing, for instance, could paint their terrors to the mind's eye. Englishmen would do well to read in their mountain a thence exertion of Mr. Tennie's, which thrilled the heart of Oreat Britain a dozen years ago, under which were printed the ominous words, "Order reigns in Warsaw!"

To Shake, or not to Shake?

Are, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxysms of the ague or is better the chronic misery of a course of that standard anti-febrific remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, there cannot be much question as to how we prefer to undergo the excruciating torture of the former. Every locality on this continent whose inhabitants are tormented with the shivering pangs of fever and ague, the demand for the only genuine preventive and eradicator of malaria provided by science, the confidence of eastern people in it has never been exceeded by their faith in any remedy. Quinine, arsenic, bunnock—what a host of poisonous drugs have been given upon pillaged and burnt to the ground by these Christian officers! The men were held down on the ground and hacked till they lay mangled and lifeless; the women were mercilessly violated by the Russian soldiery. Count Alfred F., a Circassian by birth, spread terror wherever he went by the following method of proceeding: When he encountered a carriage or cart on the public roads, he made the occupants get out, and had them mounted on their backs and beaten with blood. If they asked why they were treated in so barbarous a manner, he first shot them [illegible] 'It is only the prologue to my question of where are the insurgents?' and how on will be well disposed to give me an answer!'

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From Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, formerly Editor of the "Christian Freeman."

DEAR SIR: It may be some satisfaction to you to be informed of my family. My daughter was brought low by a typhoid fever last spring, and after the physicians had exhausted their skill to the simplest food furnished her. For months she remained in the most debilitated condition, but from the first of September last, when she commenced using the Bitters, she began to improve, and now she steadily gained strength, and is restored to health and vigor, after having been given up by the good state of health, and has enjoyed it for several years past. I am so thankful for the good your Bitters have done my family, and for the benefit I have derived from them myself, that I feel constrained to say so, and request you to use my name as you deem best. Yours truly, S. COBB.

A Drowning Man will Catch at a Straw.

If he does it, it will do him no good. The moment of relief, when the rejected cords and [illegible] seem they have become dangerous, will result in a most every position for relief. This is why so many experiments are made by victims of Malaria, in their struggle, buy a bottle of Bitters with confidence. It will build up Nature upon that foundation, and disease will leave, and drowned her by force.

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Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1876.

FLOUR—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extras @ $7.75@7.75 ₱ bbl. superfine at $4 [illegible] 50.

WHEAT—The Liverpool quotations at the date for average shipping are the [illegible] ct. against 9s 11d @10s 3d ₱ cental a week ago, at an advance of 3d ₱ ctl. Since our last report the local market has been as high as $1 35 @ 1 37½ for large parcels of choice milling, both for export and millers' use. The full range of prices for fair to choice has been from $1 32½@1 35.

BARLEY—Feed ranges from 80@85c ₱ ctl; and brewing at 85@90 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Feed is quotable at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cental.

HAY—Prices have been firm at $17@19 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@55c ₱ bale.

POTATOES—Half-sacks Burbanks, $1.25@1.50; Early Rose, 90@$1; Peachblows, 90@$1; Sweet, $1@1 25.

ONIONS—From $1@1 25 ₱ ctl. for yellow, $1@1 50 for red. Sold at $1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at $19 ₱ ton from mill.

CORN—Large, $1 10@1 12½; small, $1 15@1 17½ ₱ cental.

CORN MEAL—In sacks, $1 80@1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Pearl, $7@7 50; Pearled, $8@8 50; feed $4@5 ₱ 100 lbs. from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote here from wharf as follows: Extra, $1 25@1 30; fine, $1 20@1 22½; Buttery, $1 [illegible] Pink, $1 [illegible]; Bayos, $1 [illegible]; Red Kidney, $1 [illegible]; Lima, $1 [illegible]; Bayos, new, $1 25 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Egg Plant, 10c@11 ₱ box; Okra, 50@75 ₱ box; Marrowfat squash, $2@3 ₱ 100 lbs.; Cucumbers, 25@50c ₱ box; String beans, 5@8c ₱ lb.; Tomatoes, 50@75c ₱ box; Green Corn, 50@60c ₱ box; Summer squash, 50@75c ₱ box; Tomatoes, 50@75c ₱ box; Marrowfat squash, $2@3 ₱ 100 lbs.; Cucumbers, 25@50c ₱ box; String beans, 5@8c ₱ lb.

MIDDLINGS—We quote at $19@20 ₱ ton from the mills.

CHICKEN FEED—Quotable at $25@30 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—We quote Chicory, 1@1½c; Flax, 2@2½c; Cocoanut, 1½@1¾c; Sesame, 1½@1¾c; Castor, 1½@1¾c; Peanut, 1½@1¾c; Linseed, 2@2½c ₱ lb.

HIDE—Quotable at [illegible] ₱ lb.

HIDES—We show California dry at 17½@18½c; wet salted, 8@9c; dry salted, 12½@13½c; dry hair, 17½@18½c; dry kip, 14@15c; dry calf, 18@19c; culls, 8@9c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote Northern Sorry at 18@22 ₱ lb; San Joaquin, 16@18; Mendocino and Humboldt, 18@20c; Nevada, 14@17c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 30 @ 42½c; pickled roll, PUBLIC; firkin, 30c; Eastern do, 18@20c; Cheese—California, [illegible] Sonoma, [illegible]; Eastern—California, 13@15c ₱ lb.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—Prime, 6@7c ₱ lb.

Mutton—6@7c ₱ lb.

Veal—6@7c ₱ lb.

Pork—[illegible] ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Hens, $7 50@8 50; young Roosters, $8 50@9; Broilers, $5 [illegible] ₱ pair.

Ducks—$4@5 ₱ pair.

Turkeys—Live, [illegible] ₱ lb.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 14@15½c ₱ lb; Eastern, 16@17c.

Bacon—California, 12@13c; Eastern, [illegible].

Lard—Quotable at 11½@12½c ₱ lb. and [illegible] ₱ tin.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACK AND MISS DEERING

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE FRIENDS and acquaintances of the late Mrs. Thompson that they have bought out the residence and Stockton street, at a [illegible] private family boarding house, at which they will continue to conduct the same liberal system of management as heretofore followed by that lady.

No. 532 Sixth Street. oct3

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Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to.

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All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at the shortest notice.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS NOW PREPARED TO receive a limited number of boarders. The course of studies is thorough and practical; special care being given to each branches as to young men for business pursuits.

For particulars apply to BRO. CIANAN, Principal. oct2

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

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AGENTS FOR

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nov8

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Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, Etc.,

Fire-Proof Store, 421 Front street,

Between Clay and Washington.——San Francisco

Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Rolland Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the trade. Agent, dealer in native California Wines and Brandies. jan2 1876

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COMMINS & O'CONNOR,

(Successors to E. Commins & Co.),

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

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Bet. Washington and Jackson sts. ——San Francisco

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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Between Washington and Pacific ——San Francisco

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CALIFORNIA WINES, bottled by which may [illegible] ap23-1y

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DUFFY BROS' SALOON,

421 Merchant Street ——San Francisco

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DOUGHERTY & HARRISON,

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ETC., ETC., ETC.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN DARVIN, a native of country Leitrim, Ireland, left Liverpool in March, 1875, for America. Was last heard from in January, 1876, he was stopping at the Marion Hotel, Front street, San Francisco. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK DARVIN, 1 Fitzroy street, Dublin, Ireland. Direct to Dublin. oct7

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

I dream'd a dream, a dashing dream, of a green isle far away;
The gloaming went to the ocean's breast embath the dying day,
And that insect diffus was as fair a scene as ever man's eye oft see,
With its interlaced beds and its temples tall, and its homes and its mines free.

No foreign foe did the green isle know—no stranger band it bore,
Save the mercenest train from sandy Spain and from Africa's golden shore;
And the young man's heart would fondly start, and the old man's eyes would smile,
As their thoughts would roam over the ocean's foam to that lone and "holy isle."

Years passed by, and the orient sky blazed with a new-born light,
And Bethlehem's star shone bright afar o'er the lost world's darkening night;
And the dim-eyed shrines from plundered mines, and the golden fanes of Jove,
Melted away to the blaze of day at the simple spell, word Love.

The fight across o'er the inland green played with its native brave,
And the fires of Baal waxed dim and pale like the fires of the morning stream;
And "rose by rose, in the bright air close, from out each sunny glade,
The deathly bell from the spiral cell or the cloister's tranquil shade.

A cloud of night o'er that dream so bright soon with its dark wing came,
And the heapy rivers of that inland green was lost in blood and shame;
For to Alaon color betrayed their trust, and the nation's only fair, were frail—
And a robber band from a stranger land with their war-hosts filled the pale.

A final spell on that green isle fell—a shadow of death and gloom
Painted withering o'er from shore to shore, like breath of the simoom;
And starless nights was crimson dyed, and each sire an ruined red and cold
With the mingled blood of the brave and good—of mothers, and child and child!

Dark was my dream, though many a gleam of hope through that black night broke,
Like a wave's bright form in the ocean's storm, or the more stro's midnight oak!

And many a time, with its whips sublime and with its scathing lightning,
Would the morning rise on eastern skies but to vanish again in night—
For in sad priest prayer the people there still raised their fettered hands,
When the sword of right and the power to smite are the spirit that commands.

For those o'be would never at thy monster's tear, and bend and to a robber's sigh.
Would bow in awe to that first great law—a hundred soldier's lay!

At length arose over that isle of woes a dawn with a steadier smile,
And its mother bore a voice of power across the clamoring isle;
And the people all obeyed the call of their chief's unwhipped sword,
Vowing to raise, as its ancient days, the name of their own dear land.

My dream grew bright as the sunbeam's light as I watched the isle's career
Through its battle field scenes and the joys across of many a festive year—
And oh! what thrill did my bosom fill as I stood on a pilgrim's pile,
Where a senate once more in power watched over the rights of that none loves the isle!

D. F. MCCARTHY.

POLAND AND BULGARIA.

The Atrocities Committed by Russia Thirteen Years Ago in Poland.

The Berlin correspondent of the London

A. D. 1863 was not so very long ago, nor yet in that year coercion and intervention as perpetrated by a Christian power in a Christian country of the European continent, before which the hideous abominations of even the fearful Turkish massacres in Bulgaria pale into comparative insignificance. Strange enough, the Christian power in question is the very same which at the present moment confronts every feature of humanitarian cry with visage of brass. By a grim irony of fate, the murderers, incendiaries, torturers, violators and destroyers of thirteen years ago are so exasperated by holy indignation at what, at the best, is but a feeble and half-hearted imitation of their own remarkable exploits, that they are ready to be rearmed from top to heel, to astonish the world with further proofs of their philanthropy, at point of bayonet—the sword or the musket in one hand, and the flaming brand, wherewith to burn the infidel out of house and home, in the other, grasped in the other. Two evils do not make one good; the infamies committed by the Russian soldiers in Poland in no way excuse the vileness of the deeds done by irregular Turkish volunteers in Bulgaria; but one may be permitted, in view of the agitation now raging in Russia, and of the over-wrought state of virtuous indignation of the Russian official press to maintain softly to one's-self in a humble and deprecating manner, "Those who preach should practise!"

Hear what the *Dresdner Pickst*, a highly respectable Saxonian paper, has to say with respect to the Christian demeanor of the Russian officers and soldiers who were charged by the Czar Alexander Nicolaievich with the suppression of the Polish insurrection in the year of our Lord 1863. Many of the facts it recounts have never resented the cognizance of the British public; others have been known and forgotten. The moment is, perhaps, not inopportune for once more bringing those tragedies to the strong light of publicity:

"A name is still pronounced with tremb ling lips in Poland, when the insurrection of 1863 is spoken of: it is that of General de Bellegarde. His headquarters were established in Radom. He was a lean man of lofty stature, with the profile of a bird of prey. Whenever a few fugitive insurgents were brought before him, and their mothers, betrothed, or sisters pleaded for mercy in them, he used to exclaim, in his loud, harsh voice, 'They shall hang! Schuft! or 'They shall be slaughtered, and you with them!' Close to Radom, to the left of the high road to Warsaw, there is a little meadow. Upon this spot Bellegarde had a permanent gallows erected, upon which hundreds of insurgent prisoners were strangled in cold blood. Their bodies were thrust into a trench hard by. Some women of Radom crept out of the town during the night and strewed flowers upon the corpses lying in the open trench. Bellegarde heard of this, and forthwith had the pit filled up, and ordered a number of Cossacks to trample their bosoms with their horses' hoofs, in such a manner that the whole meadow should appear level with the surrounding ground, and thus had the whole meadow converted into one huge, wide place of burial might be totally effaced. The murdered insurgents were Christians, nevertheless; but, then, so were their murderers!

"General Rosnitzyres had his headquarters at Siedlin. He alone caused seven hundred human beings, some insurgents, others only suspected of having taken part in the revolt, to be hanged opposite his house. Every time an execution came off he stood smiling and wrinkling at his window, and always appeared highly diverted when the women standing round the foot of the gallows shrieked louder than usual to their agony. When women came to him to implore his mercy he was wont to beat them contumeliously with his fists, throw them on the ground and stamp them with his spurred heels. The priest Nanisiuk fits was tied out with a few resolute adherents in the neighborhood of Lubin, when the ravel was already to ally quelled. He was taken at last, and when he was brought before the tribunal, the latter shouted, 'Was nie hier verurtheilen hier!' A fearful scene was assembled. Manjukin se Zed the priest, struck him with encoded fist in the eyes, knocked his teeth out, flung him down on the floor, mutilated him and trampled upon him. When the poor victim was senseless, he was carried out to the gallows and hanged.

"And that instructive example of Muscovite philanthropy was furnished by a colonel who commanded the Russian forces in the neighborhood of Pilzno. At the close of the struggle, which ended disastrously for the Poles, there was found among the wounded a non-commissioned officer who had been an orderly to Kuuk. The Colonel, when he heard this, had the wounded man brought to him, and said to him, 'Kruk has always let his Russian prisoners go, and even given them a half ruble apiece to keep them from starving on the road; so I will also let you go free.' But before the man was set at liberty this monster caused him to be mutilated in a manner indescribable—so that the unfortunate wretch died the next day. He caused another wounded insurgent, belonging to Kuuk's detachment to be twisted in a number of small ropes, and then burnt alive.

"A long list of names could be made out of such unnatural monsters. From among the Russian generals who took an active part in putting down the insurrection, Count Berg, Antipatr Medinski, and Count Berg's nephew, figure in the foremost rank of these butchers and incendiaries of humanity. How many peaceful chateaux of noblemen and peasant colonies were, without any legal pretext, pounded upon, pillaged and burnt to the ground by these Cossacian officers! The men were put down on the ground and mounted till they lay mangled and lifeless; the women were unscrupulously violated by the beasts of brutality. And if, a Circassian by birth, a spread terror wherever he went by the following method of proceeding. When he encountered a carriage or cart on the public roads, he made the occupants get out, and then insisted until their bodies were a mass with blood. If they asked why they were treated with such barbarous cruelty, he coolly replied: 'It is only the proper answer to questions of yours—are the insurgents? my question of yours—are the insurgents? Now you will be well aware how to give me an answer!'

"At Wilcomierers, on November 20, 1863 the insurgent Stanislaus Kiesskowski, who had formerly been an artillery officer in the Russian service, was considered to be about. The soldiers told off to execute him, however, a mere scratch; finally after several volleys he was but yet dead—only horribly mangled. Tony got lifted if flung at him, and flung him, if he was found to stock full of water, where he drowned. A peasant woman who had witnessed the whole proceeding was so appalled and outraged by the cruelty of this final act, that she broke into loud reproaches against the perpetrators thereupon they seized her, flung her into the water, and drowned her also.

"The Count Plater, Minister to Mobile, law, despite their entreaties to be shot, were buried alive.

"Numerous townships—as, for instance, Wengrow, Mschow, Sosnitzjesse—were *totally destroyed* by fire, and the men and children were slaughtered in those by hundreds."

The *Dresdner Pickst* solemnly affirms that in the Saxony there are many persons still able to prove every assertion contained in its statements, and layer particular stress upon the fact that these horrible crimes were not committed by the irregulars, such as are the Bashi-Bazouks of the present day in Bulgaria, but by soldiers of the regular Russian army. "And," concludes the *Dresdner Pickst*, "many of these soldiers, officers, but officers of high rank, generals and colonels, erected into Governors for themselves in Poland. How, with such a reckoning as this upon their consciences, the Russian officials in Poland can continue unconcerned before foreign deeds of darkness, is indeed a physiological novelty which the present age owes exclusively to the Russians!"

I, who have seen with my own eyes how Christians make war against Mahomedans in Eastern Europe, cannot help feeling that injustice is likely to be done, if public indignation be allowed to run all one way, and confined to one narrow channel. The massacres in Bulgaria, even stripped of all exaggeration and reduced to their actual proportions, are horrible. But, on the other hand, in plastering their terrors to the mind's eye, Englishmen would do well to recall to their memories a remark made by Mr. Tennisl's, which thrilled the heart of Great Britain a dozen years ago, under circumstances of the ofnibious words, "Order reigns in Warsaw!"

To Shebe, or not to Shebe?

Aye, that is the question. Is it better to suffer from heat in the shade, or to seek relief in the cool breeze? Or, to make the directions clearer by a course of that standard self-deliverance, Hostetter's Bitters, is the question to be asked? And the answer to the materials serious to it is inquiry. From every locality on this continent there comes an increasing demand for the only genuine preventive and remedy of fever and ague, and every year we know how fatally the epidemic is on the increase. The Bitters are the safest remedies of the family. Quinine, arsenic, mercury, lead, are those which produce any fever, which cause either a slow to produce any fever, which cause either a slow to produce any fever, which cause either a slow to

GRAFFITI PENITAL.
(ARCHA. LAGI MAGGIORE.)

The following inscription passes in "Old Mortality," for genuine, without much doubt. It is by Count G. Wicke, a Swedish nobleman, whose poetic genius led to his ruin. Mr Wicke and Mr. Tenby are Freemasons, and he has at present a student in Oxford University.

I.
The rose has turned from gray to red
Since first my spirit wandered forth
From the strand of cities of the North,
And to these mountains fled.

And here I set my face towards home;
Albeit but poor meed it have,
A draught, sunshine, few blood red ear
Mid these the way to Shelf Rooms.

O Shrand Lady who dost hold
Upon the serene hills thy reign!
O Mother mild, thou dost shine
Crowned with bright crown of virgin gold!

O Rome, Rome, at thy feet
I lay these wayside flowers and song
For, all too long have I been away
That roses are by Tiber's stream.

II.
And yet what joy it were for me
To turn my face unto the South,
And hurrying on never stay, never mouth
To kneel again at Peter's!

Or wandering through the ancient places
Feel break the flood of Adam's miracle
To see the purple mist and gloom
Of morning o'er the Appenines!

Or many a storied hidden haunt,
Orchard, or garden cool and gray,
Till rose from the Campagna's way
The notre dame, the golden moment!

III.
A pilgrim from the northern seas—
Thy thousand roses by Thy throne
Of Him who hung on the hill Sorata!
Thou wouldst not scorn my song, methinks,
Albeit with the Angelic Doctor,
And better than the sweetest rose,
The golden fervour of the Soul.

O Joy to see before I die
The Lord enthroned as Eternal King,
And hear the silver Trumpets ring
Out clear as the pulses of God!

Or all the altar of the bliss
Robed with the myriads sanctified,
And I, as a thane of old, stood by
From the cool limits of seas and skies.

IV.
For but what thoughts can one bring
To Heaven or Heaven's King
May I not my heart from me let flow
And only have a song to sing?

Before you troubled me of God
The raspberry gospel did abound,
Or was the country shelter love
Flutter or bathe above the wood,

I shall have run the glorious race
And fought the fight with Paul and Jane,
And carried upon my body scars
Of Him who ever reads hath the Rose.

"Fenians and Home Rulers."

One of the most cheering indications of the existence of a really sound and wholesome spirit among the masses of our countrymen is furnished by the almost complete failure of the endeavors which have recently been made to get up a quarrel between "Fenians and Home Rulers."

There are, beyond doubt, in Ireland, a large number of men who had strong sympathies with the Fenian movement, and who went with it so long as it went in the direction of a power capable of contending against the military might of England. Most of them, we fully believe, are just as willing to-day as they were in the summer time to "sacrifice for their country" if they saw the chance. No child has come upon their feelings of patriotism, nor has their power of reasoning, fanatical claim of personal liberty been a fair share of good feeling and common sense, but they seem to be persuaded that they are under any obligation to hate, or abuse, or assail as traitors the men who are striving to serve their country by other means. They do not join in the cheers which are raised to be taken, because Home Rule movement has not been won in three years, the Home Rule movement must be worthless and mischievous. Probably they know enough of Irish history to know that that style of argument would condemn every patriotic struggle waged in Ireland for seven centuries. Perhaps they recall to mind the fact that a recent endeavor with which they were associated was being prepared for during a period, not of three years, but of three times three, and that in a single night all the labors, and plans, and the high hopes of that period were dashed into ruin. It is but natural that, recollecting these things, and considering also various other circumstances of the case, they should be unwilling to condemn the Home Rule party for not having attained their object within three years. We dare say they recognize the fact that the Irish struggle for self-government has been and may yet be a protracted and strenuous one; that it may be added as nearly in one way but in many ways not that as some or party of Irishmen have a right to stand up and say that all patriotic action in Ireland must be conducted in their way, and in no other.

It is much to the credit of each of our readers when he resists an attention to the parliamentary policy of Fenianism that they cannot be inclined, in any considerable numbers, to join in a war, either of words or of violence against the Home Rule party. Will any one tell us that the new style under which we commonly hear of, as the Home Rulers, in the interval, as we are, of Repeal and the Constitution of '82, are attacked by the voice of Fenianism? We do not believe it. Will any one say that wild insurrection is a term, delivered on platforms before newspaper reporters and in hearing of the police, are commonly and deservedly the fate of the party? Really we cannot think so poorly of their wisdom. Will any one tell us that the mere necessity is brought to make a plot at a lecture in a public hall in Manchester was regarded by the writers of the intelligence of the spirit of Fenianism? It would be hard to credit such a statement. A few men, misled by gross misconception and excited to fanaticism by exciting appeals to their patriotism, may be got to commit themselves to any folly, but no large mass of Irishmen can ever be led into the principal error of wasting "war to the knife" against any form of Irish patriotism.

Two lessons are clearly taught us by the course of our past history. One of these is that it is a great crime against Ireland to create divisions, antagonisms and contentions in the ranks of Irish patriotism; the other is that where these are raised differences of opinion among our countrymen on questions of national politics, it is wrong for any party to endeavor to secure the victory by violent or unfair means into a union with itself. In the second of these conditions of affairs the proper course for each party to pursue is, to let the others seek their own ends in their own modes. As long as England withholds from this country by her right of self-government, so long will there be in Ireland moderate politicians and extreme politicians—men who will choose to strive for one end or of self-government by constitutional methods, and others who will prefer to seek for a different sort of self-government by very different methods. Both parties should recognize this fact, and abandon any idea that either will be able to annihilate the other. Neither party should be so absurd as to affect to possess a monopoly either of wisdom or of patriotism. Each is fully entitled to employ the force of fair argument on behalf of its own lines of policy; but attempts on the part of either to subdue the other by terrorism or Irish violence would be the merriest rain, our thought with evil.

In these views we believe thousands of our countrymen entirely agree. How possible that a few individuals may dissent from them, disregard them, in the name of unison and well-meaning men, but they are bad advisers. Happily we are becoming very clear that they bad advisers are little to be heard in the respectable section of our countrymen. Extreme Nationalists and Home Rulers are steadily refusing to be led by the same. Good-will between these has long existed; it is becoming not a faster but stronger every day. And in the issue we see a good omen for the future of our country. —*Dublin Nation.*

Radical Campaign Documents.

In my considerable number of men can be found to endorse the campaign rotten-ism of the Republican party—the issues of the coming election are of a character that it is bedding for support upon principles which are in direct opposition to the Constitution of the country, and by means which are surely impossible to find escape once scraped with the refuse of mankind. It is clear that the coming election, especially in November, the Executive of this country will have saved his elevation to a principle of relentless hatred and warfare against seven or eight millions of American men, reckoning among them a multitude of the most eminent, influential and respected men in the Union.

A pamphlet has been forwarded to us from Cambridge, Mass., containing the full harvest of Hayes and Wheeler by a club called the Principia Club, which not the most extensive, succeeded to elect the pioneering expedient can exceed, much less justify. Is it possible that such low-minded villainy as the one issue from the seat of one of our principal universities? The most illiberal envy can be assumed to refer it. It consists of sixteen pages of the most audacious and adversary typing it has ever been our misfortune to examine. Our readers may take the following as a specimen:

"The Bible out of our common schools, the school system itself under the control of the sectarian spirit and despotic church institutions, untaxed church property, the political influence of the Roman priests, a large majority of the officers of the army and navy unconditionally opposed to allegiance to a large ex potentate, the priests forming and drilling military companies in the Southern States, these and other things are already in progress, and only await a change of administration to be openly acknowledged."

Were this all, we could afford to treat it as a jest, for we cannot believe that there are any serious number of Americans fools enough to be led away by such nonsense. But there are passages of libelous and obscene slander of both men and women which we cannot dedicate our columns by quoting. As air of probability is attempted to be thrown in the pamphlet by a sworn assertion by searching their intercourse to be separate priest, and by various other documents which are forthcoming. The *Daily Gazette* thinks of the foul-mouthed villains who are dared to publish them, and seemly more loathing to the place laden and good priests whose be dishonor them in publishing, for these be the by the compulsion of supposing them to be ignorant enough to believe such grossly improbable and wicked trash.

The merely there must be some law in this country to hinder the dissemination of such obscenities among the people. If the writer cannot be indicted for criminal libel, then what is Mr. Comstock doing, what the Society for the Suppression of Vice, that they do not suppress this high degree of that period were dashed into ruin. It is but natural that, recollecting these things, and considering also various other circumstances of the case, they should be unwilling to condemn the Home Rule party for not having attained their object within three years. We dare say they recognize the fact that the Irish struggle for self-government has been and may yet be a protracted and strenuous one; that it may be added as nearly in one way but in many ways not that as some or party of Irishmen have a right to stand up and say that all patriotic action in Ireland must be conducted in their way, and in no other.

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Fleshyism in Ireland.

It is a wonder certainly that our people are so sledge patient to an independent spirit, as all under the influences which are continually tending to human thorn and debase them. Let us take as a specimen the following delectable address which some four hundred little boys and girls of the county Galway were intended to present to a youthful landlord the other day:

—We, the children of the schools on the Mount Bellew property, beg most respectfully to approach Sir Henry Gratten Bellew, our dear young landlord, his amiable sister, Miss Bellew, and his much respected mother, to bid them welcome! welcome! welcome a thousand welcomes home!

"How our hearts rejoice honored sir, to see you grow up so strong and healthy, and how ardently we join in the universal wishes and fervent prayers of our parents and friends, that you may be blessed with health and happy days to occupy that high position to which your title, your rank, and also the traditions of your honored house and name so eminently entitle you.

"Our fondest wish, and the most earnest desire of our souls is to live and see the day when we shall see you will take the place of your noble father, the late error to be lamented, as Captain Bellew, the kindness and best of landlords, and so your *presiding for us that symptoms fondi*, and also to see you married, and blessed with a family of your own, to succeed you, we have already a model of your kind, generous and benevolent heart, and of the happy relations that must ever exist between you and your devoted tenantry.

"In conclusion, honored sir, we most respectfully beg to assure you that this will be a day of pleasing recollection to us through life, and that we will always think and speak of it with pride and pleasure.

"Begging for you and Miss Gratian Bellew, and also for your gifted and charitable mother, Mrs. Gratian Bellew, every success and kind to the school children, and ever so dear to the tenantry, the blessing of a long and happy life."

Now, we are no enemies of good relations between landlord and tenant. We desire them, but at the same time good relations and a grovelling flunkeyism are very different things. What is an education in public spirit and self-respect this is for four hundred Irish peasants and Irish-reared? Was there ever a more precious piece of bloodboring bathos and craw-thumping obsequiousness? Just read it again. Go for days wish and the most earnest desire of us" means." Why, if the poor little things were praying to gain heaven, they could not say more than this. "Your providing for us this auspicious feast." The "auspicious feast," we are informed in a strain of glorified gush, *consisted of roast cake, sweets tea well fruit*, and was served out unless arranged in parallel rows in view of the lake, the lovely terrace from which and the genial and treating influence of the atmosphere, combined with the rich variety of the trees, and shady cake and elms, had a most cheering effect on the rosy cheeks. That is to say, the children had a tea-party, and the cake spread in the open air. But then there was also "your great condescension in providing." as if giving Henry Gratian Bellew was a lordly plaster of "this Virginia" in the midst of his simple subjects. Then the blood of the Grattens, it is said to-day, no longer inspires high thoughts for Ireland; but were it not so, and were the young men's Gratian ten times over, this is no way to have children of the Irish race brought up. Pupils of the National system are taught to use the appliance of a new one into the schools of the country by trying to break up the National party and to create out of the germs of dissension for the gratification of his own poor and petty vanity. The reading of these letters was received with bursts of cheers, and loud and repeated cries of "Three cheers with English!" On the motion of Mr. Costello, the public spirited Secretary of the Ellesberry Home Rule Club, seconded by Mr. Burt Snell, the great meeting proceeded at once, and with heartiest enthusiasm, to adopt the following resolutions:

1. It is impossible to tely put in the sentences of the pilgrims without having immediately struck by their honest conviction of the true friendship and sincere attachment, devotion and by their earnest wish to worship God in every truth. At considerable searches of name, money and abundant do they undertake the great journey. After a night spent in a crowded railway carriage, they are to be seen on parties arranged in parallel rows in view of the lake, the lovely terrace from which and the genial and treating influence of the atmosphere, combined with the rich variety of the trees, and shady cake and elms, had a most cheering effect on the rosy cheeks. That is to say, the children had a tea-party, and the cake spread in the open air. But then there was also "your great condescension in providing," as if giving Henry Gratian Bellew was a lordly plaster of this Virginia" in the midst of his simple subjects. Then the blood of the Grattens, it is said to-day, no longer inspires high thoughts for Ireland; but were it not so, and were the young men's Gratian ten times over, this is no way to have children of the Irish race brought up. Pupils of the National system are taught to use the appliance of a new one into the schools of the country by trying to break up the National party and to create out of the germs of dissension for the gratification of his own poor and petty vanity. The reading of these letters was received with bursts of cheers, and loud and repeated cries of "Three cheers with English!" On the motion of Mr. Costello, the public spirited Secretary of the Ellesberry Home Rule Club, seconded by Mr. Burt Snell, the great meeting proceeded at once, and with heartiest enthusiasm, to adopt the following resolutions:

Conference of '75, and to pledge itself to support and carry out those principles by every proper means in its power. Mr. Burk's speech—brief, but powerful—set forth in the most forcible and unmistakable manner the position of the struggle now manifestated by the nation; denounced the cowardice of expecting that piety once would, all at once, get all they want from the times as many; and pointed out that while freland, before the Union, had from an Irish Ministry responsible to the native Parliament, the Home Rule programme proposes to provide that indispensable attribute of freedom. In succession to Mr. Burk, speeches by Mr. Meldon, M.P. for Mr. Bernard C. Molloy, Father Kinsella, Dr. Gratian and several other gentlemen, at whose instance resolutions in favor of religious education, fixed tenure at fair rents, and a full political amnesty, were carried by unanimous consent.

The final vote of the day was one of condolence in Mr. Bish. It was moved by Mr. Patrick Cahill, LL D., Honorary Secretary of the Queen's County Independent Club, who made a strikingly eloquent speech, describing himself as one deputied by another great Irish constituency to testify their fidelity to the cause of Home Rule; remarking, with scornful humor, that, if some people are to be credited, the Irish National party is broken up irretrievably about once in every week;" and finally, in a few brief, but weighty sentences, paying a noble tribute to the genius, the courage, the energy, and last when Mr. Butt had brought into play all the leading elements of the movement. Volleys of ringing cheers rent the air, Cahill's eloquent eulogy, and a request by the club to Mr. Butt and his fellow-visitors from the capital to grace the forthcoming proceedings to a close.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

Monsignor Capel at Lourdes.

The following letter appeared in the London *Times* of September 18:

SIR—On my arrival here I had the opportunity of reading a leading article on the Secretary of Lourdes, which appeared in the *Times* of the 11 inst. Being on the spot I have endeavored to seek a reply to some of the questions raised in the article. It is composed that to the week just ended some 20 000 pilgrims have been present. Of course in organ d bands, under the direction of competent persons, composed of priests and laymen, from Belgium, Angoulesme, Perpignan, Nimes, Saumeru, St. Cloy, Dijon, Marseilles and the districts about Lourdes. The variety of persons and of localities whence they come, and the long distances they come with the crowd, enables one to form a judgment of the sincerity and earnestness of the pilgrims who visit the Grotto of Lourdes. As there are always to your knowledge a number of priests and of some of the ministers of religion, I have presumed that such visits are to be received on human testimony, then see the apparition at Lourdes every day for a week, and received a considerable fact. It is, however, no part of Catholic faith, and any one accepted or rejected any or any attitude without the least praise or condemnation.

Apologizing for trespassing to such a length on your space, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. J. CAPEL.

Littleton, September 11.

Norton's Rob.

The indecent and disgraceful conduct of as Indianapolis Republican such as Shelby, Indiana, the other night, has attracted the attention of the country, and shows of what kind of solve workingmen in that State the Republican party is composed. Two disputants fell on that two thousand drunken Hayes and Wheeler Hoodlums from the Railroad City took part in the unchristian procession, among whom were six hundred negroes belonging to the most vicious, brutal and ignorant of that class of the Indianapolis population. Armed with revolvers and canes, they broke open business houses, gutted saloons and restaurants, maltreated citizens, insulted ladies and inaugurated a reign of terror in the usually quiet town of Shelbyville. The deaths are freely attending and disgusting—as must so that if scenes and

THE SUPPLIANT.

Fury spitting, love of search, more stood beside
The pow'rful Pandora with extended wings;
To them the gracious angel thus replied:
"Depart, ye ills, to wretched those who send desire here through."

Then each of them in turn his merits said—
The first: "I stood by those the graves of Time,
And, like a sentinel, cried forth the dead
To rise and live forever in my rhyme."

Another then: "I am Despair I, and death
The mystic name that I in mortal ears bear,
My stations planted but a single look
Of fear's right hand to make them breathe and live."

The third: "I rivaled nature with my dree;
And to the turf earth, to its darkest bosom,
My pencil traced such scenes as the sentinel view,
The heaping clouds, the tardens and the flowers."

And let the entered; but there still was one,
To whom the angel turned, and spoke: "Say now
What merits claim you to the seat of heaven?"
"I ASK!" the answer. "I have made no show."

"A suppliant am I for entrance here;
But when I do hope, it is to take another place,
Like love's ghosts the sins of many a year
Make me no darkest entrance my face."

The angel: "Go, there is no room for thee."
And as in vain the suppliant turned away,
The spirit with no other voice, imperious
Cried forth from "Keep with me, brother, stay!"

And then they told the angel he had done,
Kind deeds to earth and soul—"I have fear
If by deserving I could win a place
Or be a worthy of even unto here."

They told: "If kingdom and he gave me mine!"
"His dream," were the answer did my place alter!
"I passed his happy home with weary feet,
And he had called me in—I had not known."

"All else was I, he gave me clothes to wear;"
"His love-tokens, when every friend did flee
He came to me"—"He was a benefactor here then;"
"Such were my deeds"—"Nay, no room for thee."

Then sent still fairer than the rest did say:
"Good angel, still I plead for entrance here!"
Ah, do not turn the suppliant away!

"But rather bid him stay, and I will give
My place to him"—"Thou hast no need of this;
Thy love to thy God earth, and thou
For from his side shalt not be parted thence."

To whom the angel: "Sister, in the midst
Of earthly care—agony—I see thee stand
Within the gate of heaven in the world again,
And I will bear thee to the throne of God."

—Boston Post. RICHARD K. WHITE.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The following statistics, showing the proportionate extent of the most material of vice in Catholic and Protestant countries respectively, has been furnished us by Dr. McKinley of Philadelphia:

Population of Hamburg.....	240,000
Number of Catholics in same.....	10,000
Number of Catholic paupers.....	1,800
Number of Catholic paupers in same.....	1,800
Average.....	18.000
Population of Munich.....	1,500 000
Number of Catholics in same.....	1,000
Number of Catholic paupers.....	14,000
Number of Protestant paupers.....	1,000
Average.....	30,000
Population of Berlin.....	1,000,000
Number of Catholics in same.....	100,000
Number of Catholic paupers.....	17,000
Number of Protestant paupers.....	1,000
Average.....	17,000
Population of Paris.....	1,800,000
Number of Catholics in same.....	1,500,000
Number of Catholic paupers.....	74,000
Average.....	57,000

These ratios hold good, and are in equal proportion, in all the democratic cities. Inquiry through English towns and cities, confirms the greater centers of commerce, such as Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, etc., exhibit a proportion four times of Protestant women of the town to given numerals in population. Of the women of the town in England there is one Catholic to eleven Protestants; in Scotland, one to fifteen; in Ireland, one to twenty-six.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

Yellow Jack Horrors.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Charleston lady to her brother in New York:

Strange to say, the fever has broken out in our own neighborhood. Last night I found not sleep because of the screams of a mother, whose only child died before midnight in the opposite house. He is the fourth of the family. The others were adults. Next door, a beautiful young lady also has the fever. On Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, heretofore exempt in other epidemics, it is worse than in the city. The negroes say Mr. George W. Williams, our most prominent merchant, died on the island on Monday. After he was laid out a letter for him came from his betrothed, but it was too late, and at his mother's request I placed it unopened on his breast. He was the color of an orange. It is truly a fearful disease.

Nearly one and best from here is quarantined. Even the interior towns are closed against us. Truly, we can only trust in Providence. A pall overhangs, and God knows the end.

Our young men have to be out all night, and every night guard the city. Last Monday evening the regulars issued forth to the torchlight processions. Among the transparencies of which the negroes boasted in advance, was one representing a negro wife woman at the foot of a negro, supplanted and debased by the other a white woman saving a negro baby.

Think of this! Would such a sight as this be tolerated in a Northern State? Never! Where I came from the negro would have made for the woods, never to return. Here he will wear his head as high as the highest, and I'll warrant he will never walk contented. Old grey haired men and women, who have been the property of negro who dared to display this horrible insignia. Troops are stationed all over the State. Only yesterday a negro was hung down in the cane brakes. Some of the ringleaders, Tronps are stationed all over the State. Only yesterday a negro was hung down in the cane brakes. Some of the ringleaders, it is said, have been executed. Many of the negroes are leaving the city for the country. But in sleek young persons who have "spoiled" their mistress, and are ripe for any deviltry. It is getting high time to stop these attempts at insurrection and disembowelment after the fashion of Santo Domingo. Some negroes have been shot in the streets, and forked tail, and had given us some notion of his grimaces and manœuvres. We both also that the doctor had given us some account of the nature of his ailment. We both also that his pious cousin had informed us whether he was dying or not, as the devil made his appearance to him. We both also that he had given us the delicate conditions of body and mind, and snakes in the air, fat snakes in their boots, and strapped snakes with their noses on fire, perhaps the devil appeared to the colored people in the form of a negro, and to us in the form of a serpent. If we can get proper testimony on this point, we will further consider the case.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Frog in Good Quarters.

At Worship street, London, a bright looking little boy, whose head only showed above the top of the witness-box, was summoned for wilfully destroying a quart of milk, value 4d., by putting a live frog into it. The complainant was Emma Hamerton, of Hoxton, and the defendant was Thomas Hamerton, and her evidence went to show that on the 31 inst., while she left her shop for a moment, the boy and some other young urchins went in and put the frog into the milk, which was to scan on the counter. The defendant was sent to his father's house in Hoxton. The latter said he was a "professional," and having, in consequence, no regular employment, was always active, depending to that fact. Tea can, she said, was open when left, and the boys, seeing the frog in the can, put it in the milk. Some about the shop, got on the counter, and looked about the shop, and finally discovered the can and let into the milk. Mr. Hamerton, who was present, said he had no idea his son had put the frog into the milk. He had been a teacher of languages in Scotland.

Liberty and Religion.

Every day we hear a bloated gush of words crying out for liberty. There is no word used oftener and less understood than the word liberty. We say America is the land of liberty, but do we mean by that that Americans can do as they please? No one can say this. What, then, is the meaning of liberty? We say, and without fear, that the Catholic Church produces and teaches the true idea of real liberty. This will seem strange to our non-Catholic brethren; but we will prove our assertion and afterwards show the Protestant idea of liberty. The Catholic Church holds that true liberty must be subject, and to true religion; and her reason is because, as true religion is the province of God, directing the actions of men, therefore to be antagonistic to it is to be in disharmony, to be, as it were, in a state of insanity, and whatever tends to the promotion of insanity is against that which belongs to God.

The Catholic Church binds me to obey the commandments of God, no matter how galling to liberty. The authority of the law and the civil power she also compels us to obey, notwithstanding that they often contradict the laws of God. Her principles also holds that all power is from God, and therefore is subjection to the profoundest of the heavenly mysteries, no matter how powerless to compreneend them we are. She binds us under pain of the most intuitive laws of morality, though corrupt nature would fain resist. And thus she has become a fortress around which all the truths which are fixed as a certainty on God's holy law is established, and where she tolerates even the shadow of a mis-ruled liberty to infringe pertaining to faith and morals. Outside of this she gives the widest possible scope of liberty to her children. Her doctors and her sciences study every thing, they dispute on everything, they revel in everything, they are like plastic to the firmament, hovering in their vast orbits to the midst of luminosity, but always drawn to the center by the mysterious attraction of unity and faith and morality—their center which allows no aberration and restrains only those planets which, from causes into them some light, while it gives to their motion a more majestic regularity.

Now, with regard to the Protestant idea of liberty, we do not accuse Protestants of the false idea of the freedom of conscience. Protestantism, for they are wiser than their fathers intended them to be, and far better than they should be taken them. It is a fundamental principle of Protestantism is to give to every individual the freedom of reason to think as he pleases about the most sublime and profound truths of God's law, and from this has resulted an immense variety of sects, the thought and opinions. "The Lord pardoned me," said Luther, in his book *De Libertate Christiana*, "the subject to no one," therefore he gave full liberty to defy all authority in matters of religion, and from this principle arose the different sects.

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What the Devil Did.

The devil has lately presented himself to a colored man who lives not far from the White House, in Washington. This colored man had been a godless wretch before he saw the devil. He went so far, a short short time ago, as to indulge in blasphemy, and even cursed the Almighty in language described as most horrible. Soon afterward he was seized with illness, took to his bed, sicked like a man who was scared out of his wits, and told his pious colored cousin that the devil was in front of him, looking at him. He was naturally in a state of indescribable terror, uttered frenzied cries, asked like a deceased man, and when imploring the pious colored cousin to drive the devil away, sank into a semi-conscious state, in which he remained for about fourteen hours. On recovering his senses he prayed to the Almighty whom he had formerly blasphemed; the devil disappeared, and at last advices the reformed man was doing as well as could be expected. The truth of this narrative is sustained, not only by his pious colored cousin, but also by some in John Thompson, but by two Washington reporters, William C. Chase and Horace L. Smith, (whose names, we suppose), who visited the devil haunted victim, and have published an account of the case. Many will be inclined to regard the whole affair as well authenticated, and will see in it nothing but what the devil is still regarded by his old business of looking for souls, and disguising himself in the shape of the darkest color or their proximity to the White House. We must wish, however, that the devil had been a little more personal description of his devil, but he did not appear to be specially at home in the cane brakes of Dahlia, and forked tail, and had given us some notion of his grimaces and manœuvres. We both also that the doctor had given us some account of the nature of his ailment. We both also that his pious cousin had informed us whether he was dying or not, as the devil made his appearance to him. We both also that he had given us the delicate conditions of body and mind, and snakes in the air, fat snakes in their boots, and strapped snakes with their noses on fire, perhaps the devil appeared to the colored people in the form of a negro, and to us in the form of a serpent. If we can get proper testimony on this point, we will further consider the case.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS OCTOBER 15.
15—Sunday—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
16—Se day—Feria.
17—Tuesday—St. Hedwigis, Archangel.
18—Wednesday—St. Ursula and Companions and Doris, Martyrs.
19—Thursday—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Frumtius, Pope and Martyr.
20—Friday—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.
21—Saturday—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 21, 1876

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OFFICIOUS MEDDLING.

The newspapers are saying a good deal just now about Spanish interference. The theme is an old one, and has been hurried upon us inconsiderately, as we suppose, by the want of something new to say about. But, assuredly for their readers, the papers which pretend to be organs of public opinion and to instruct the world, never like of any subject which can be treated so as to be offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics. Even modest like which have been denounced and cast away long ago, are periodically garnished and brought into general notice, as if they were new discoveries never heard of before. Spain and the Spaniards have furnished an unlimited number of opportunities for the foes of the Catholic Church for manifesting their prejudice and dislike, and appearances go to prove that the supply will not be diminished in the future if vocation journalism can help it. Some of the present theories upon Spain, as near as it can be made out, is the enforcement by municipal authorities in various parts of the country of the regulations which forbid exterior manifestations of any religious worship except the Catholic. We are not going now to discuss either the wisdom or the prudence of these regulations. But we may observe that the number of Protestants in Spain is indeed small, and of that number only a miserable percentage are of Spanish birth. We may also observe that the Protestants of Spain, the churches, schools, etc., such as they are, are simply proselyting agencies for entrapping the children of the poor and friendless, and as they may be obtained in this way, they become the converts of a contract just as little favorable to religion as it can be without exciting the hostility of the population—will be carried out in spite of all the protestations made by the proselytising "evangelizers."

THE PRINCIPLE OF MONARCHY.

While we are not revolutionists, and while we decry all attempts to overthrow the established order of affairs in any country or teaching to left as an injustice, or even as an insolvision, by any considerable proportion of the population. Yet a tremendous outcry has been raised about them, especially in England, and all the powers in Europe have been involved, one after the other, to step in and by main force put an end to this "persecution," as they are pleased to style it. Not long ago Lord DERBY received a deputation in London, who addressed him on the subject and besought his interference; and he graciously answered them by declaring that he had written to the British Minister at Madrid, telling him to urge the Spanish Government to cease this "persecution." The noble Lord, with that nobility which always characterizes the true English Tory, and which has, indeed, been a special characteristic of his own family, did not perceive that he was making a fool of himself. He ought to have remembered that the Spaniards are the best judges of how to manage their own domestic affairs, and, as a brave and high-spirited people, they were not likely to brook officious meddling from any power, and particularly from England, for whom they have but small cause for love. Moreover and even this there was a strange forthwithstone, or a wonderful effrontery in his reply. Lord DERBY is not a very old man, yet he can remember when in Catholic Ireland it was a crime to ring the bell of a Catholic church, and when a Catholic priest dare not officiate at the burial of one of his parishioners who was to be interred in the Protestant part of his in the enclosed Catholic cemetery. Other disabilities equally annoying and equally vindictive oppressed, in the interests of the noble Lord, and within the memory of most of the present generation who have past middle age, not a nation, not a profession, but the vast and overwhelming majority of the Irish people. And when would the Lord DERBY's feelings of Spain had offended England, and demanded that she should cease her persecution of unoffending Catholics, and permit them to enjoy the religious worship in accordance with their consciences? Certainly not. Certainly Spain would have a hundred fold more justification in that case than England can plead now. Yet we venture to assert that England's only answer would be an insolent one, and leave other people to look after their own business, and leave other people to look after theirs. Such, too, we are minded, will be the retort of the Madrid Government if the British Minister is foolish enough to present Lord DERBY's pharisaical remonstrance. The chamberlain regulations—which, by the way, were put framed by friends of the Catholic Church, nor for its protection, but for the maintenance of the present régime in Spain is

Gov. Tilden is one of the most upright and enlightened men in the country; a first-class man, bound to be first-class wherever he is placed.—*Wm. M. Evarts.*

THE DECADENCE OF ENGLAND.

There can scarcely be any doubt now, at least in the minds of all well-informed people, that the strength and influence of England are decidedly on the wane. Indeed, it is evident to the most unobservant that her best days as a great political power have passed, and that she is no longer feared or respected as she used to be. Formerly, and not so very long ago, either, her voice was considered to be the most potent in Europe, and hardly a move could be made on the diplomatic chess board without her expressed or implied consent. Now, however, the most sweeping changes are made, and the map of the whole continent is remodelled, yet she is not so much as consulted, and her ideas upon the matter are not taken into account. She may remonstrate or she may threaten, just as Russia did when Austria and France took possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the very nations that used formerly to listen eagerly for her word and receive her commands with submission, simply scoff at her and reproach her with weakness and cowardice. They tell her, in effect, that they own no message their affairs without any of her interference, that she is no longer a European, but an Eastern power, and that the progress of events has deprived her of the ability to harm any one, and that her only influence is that of a power which exists upon sufferance. For three years ago, when she entered upon the costly and ill-advised Crimean war, she forced on her certain pacts, although she still maintains her supremacy upon the ocean, she was utterly insignificant as a military power. If the French had not taken part in the fight the Russians, the Turks could not have withstood the onslaught of the Czar's hosts, and would have simply been driven into the sea. Since then the means for large armies has been gone on increasing rather than diminishing, so that a power which cannot put at least five hundred thousand men in the field is thought little or nothing about. England, when has no conscription, and which most therefore depend upon voluntary enlistment to fill up her ranks, is totally unable to enter into competition in this direction, and must be contented to see her self driven every year more hopelessly into the background. At the outside, she can now put a hundred thousand men upon a continental battle ground, and they would be no more than a mouthful for a corps d'armée on one of the great battle fields of Europe, or than a mere handful to Austria or Prussia. Hence the Times' frantic appeal to Prince BISMARCK to use his influence with the Sultan to prevent the dismemberment of the integrity of Turkey. Turkey is England's outpost for a large amount, and it evidently can never be paid if that country is broken out of existence. At the same time the destruction of Turkey opens the road to India, and the Russian armies can march to the fertile plains of Hindostan to try conclusions with the English troops.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Grace the Archbishop is touring the city for a visitation and confirmation tour through the most populous districts of the State. He will be in San Andreas next Sunday (to-morrow) and at Stone Creek the Sunday after. We will give due notice of the other places His Grace intends visiting.

THE COMING ELECTION.

It is well all honest Americans should know that the Radicals are playing a desperate game for the retention of power and will stop at nothing to accomplish their ends. If not by fair means, then by foul if possible, they will endeavor to elect their Presidential candidate and keep the country rushing on to the ruin and bankruptcy which must be the only conceivable results of their disastrous and dishonest policy. If they can deceive the people by raising false issues, by keeping alive old sectional animosities, by making inflammatory appeals to bigotry and passion, they will rest satisfied with those devices; but if they find they cannot thus dupe and hoodwink a sufficient number of citizens to insure the success of their ticket, they will be prepared to use violence and even to excite another civil war. Naturally the party in favor of extreme measures upon all occasions, and for whom the Constitution of the Republic has no sacredness, for whom the laws of morality have no binding force, they only look at one thing—their own advantage—and they regard as justifiable any means which they think calculated to gain it. They have a two-fold object in view—to procure another term of four years wherein to continue their plundering operations and to prevent the detection and exposure of their past delinquencies.

The Rational leaders are very well aware—know with absolute certainty, in fact—that if a Democratic administration gets into power there will be a sharp scrutiny made into their management, and public affairs during the last twelve years, and that revelations will be published to the world which must shock and astound every reputable and moral citizen. The frauds, the corruptions, the deeds and hatred of the Republican party, and its name would hardly ever again be heard in this country. The interests at stake, self preservation on the one side, and further pecuniary aggrandizement on the other, are too important, therefore, too vast, to be surrendered without a terrific struggle. It is plain and visible as the sun at noonday that the Republicans are preparing to, in the last emergency, override the will of the people by force and fraud, and maintain their ascendancy at all and every cost, even though civil war, mob law, and bloodshed and deliberate fashion, it must be admitted. While they are working very hard to secure the election of HAYES and WHEELER, they are preparing secondly in the one and of the country to the other, and endeavoring to create dissensions among the Democratic masses, they are not losing sight of what they have to do should they succeed and thus they happen to be successful. In those States which are least able to defend themselves from Federal coercion and dragooning they are preparing a course of action which will be at once high-handed, and so get up a pretext for rejecting a sufficient number of electoral votes to count in their favor. If they can scheme or bully enough to effect this they are unable to do that, they depend upon the Congress to do the work for them by refusing to count the electoral vote of certain States, which, in spite of all pressions, must have gone Democratic.

Senator HAMLIN, with a candor scarcely to be expected from him, distinctly fore shadowed this desperate, dangerous and unscrupulous policy in a recent interview with a representative of the press in this city. We have, therefore, been writing no imaginary alarm, raising no false alarm, but simply stating important facts which should be known to everybody, as they bear closely upon the future welfare, prosperity and happiness of our Republic.

However, in the present, lasting about forty years, which followed the battle of Waterloo, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Italy and other countries made rapid progress in the development of the people. Their populations, in one and all, increased by the passage of military glory, became economical and comparatively well off. In short, wealth was more equally distributed, and England no longer enjoyed a monopoly of it. Twenty five years ago, when she entered upon the costly and ill-advised Crimean war, she found on her certain pacts, although she still maintains her supremacy upon the ocean, she was utterly insignificant as a military power. If the French had not taken part in the fight the English and Turks could not have withstood the onslaught of the Czar's hosts, and would have simply been driven into the sea. Since then the means for large armies has been gone on increasing rather than diminishing, so that a power which cannot put at least five hundred thousand men in the field is thought little or nothing about. England, when has no conscription, and which most therefore depend upon voluntary enlistment to fill up her ranks, is totally unable to enter into competition in this direction, and must be contented to see herself driven every year more hopelessly into the background. At the outside, she can now put a hundred thousand men upon a continental battle ground, and they would be no more than a mouthful for a corps d'armée on one of the great battle fields of Europe, or than a mere handful to Austria or Prussia. Hence the Times' frantic appeal to Prince BISMARCK to use his influence with the Sultan to prevent the dismemberment of the integrity of Turkey. Turkey is England's outpost for a large amount, and it evidently can never be paid if that country is broken out of existence. At the same time the destruction of Turkey opens the road to India, and the Russian armies can march to the fertile plains of Hindostan to try conclusions with the English troops.

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THE ANNUAL FAIR FOR THE ORPHANS.

The annual fair for the benefit of the Catholic Female Orphan and Foundling Asylums will open at Platt's Hall on the 8th of next month. In consideration of the great wants supplied by these institutions, the extent of which will probably never be realized by outsiders, great efforts should be made that the Orphans' Fair should be a complete success. It is hoped that the ladies who have kindly given their services to solicit subscriptions, will meet with kind and liberal patrons, who will cordially and generously enter into the spirit of the enterprise. The following facts will give some idea of the necessity of co-operating liberally in the good work. At the close of last year there were depending on the resources of the main asylum two hundred and thirty children, only thirty-two of whom were paid for by a trifling sum. In the branch, or Foundling Asylum, there were at the close of last year one hundred and fifty children, and one hundred and fifty were admitted during the year—making a total of over six hundred who enjoyed the benefits of a home in these institutions.

It can hardly be supposed that the regular income would be sufficient to defray the current expenses of such a large number of children; and when we reflect that the annual support is realized from the annual fairs in no more than $7,000 or $8,000, it is evident that the finances must be considerably deficient at the close of the year. Moreover, the Infant Asylum has been severely afflicted by sickness for the past few months, causing heavy additional expense for building, renovating, etc., which leaves that institution in a State of great embarrassment. Those who plead for themselves and fully prove that aid is solicited for a good and needy cause. We sincerely hope that it will not be in vain.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The Rev. Father Borgazzi, Missionary Apostolic, who is on his way back to China, where he has labored for twenty years, is at present in this city, and is sojourning with Father Garriga, pastor of the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Broadway, near Mason street. He has been kindly permitted by his Grace the Archbishop to reside in little his Grace the Archbishop to reside in little his Grace the Archbishop to reside in little

LOCAL IRISH NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of September 30.

ARMAGH.

Messrs. Andrew Donnelly and Bernard Toole left Lurgan on Friday for Loughbrickland for the purpose of presenting a purse to Rev. John McDonville, P. P., Loughbrickland, and late C. C. of Lurgan.

At the last Lurgan petty sessions three men, named Henry McCleary, Silas Pope and Joseph Creery, were convicted, under the Conspiracy and Intimidation Act, for endeavoring by threats of bodily harm to intimidate two domestic women. The magistrates postponed sentence for two months.

CARLOW.

On Wednesday week, at the meeting of the Carlow Town Commissioners (Darby Herring Cooper, Esq., J. P., presiding, and nine other members present), the principal business transacted was in reference to the lighting of the town. The gas company refuse to lower their charge of 8s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The meeting had also under consideration the establishment of markets. Mr. Coleman having submitted a plan of premises, including the hay-market and some yards near the Barrow, at the rear of the National Bank.

CAVAN.

A young girl named Smith was shot dead about half past four o'clock on Tuesday evening week, at Fortview, Cavan, the residence of Dr. Saltmarsh, under the following circumstances: A man named Wilson, in the employment of the above-named gentleman, procured a fowling piece, pretending to take a fowling-piece, which one of them was keeping in the house for the purpose of shooting rabbits. In removing the piece from it went off, and the contents were lodged in the breast of the girl Smith, who only survived five minutes.

CORK.

On Sunday, two boys, while playing in a field at the south side of Cork, discovered two rifles concealed in the grass. One boy who possessed a knife commenced cutting the boys not to report the circumstance. The boys, however, went to the police station, and on the arrival of the police it was found the rifles had been removed.

A man named John Holroyd was arrested a few days ago on board the mail steamer Princess of Queensland, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of £30 worth of property from Jonathan Hall, of Sheffield. He was accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law when arrested. A large part of the missing property was found in his baggage, and he has been remanded to Sheffield by the Queenstown magistrates.

At a meeting of the Kanturk Farmers' Club on Saturday the Land bill was discussed. Mr. Watling moved the following resolution:—Resolved, That the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870 has been of no such practical benefit as has resulted to the tenant, and we are of opinion that the principle of fixity of tenure, as may be now understood with increased benefit to the country." The resolution was rejected, and the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Johnson, was unanimously adopted: "That the present land question of Ireland is not the result of the Sharp that any amendment must fall until the result of a royal commission shall have laid bare its evils and their cure." That we believe the objection of all corporate bodies and Poor Law Unions, as well as the farmers' clubs and tenant associations to press for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into the existing system of land tenure in Ireland."

A meeting was held at Bandon on Friday, Mr. Barry, C. B., presiding, when it was resolved on a requisition addressed to the chairman of the town commissioners, requesting Mr. Barry, C. B., to propose the first resolution, which was seconded by Captain Baldwin.

CLARE.

The Government Commissioners—consisting of Messrs. Corbett, Lawless and Exham—opened their inquiry on Monday, at Ennis, into the application of the Town Commissioners, the property under borough control for the purposes under the Towns' Improvement Act, and the sanitary arrangements of the town, water supply, etc. There were a large number of witnesses in attendance two or three days. Mr. Thomas Greene, chairman. At the conclusion of Mr. Greene's evidence two or three witnesses—Messrs. Corbett and Lawless—intimated that they should have for Limerick by the 3 o'clock train, to resume their inquiry to-morrow, but Mr. Exham and one of the above-named gentlemen would remain in Ennis to finish the inquiry.

DOWN.

Immense blocks of granite, some of them seven feet square and weighing several tons each, are now being shipped from the Newry quarries, near Newry, for Aberdeen.

During these days, says a Newry correspondent, a gentleman of Newry has been appointed in England by the crown Counsel examiner. On the day spring he is to examine the navy and straw crops to be made before the end of the month, and the quantity of each in the townlands in the neighborhood of Newry we number, to advance still further.

DUNMANAGH.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. W. H. Deane, C. P., county surveyor of West Meath, Kings and Queen's county, Tullamore, Parsonstown, in the room of Mr. Roderick Gray, resigned.

GALWAY.

On Tuesday week a most imposing demonstration took place in Loughrea, at the residence of Thomas Lynch, J. P., a tenant member of the Loughrea tenants' defence society. All the members of the body proceeded in procession, headed by a band, and the gathering had at the county present to the cabin, playing the "Wearing of the Green." A splendid repast awaited his way through the principal streets of the town, towards the residence of Mr. Lynch, of Mr. Bridge, and was joined by very large numbers of the people.

Mr. Charles Crowley, postmaster at Ballinasloe, has been promoted to that office at Galway.

KERRY.

At a meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association, on Saturday, James Sullivan, Esq., in the chair, a letter was read from the Very Rev. John Hayes, P. P., V.G., Tralee; Rev. E. R. Bennett, P. P., Abbeydorney; and Very Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, P.P., Dingle, in which they regretted that, owing to pressing duties, they could not attend the meeting in reference to the Land bill. The following resolutions were passed:—That while we welcome the small measure of justice contained in the Land bill, we regard it as a purely measure, and that in addition to these some £16 000 has been borrowed from the National Bank. It was determined that although the corporation were bound to establish a working fund of £10 000, payment of the original loan of £10 000, nor a shilling of the savings of the concern has been applied to the purpose; 21, and most astonishing of all, that the accounts are not submitted to the auditor, the works being left under the sole management and control of Mr. Spillane. After hearing all this evidence, Mr. Bishop remarked that it would have been better for the corporation had they been content to let the original capital and let the works go to the dogs.

LONDONDERRY.

The Mercers' Company's tenants have received the proposals as to their grievances recently made by the company's agent.

LONGFORD.

A female pauper has been sentenced to four days' imprisonment in the Longford workhouse for having committed a breach of the rules by smoking a pipe. She was tried before the magistrates, who were shocked to hear that the culprit had been in the habit of smoking a pipe in the house since she entered it. The case was reported to the Poor Law Commissioners, who directed that the pauper should be punished.

LOUTH.

The Drogheda operative bakers have received an advance of wages from their employers, making their rate of wages 24s. per week, now 21s. per week, however, went into effect on the 1st inst. Their trade society deputed a few of the members to wait upon the employers, showing them the great amount of labor which the men had performed, and in comparison with other trades, the bakers' working six hours more per day, when the employers proposed to make it, which was accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law when arrested. A large part of the missing property was found in his baggage, and he has been remanded to Sheffield by the Queenstown magistrates.

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SLIGO.

A mendicant arriving on the recently completed line of railway. No less than thirty of the public lamps were broken. A practice of wrenching off the brass fittings of water taps, defacing gas-boards, and destroying the notices had been carried on. It is said that a gang of them. The lamps in connection with the different houses of worship were all demolished.

Charles Anderson, Esq., of Sligo, in accordance with his previous promise, had offered for sale by the corporation, his grave as order for the erection of a first class clock and bell in the tower of the Town Hall, in the splendid firm of Messrs. Nelson Brothers, Sligo, by which the public are guaranteed to have a good, serviceable time piece, and end of the character of the house that has received the order.

TIPPERARY.

A strolling beggarman sold a wallet of potatoes to Mr. Tooby, of Borrisokane, for £1 5d. When she was preparing them for the evening meal she found in a rag among the potatoes the sum of £3 5s., the sum required for the beggarman, but he could not be found. A few days after he returned and sold the sale of his loss. Mrs. Tooby acknowledged the "find," and her husband handed the jolly beggarman £2 19s., he having spent the balance the night before, remarking that it was not everyone who would part with his stock" so easily.

WATERFORD.

On Saturday a girl named Catherine Power was arrested on board the Milford steamer on a charge of breaking open a money-box, the property of her grandmother, and stealing 23s. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner resided with her grandfather on their farm, near Tramore, and that on Thursday week she broke open the money box and afterwards eloped with a laboring man, residing on an adjoining farm. When she was arrested her father interfered to remain behind with her in her trouble, but proceeded on his voyage. She was, on Saturday evening, brought before Mr. James Kearsey, J. P., but her grand mother refused to prosecute. Mr. Kearsey advised her to return home; but she positively refused, stating that the man who lived with was the only man she could ever love, and that she would follow him through the world. She was then discharged.

WEXFORD.

A poor old woman, nearly eighty years of age, of the name of Mary Gulliffe, living in Clonevera, has met her death from the attack of a savage bull almost at her own door. A farmer named Doyle, residing at Glasscarrig, near the cabin of the unfortunate woman, has for some time kept a most savage bull, and has been for some weeks past the terror of the neighborhood, having before caused several people, one or two severely wounded. On Saturday last the unfortunate woman suffered the last misfortune having been made to the unfortunate beast, he caused it to be confined in a stable, and the day the old woman was attacked was the first day he was allowed to be at large for months. The old woman had just proceeded out of her house when the bull rushed at her, knocked her down and gored her with his horns. She was killed before the neighbors, who were attracted by the noise, could reach the spot. She was brained in a frightful manner, the unfortunate lying dead on her body, fearfully clipped her upon.

WICKLOW.

A meeting of the tenants on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam was held last week in the board-room of the Shillelagh union for the purpose of taking steps to present a testimonial to Mr. Ralph Lawrence, on his retirement from the agency of that estate. Mr. Browne, J. P., acted as chairman. After the appointment of secretaries and other officers, a handsome list was opened, when subscriptions to the amount of £80 were handed in.

Catholicity in Scotland.

Fort Augustus is an unused fortification, built some century and a half ago, away in the Scottish Highland, and destined to be one of the defenses of the Caledonian rails to the Spanish Armada. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner resided with her grandfather on their farm, near Tramore, and that on Thursday week she broke open the money box and afterwards eloped with a laboring man, residing on an adjoining farm. When she was arrested her father interfered to remain behind with her in her trouble, but proceeded on his voyage. She was, on Saturday evening, brought before Mr. James Kearsey, J. P., but her grandm

THE RUN AT THE ALTAR.

She kneels in silence at the altar lonely;
With clasped hands and upturned face she seems fair!
Her lips are motionless—for there is only
Utterance in the deep content of prayer!

There is no passion in that heart's pulsation—
That quiet inspiration with questioning lets;
The white is earth with breathless adoration
Of her dear Lord throned in the skies above.

Wrath and a cold dud touched her with sweet sadness—
Grief—
The light of Heaven bent to open her heart—
She felt that—Christ! just bring pain and meekness,
And longed to give to us lonely, apart.

Pushion, and wealth, and the world's trashful glitter
Were to her valuer than the valuest dreams!
The very tone of its cited love seemed bitter!
In those she saw not it never's celestial gleam.

She gave her soul to God in its completeness!
She knew not Him in man, for Him in love!
Asked for no food but His Sermont sweetness!
And wept that she had nothing more to give.

And now her living breath is such devotion,
While wings of angels for the holy fill;
And spirits, with one intent and one emotion,
Are hidden as close to a shower of prayer.

O Christ! kneeling the angels whispered,
Of thy pure soul let God's sunbeam shine!
Thy Lord shall meet around thee all His bright-
ness,
Shall bind thee with a celestial zone!

And with the regal garment of election
Shall robe thee, and crown thy angel throng
Shall place thy seat, O bride of His selection!
Where thou shalt sing for ayo the happy song!

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— Right Rev. Bishop O'Connell administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Catholic church, Colusa, on Sunday last. The busy workers are preparing to hold a fair for November 14-3, and are making active preparations to have a grand success.

— On Sunday, September 27, after vespers, the Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg blessed the new Cathedral Monastery in that city. The building is a brick one, 90 feet deep by 35 feet front, and is three stories high. It has been erected at a cost of $18,000.

— It is regret to announce the decease, on the 30th September, of Brother Ambrose Kearns, of the Redemptoris (Franciscan) Monastery. Deceased Father was a native of Cloghor, county Fermanagh, and was 73 years of age. He was beloved and esteemed during life by all those (of whatever creed) with whom he came in contact.

— The new Catholic church at Concord, Contra Costa county, is approaching completion, and is now receiving its second coat of paint and putty. The edifice makes a handsome ornamental improvement of the pretty shaded village, creditable to its pebble-colored and well-tilled hillside, and to the liberality of its worshipers.

— Sister Mary, of the Seven Dolors, died on the 9th inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, and was buried on the 7th, her remains being followed to the grave by the sorrowing members of the community, the subscribers attending the sisters' schools, and a large concourse of the reverend clergy and laity of Victoria.

— Right Rev. James O'Connor, who was lately consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Omaha, arrived there on the 2d ult. All the public Catholic institutions of the city were illuminated on the occasion, and many other manifestations of welcome and joy were observed. The consecration of Bishop O'Connor took place in the Cathedral on the following day. Immense crowds thronged the streets, and the ceremony was very grand.

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— The bandsome new Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael's, on Hamilton Square, on the right bank of the Sacramento River, October 9th, by Right Rev. Bishop Gorrigan. On the Gospel side of the altar is a throne, on which the bishop's throne, ten feet in height, and the background was formed of an up while and blue canopy, and cardinal colored silk, and the curtain of white illusion and gold fringe. The shrines of St. Michael and St. Joseph on the right and left of the sanctuary were devoid of flowers, but only the more elegant were barred at the altar. Father John of the Passionist Fathers, and Father Sasia, a high priest of the Dominican Order, were raised beside the Bishop on the throne, arrayed in rich vestments, and attended by deacons with six priests assisted as deacons and subdeacons of the Mass. Father McCarthy was the assistant priest of the ceremonies. Rev. Father Spaulding preached the dedicatory sermon.

Negro Reflection.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), October 16.—A joint caucus of Charleston county, by Democrats and Republicans, which has been in progress some days, resulted in a serious collision at Cainhoy, about nine miles from here. It had been agreed that both white and blacks should attend the meeting unarmed. During the speaking, an altercation arose between two individuals of opposite parties. A shot having been fired by one of them, negroes belonging to the State militia, and composing a large majority of the meeting, scented their master, which were secured near by, and a volley was fired into the crowd of whites from the bushes skirting the neighboring ravines. The whites being for the most part unarmed, and altogether unprepared for a fight, retreated to the steamer which had brought them from the city, but not before two of their number had been killed and fourteen wounded. The dead were left in possession of the negroes.

— The negroes, after driving the whites off the city, awaited the arrival of the Democratic bodies and to afford protection to the whites of that vicinity, who are in dread of being attacked or butchered.

LATER.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), October 17.—Extensive preparations were made during the day by the Cainhoy affair. The bodies of three white men who were killed outright and left upon the ground were removed to-day. They had been stripped of their clothing, and also beaten and mutilated in a shocking manner. One of the wounded whites died this evening, and it is feared that several others will die. One dead negro was found at the scene of attack. He is supposed to have been killed by the first volley fired from the black militia from the bushes. It is not thought that any other negroes were either killed or wounded. An armed force of whites is guarding white families in the village, and the blacks have disappeared from the neighborhood.

And here's the way our beautiful Administration rewards the murderers. Had the case been reversed, and whites had assaulted the blacks, there would be a howl from every Radical sheet in the country for vengeance on the Ku Klux. Instead of that Great trade down troops to protect and encourage their ruffianly designs!

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The following was issued this evening in pursuance of action taken at the Cabinet meeting for the carrying of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler:

General William T. Sherman: Sir—In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina, there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be necessary. To provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the military Division of the Atlantic to report to General Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, and instruct that officer to station his troops in such a position that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that collision may not be invoked; but you will instruct General Ruger to act if he knows that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation and to sustain it by the military forces of the general Government, unprincipled, if necessary, by the military of the United States. Very respectfully,

D. C. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WHAT SOME DEMOCRATS THINK OF DOING IN THE PREMISES.

CHICAGO, October 17.—The Times' Washington special says:

There was an informal meeting of leading Democrats at the Ebbitt House this evening to discuss what policy shall be best to adopt to meet the revolutionary move of Grant, inspired by Conkling. *Gen. Jerry Black* was the principal spokesman. A plan was broached and approved, which will be perfected to-morrow, to telegraph Wade Hampton and his followers to peacefully withdraw from the canvass, and leave the Republican ticket without any opposition in those two States. Democrats will not allow the vote of South Carolina to be counted next February, upon the ground of illegality.

Army officers here, familiar with Hampton's force, say that at the expiration of the three days mentioned in the proclamation, General Ruger will have 16,000 men at his disposal, and if this is not enough, more will be furnished, even if volunteers are required.

The Outrage at Manchester.

[From the Dublin Nation, September 30.]

It is with pain and shame that I have read in the *Dublin Mail* an account of the audacious interruption of the meeting assembled to hear Mr. O'Connor Power's lectures on "Irish Wit and Humor." Too aided result of two outrage in Queen's county is enough to condemn the chances of war. One word now about the parliamentary policy of the Home Rule League.

Copious arrives praised that it is worthless because it has not won Home Rule in three years and a half. I would remind them that Catholic Emancipation took fifty-one years to acquire from the time when, in 1778, the first parliamentary relaxation of the penal laws was made, to 1829, when the principle of Catholic exclusion was finally broken down by the Emancipation Act. It is folly in the power of the Home Rule representatives to make the Union so extremely inconvenient to Great Britain that foreign governmental policy, as well as the plain dictates of justice, must ultimately end in the restoration of the Irish Parliament; provided, of course, that the electors and the Irish public generally give that movement the continuous support which its vital importance demands.

W. J. O'N. DAUNT.

KILCORNAN, September 16.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

— Governor Williams' majority in Indiana is 7,197, so that we did not much overstep the mark last week in placing it at 6,000.

— A most destructive fire occurred at Louisville, Ky., last Tuesday, loss estimated as nearly one million dollars.

— Ex Judge Charles Mason, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Detroit, died suddenly last Saturday night, aged 70 years. He leaves an estate valued at $1,500,000.

— Count Von Arnim's conviction of five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction involves the forfeiture of his rank and possibly his liberty.

— The Vienna correspondent of *Le Temps* says that the Czar of Russia is now recovering both in memory, sentient and vitality, while he derived power to his companions to join the army of Roumania, a war footing, in view of the critical state of affairs, especially regarding maintenance of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was assigned in her case, and if about to either leave a madhouse could be a hospital.

Yours truly, S. CASS.

A Drawing Sun will Catch a Storm Sooner than a fly will catch a fish in a trap. Thousands of proofs, who have neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will read for almost every one of their neighbors, who have by many experiments are tried by the sufferers, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and numerous others. It is no secret, but is well known that Dr. Wistar's Balsam has been used in the United States for many years. During the last few years it has steadily and rapidly increased, and has been encouraged by various imitations of possible success. Its triumphs have been in the face of all these, and it has already attained as high a reputation as a standard remedy for pulmonary complaints as any of the proprietary medicines of the day. Its sales are immense, and still increasing. Prices are reduced to suit the times. Try it.

— Gustave C. Storm, a German carpenter, 41 years of age, who had been living with his wife and family at 1,000 Folsom street, committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters of his room last Sunday afternoon, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He left a wife and seven children.

— The suit of the Central Pacific Railroad Company against A. A. Cohen to recover about $200,000 alleged to be due for freight charges, was decided in favor of the defendant by Judge Sawyer, before a judicial trial of seventy-five years. Messrs. Wilson & Hall appeared for the Central Pacific; Cohen's counsel, Messrs. Stanly, Upham & Stanly.

— Messrs. Vassar, Platt, Jr., importers and commission merchants, and agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and Messrs. Vassar Sons has taken in the combined effort of several months' duration, and the staging of large sums of money, and has failed, as they deserved to do.

— The Nevada Bank has now a regular central train for shipping silver coin to the Atlantic States. It is said that the profits on its transactions in gold amount to $5 per week on the capital.

— The Fair in aid of St. Frasc's church has realized a handsome sum, and the ladies in charge, Saturday evening, the following ladies had charge of the tables: Mrs. Grimes, Miss Grimes, Mrs. Mattews, refreshments; Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Burnett, candy; Mrs. Bradley, grab-bag; Mrs. Mahoney, fancy articles

THE MIDNIGHT MASS FOR PATRICK SARSFIELD.

Over the crests of the Keeper Mountains
Mellowly rose the harvest moon,
And lighted the faces of the laughing valley,
That lay as if sunk in a silent, rose swoon;
Lightly rustled the wood's dark banners
Saintly breathed the gentle gale,
Adding its chorus to the dreamy splendor
Of an autumn night in a harvest vale.

But what are these strange, swift gliding figures—
Of earth or of silence? unseen or seen?
Hurrying out of the woodland shadow,
Hastening into the lumen glen?
They follow no new, mountain pathway!
Whither or wherefore do they pass?
As rest must only their gentle brightness
Till round consent upon her own mass!"

And back there came, like an Alpine lamp-ray,
One wild, sea-reminiscent, Saxon "AMEN!"

WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

Traditional Policy and Ambition of the Muscovite Empire.

The following, found in the Russian archives after the death of Peter the Great, outlines the all-absorbing ambition of the Czars, and will be read with interest in connection with the reports of the warlike movements now being made by the Russians:

1. The Russian nation must be constantly in a state of footing to keep the soldiers warlike and in good condition.

2. No opportunity must be lost of taking part in the affairs and disputes of Europe, especially in those of Germany.

3. Poland must be divided by keeping up constant jealousies and confusion there. The subjection must be continued by arms, money, and the assemblies corrupted so as to influence the election of the kings. We must get up a party in the senate, and by means of our ambassadors and money bring the Russian troops into the country and let them sojourn there so long that they may eventually find stable grounds of retreating there forever. Should the neighboring States make disturbance we must endeavor to keep the moment by allowing them a share of the territory until we can safely remove what we have then got away.

4. We must take away as much territory as possible from Sweden, and endeavor by every means to get peace, so as to give us a pretext for their subjugation.

5. The economy of the Russian princes must always be chosen from among the German princesses, in order to multiply our family alliances with the Germans and to unite our interests with theirs.

6. We must keep steadily standing our ground on the shores of the Baltic, and southward along the shores of the Black Sea.

7. We must progress as much as possible in the direction of Constantinople and India. He who can once get possession of those points is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke occasional quarrel, at one time with Turkey and at another with Persia.

8. Moreover, we must take pains to establish and maintain an intimate union with Austria, apparently condescending to her schemes for the aggrandizement in Germany, and all the while secretly rousing the jealousy of the minor States against her.

9. We must make the house of Austria interested in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and we must neutralize its jealousy of the capture of Constantinople either by pre-occupying it with a war against the old European balance or by allowing it a share of the spoil, which we can afterward resume at our leisure.

10. We must collect around our house, as around a center, all the detached sections of Greeks which are scattered abroad in Hungary, Turkey and South Poland. We must make them look to us for support, and thus, by establishing beforehand a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall pave the way for universal sovereignty.

11. When Sweden is cure, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered—when our armies are united and the Euxine and Baltic in the possession of our ships, then we can make separate and secret overtures, first to the Court of Versailles and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the dominion of the world.

12. Should the improbable case happen of both rejecting the propositions of Russia, then our policy will be to set one against the other and make them tear each other to pieces. Russia must then watch for and seize the favorable moment and pour her already assembled hosts into Germany, while two immense fleets, laden with Asiatic hordes, and conveyed by the armed squadrons of the Euxine and the Baltic, set sail simultaneously from the sea of Azoff and the harbor of Archangel, sweeping along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they will overrun France on the one side, while Germany is overpowered on the other. When these countries are thus fully conquered the rest of Europe must fall easily, and without a struggle, under our yoke. Thus Europe can and must be subjugated.

Incipient War.

It has come at last—and just as we predicted weeks ago. We then said, referring to the military orders of the Administration at Washington, that the action of the War Department in pouring troops into the South was but the forerunner of the declaration of martial law in certain Southern States on the eve of the Presidential election. And now, Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, in the first to take the initiative step in this direction. He has just issued a proclamation commanding all the white companies and clubs of that State to surrender their arms and disband within three days, and he tells the people that in case of refusal to do this, he will next proclaim the State in a condition of domestic violence, inform President Grant to that effect, and call upon him to suppress it with the forces of the United States already quartered within the limits of South Carolina.

The ignominious act of the scalawag Governor of South Carolina is but the prelude to bloody massacre. He knows that the white people will not bend this humiliation, because by solemn constitutional guarantee they have the right to have arms in their own defense. The Constitution of the United States declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Chamberlain, therefore, has no more authority to disarm the people peaceably bearing arms, and threatening no violence, to lay them down, than had the men in the moon, and we are satisfied that the white companies and clubs of South Carolina will not, as they ought not, do it save at the point of the bayonet. It is bank, who is, unfortunately, invested with the executive authority of the State.

It will be observed that this tyrannical Governor does not command the colored companies and clubs to surrender their arms, although it is well known they are all armed with weapons furnished by the State. If he sincerely desired to preserve the peace he would have done this, and made no discrimination in favor of the negroes and against the whites. But his purpose is not the maintenance of peace; on the contrary, to procure a pretext for bloodshed and strife, these overthrow is now threatened by the peaceful operation of the ballot, by the invincible Democratic spirit of 1876, he may seize upon it as the pretext for invoking the bloody spirit of war. Verily, Chamberlain is playing a bold and desperate game to keep in power, if possible, the scarring party of which he is the shining light. We shall look for the denouement with great anxiety, and not without some apprehensions for the continued peace and firmness of the Southern States. There are grave responsibilities and dangers in the people of South Carolina at this hour, and we trust they will be calm, but firm, patient, but heroic, and manifest a fortitude and courage equal to the emergence of the occasion. Not only the people of that one section, but liberty-loving and patriotic people in every section of the country will sympathize with and sustain them in their peaceful but determined resistance to the aggressive spirit of tyranny.—*Louisville Catholic Advocate.*

Childish Gambling.

Travelers bring back such strange news from the Continent that I hardly dare to stand as applied to the interpret in its sober work in his back counting-house, he listens. It seems that ever since the abolition of the public gaming tables of Baden and Homburg France has been in the habit of indulging some new method of excitement for the crowds of idlers who, no longer lured by the charms of rouge et noir to temptation, congregated at Trouville, Dieppe and Etretat. The latest craze was found at last—a harmless, childish, innocent game enough in all appearance, requiring no skill, no thought, no learning, and yet possessing all the fascination of excitement and gambling for hundreds of francs. The humble game is called *Les Petits Chevaux*. The console of a table filled with tin horses with some smooth groove all round the edge as in the child's game of "steam billiards." The balls, which are placed in the grooves, are replaced in this new game by little horses of different colors. The banker is thrown by the players, a fine buck with a heavy spring, away fly the little horses, and the one which halts first has the best of it, or red hole, as may have been agreed upon, is proclaimed the winner. Will it be believed that the most charming women, the best dressed, the most fashionable ladies of London and Paris are at the present moment passing whole days and nights as well in the pursuit of this senseless game? Crowds are betting their hundreds in the groove. One well-known London lady is at this moment prevented from leaving Trouville for want of money to acquit the debts of honor she has contracted at the *Petits Chevaux*. Her jewels have disappeared, her wardrobe has been sacrificed, her dresses have been disposed of one by one, until she actually shudders at her shadow in the mirror as she walks along from her lodging to the place where the *Petits Chevaux* are to roll every night and day. What is worse than all is the eager excitement of the English girls—to whom it is a pity to see the lovely countenance all aflame, the eyes flashing and the gracious longing as they weigh the rapid flight of the little horses retiring along the groove. The men seldom join in the game; they content themselves with exciting the ladies to bet, and enjoy the fun of their every gay discomfiture exemplarily. It is what do the scenes which take place round the tables where the *Petits Chevaux* are following their mad race differ from those which are behind round the wigwam of the Red Indian, where the squaws, seated on the ground, squabble and fight at their game of "red beans" while the braves stand round and urge them on to the fray; and the air resounds with the ferocious laughter which the eight provokes. Of course the scandalous stories which reach us all tend to prove the truth of Prince Talleyrand's saying, when asked to suppress the law for the abolition of the gaming-house in Paris: "With all your lawyers and your enthusiasm of virtue you can only displace it, but can never destroy it altogether."

Dr. Mulcahy in Dublin.

A large assemblage of our citizens welcomed Dr. Mulcahy back to his native land on Monday evening, and gave him the heartiest and most enthusiastic of greetings. He has suffered for his devotion to Ireland, and has consequently won the warm esteem and affection of his countrymen all over the world. It was only to be expected, then, that he should be received with words of welcome, and with open arms—and he was almost literally so received, for, his lenoore over, he was surrounded by a host of admirers, the most stalwart of whom seized him in their arms and elevated him on their shoulders, and so carried him, escorted by an immense crowd, through the streets to his hotel.

Dr. Mulcahy has frankly and courageously avowed that his principles remain unchanged; that his long years of imprisonment and exile have not in the least weakened his allegiance to his country's cause. British law condemned him to a felon's fate as an irreconcilable enemy to British misrule in Ireland, and the same irreconcilable enemy he still remains. That being so, it follows, as a matter of course, that he is an enemy to Home Rule, for the Home Rulers are no irreconcilable enemies of England. He declares complete and absolute self-government for his country; they only allow as large a measure as would not imperil the preservation of the "integrity of the British Empire." He declares that any compromise of Ireland's rights is an act of rank treason to Ireland's cause, and counsels that the Federal scheme proposed by the Home Rulers is of that character. They, on the other hand, boast that their plan will eventually lead to the full realization of the wishes of Dr. Mulcahy and of those who think with him.

The perfect and complete legislative independence of our country is the goal which all should struggle to reach. The path on which Dr. Mulcahy and his friends wish to lead the people lies broad and straight to that most desirable destination, but it is beset with obstacles and bristles with dangers, which, however, they assert can be overcome by courage and resolution. The way of the Home Rulers is by more pleasant to traverse, but it is so dark and circuitous that those who tread it risk losing their way and growing weary ere the wished-for goal is even in sight. But they are sure of heart and confident that though the way be long and tedious, their patience will outlast its greatest length. Dr. Mulcahy's contention is that the path of the Home Rulers can lead them only far away from their destination into a region of despond, in which they will be more than ever at the mercy of their enemies. They, however, insist that his highway to freedom is simply impassable.

Next, we think, are the differences between extreme Nationalists and Home Rulers are serious, but they are not irreconcilable. The country is beset on the one hand by a powerful and tyrannical Government, and on the other by a people so demoralized by which it is to be won must necessarily create differences of opinion. But these differences will no longer divide Ireland's people, and a plan be devised which will firmly unite the Irish people and enable them to present an unbroken front to the enemies of their country—meanwhile, there is one path, and one path only, in certain ways, do inconceivable good. Whether that plan shall be that of which Dr. Mulcahy is the apostle and advocate, and which has already attained a large measure of success," or whether it be that, in the sentence of which—although it has not yet achieved any—Mr. Butt has such abiding faith, we cannot say. That it is not for us to say is sufficient for the present is the cheering fact that our people are more than ever resolved to win their rights, and that their cause advances, with giant stride, "all along the line."

* We cannot see where it has obtained "a large" or "increased" measure of success, and to this respect Protestants has nothing to boast of over Home Rule. Both have failed so far, from the want of a certain unity for most practicable.—[Ed. Monitor.]

Anti-Christian Fraternization.

We rejoice to find, says the New York *Tablet*, that there is one subject on which we can completely agree with the *Religious Telescope*, one platform on which we can cordially cooperate with it. The following letter on the subject we transfer from its columns. Mr. Floyd scarcely gives the Masonic body their deserts. The rank and file, the members of the subordinate lodges, but the society itself, as revealed to the initiates of the thirty-third degree, is atheistical, as will find by referring to a valuable work on Freemasonry, recently published, entitled "Secret Warfare of Freemasonry."

Secret societies are anti-Christian because the conditions of fraternization are such as to place Christianity on a level with paganism, Mussumindaism, Buddhism and every other "ism" except deism; which is necessarily raised above Christianity, for it is the only common faith on which the whole fraternity can unite.

As a qualification for membership the candidate must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being; otherwise there would be no sense of responsibility, there being none greater than himself by whom to swear. Any oath, therefore, that might be administered to him in the name of the Supreme Being would of necessity be null and void, and as the oath is the key that unlocks the door of the "mystic sanctuary" of the Lodge, it would be useless to the proper moulds. One of the initial conditions of membership is that the candidate shall "submit to the conscience and judgment of the individuals to others. Upon this point Brosh, in his "Old Landmarks, Manual" (p. 239), says: the obligation of the candidate thus: "(I) admitted, I promise obedience to the regulations to be assented to by the candidate in an adjoining apartment previous to his initiation; (2) I will not make a secret upon my honor, before these gentlemen, that I have not been contrary to the wishes of the client established usages and customs of the fraternity." To which the candidate is required to say, "I do."

I submit the question to the candid reader whether he can, with a conscience that does not surrender his own conscience and judgment to others, and wretched such a surrender is not bringing him into fraternal relations with deists and pagans at too dear a rate? Can an intelligent Christian thus subject himself to the control and control of other men and be guiltless before God and his neighbor?

Not only are the conditions of the fraternization of secret societies in opposition to the teachings of Christ, but their practical social relations are in direct opposition to the maintenance of that holy spirituality that is the very essence of a Christian. How can a Christian "meet on the level and part on the square" with the brother who is a blasphemer, or with one who is an infidel? Can they kneel together at the same altar and receive from the same hand the bread and wine? Can they sing their way and growing weary are the wished-for goal is even in sight. But they are sure of heart and confident that though the way be long and tedious, their patience will outlast its greatest length. Dr. Mulcahy's contention is that the path of the Home Rulers can lead them only far away from their destination into a region of despond, in which they will be more than ever at the mercy of their enemies. They, however, insist that his highway to freedom is simply impassable.

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Anti Catholic Syracuse.

Almost every European nation to day has its prominent anti-Catholic party in Panelli, Giurlio and Trabucco; Germany in Dollinger and Reinkens; France in Michaud. The last, while attached to the Madeleine, in Paris, yet is trying to undermine the faith little by little advanced, until finally he apostatized, and then, as invariably occurs to such persons, he became imbued with such a spirit of hatred of the Pope and the Catholic Church that his whole life was devoted to the destruction of the Church, and that his people should take care to look at the political aspect of the question, and to see that it ought to be remembered, is as Englishmen, proudly accepted. On arriving at the depot she was placed on a bench before the clear of Our Lady, and began to recover from the fright in great confidence. Suddenly an indefinable sensation creeps over her, as of an electric current pervading all her members, and constrained by some invisible power, she falls on her knees. The person who was standing her and who had remained a few paces behind, on seeing her fall was much frightened, and ran with all speed to raise her up. The paralytic asserted her of her cure, and said: "It seems to me that I am cured, and that I am able to rise myself." She accordingly rose, walked without any difficulty, and crossing the hall in a transport of gratitude, knelt before the altar and recited her beads in thanksgiving for so signal a favor.

The fraternization of heathens and Christians of the heathens and the chaste, of semi-infidels and ministers of the Gospel, is in itself a most unnatural union, and in bringing the Gospel of Jesus into disrepute, and of placing a stigma upon the Christian name.

All this is in direct opposition to the plain teachings of Scripture. St. Paul, in his second epistle to the Corinthians, in the following language: "Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? And what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

HALLECK FLOYD.

Dublin, Indiana.

Demonstration in Wexford.

Wexford town was, onSunday, September 24, the scene of a demonstration of national feeling, held under the worthy auspices of the Independent Club and Home Rule Association of the county. The assemblage was addressed by both the county members, Sir Charles Bowyer and Chevalier O'Clery, and also by the representatives of the boroughs of Wexford and New Rose, and by Mr. Shea.

Fay, the excellent weather for the occasion, the day-long rain was firmly struck by the chairman, Mr. Pierce R. Rowe, who declared that the county had established its independence, and that "the days of the plank, and as to the Whigs, they had been given the go-by forever."

After a splendid speech in Parliament, urging steady adhesion to the movement for native rule, and laying down the principles of a broad and fair rents as needful for due protection of the Irish tenant farmer, Sir George Bowyer referred to the question of the atrocities in Bulgaria. While executing the crimes committed by the Turks, he said, should the Irish people, much as they must detest those crimes, should not let themselves be carried away by their feelings," but should take care to look at the political aspect of the question. Do not, he said, do so,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4, October.
29—Sunday—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.
30—Monday—Feria.
31—Tuesday—Feria.
November.
1—Wednesday—All Saints. Holyday of Obligation.
2—Thursday—All Souls.
3—Friday—Of the Octave of All Saints.
4—Saturday—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. St. Vitalis and Agricola, Martyrs.

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SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1876

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SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

On Monday evening, at Union Hall, the Senator of the "Bloody Shirt" invention, he who was the "great war Governor" of Indiana, made one of his characteristic speeches. A multitude gathered to hear him and yet only a comparatively few of the huge number present heard him because his voice could not reach them. But the Chief of Tuesday gave a generally accurate report of it, and that assures all who did not hear the speaker to learn what it was that he said. Accepting that report as fair in statement and expression, we propose to compare and contrast the utterances of the Senator with the facts and the truth of history.

He started out by saying that "when the rebellion was first threatened, and it was evident that we were upon the eve of a great civil war, my (his) chief apprehension was in regard to the Pacific Coast." This must have been, of course, in 1860, and so Damon's next will render all Senator MORTON'S feelings at the time he mentions—although it is a severe arraignment of the Republicans of that day—when we come to consider them as late as February, 1861, the then acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Congress, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, spoke of the withdrawal or secession of the Pacific States as a contingency not only likely to occur, but as one which would involve no wrong on the part of the Pacific States and Territories. How many other Republican leaders and followers held to a similar opinion we are not prepared to say, but inasmuch as the very foremost and most influential of the Republican organs throughout the country at that time—from the New York *Tribune* down to FRANK FERGUS'S News and the *Alta California* in this city—all joined in saying that the Southern States had the right to secede if they desired to do so, and even expressed the hope that they would secede, so as to leave a Union free from slavery, it is not too much to assume that the party which held such ideas concerning the secession of the States South could not have decried the States of the Pacific Coast a similar right. But it is notorious that on this coast the most active and outspoken in antagonism to the separation of the Pacific Coast States and Territories from the United States were Democrats, and consequently if Senator MORTON'S remarks on the subject hit or hurt any of his audience, or any others in this State, they are the men and the representatives of their own party who are first to be ushered among the killed and wounded.

But he strikes at nobler game—at the highest in the Republican roll—all of the living or the dead—as ABRAHAM LINCOLN said, in Congress, on January 12, 1848, that,

> Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which lies at the foundation of all our political rights—a right which the people of us inhabiting our territory inherited from our fathers, and which we have always exercised, and which we, hope, our children and our children's children, may exercise in like manner, to the end of time. Any portion of such a people that can may rightfully do this, any portion that can not, must conform to and submit to the existing government. Any other rule would be a dangerous one indeed. Suppose a bare majority, say a majority of any portion of such a people, should choose to throw off the government altogether, or to divide it into two governments, would a majority of the whole have a right to prevent them? Would they have a right to shoot them for doing it? Would they have a right to declare that the majority should govern, and that they should not? Would they have a right to kill the majority, if they refused to govern themselves, unless the majority would govern as they thought they ought to govern? Would they have a right to do anything but to leave them alone, and let them govern themselves? Certainly they would not have any right to do anything else, unless they could show that they were themselves a majority.

To show the inconsistency and audacity of the theory now advanced by Senator MORTON on this particular point, as a Republican leader, it is only necessary to refer back to the platforms and utterances of that party, from its first Presidential Convention in 1852 to its Chicago Convention in 1860, at which LINCOLN was nominated. In each of those platforms the State sovereignty theory is conspicuously set forth and solemnly affirmed. And if further testimony were required to prove that the Republican party, as its origin and *sum it of the Government*, was the especial and most vehement champion of the State sovereignty doctrine, it can be found in the acts of those eleven Republican States of the North which passed laws to nullify and defeat the fugitive slave laws of Congress passed in 1793, under WASHINGTON'S Administration, and in 1850, during MR. FILLMORE'S term; in the open defiance to the Federal authority of every Republican State; in the declaration of the Republican Governors and Republican Legislatures in every State under their rule that the rights of the States were paramount to the rights of the General Government, and in the many instances in which the Republican State authorities maintained their theory of State sovereignty in violent demonstrations against the Federal authority.

The Mr. MORTON went on to say: "In coming to California I am not coming to a sovereign and independent State." Were he to go to Massachusetts—and it is so with other of the old thirteen States—in New England particularly—he would there find himself confronted in his utterances by the State Constitution which declares that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be a free, *sovereign* and *independent* State;" and for proof that she has always maintained that she is "free, sovereign and independent," Massachusetts has, on every important occasion, when it was her interest or caprice to do so, defied and opposed the authority of the Federal Government, the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress. Mr. MORTON, himself, when he was the "great war Governor" of Indiana, did the same thing, and paid no more attention or respect to the Constitution of the United States than he does now to the truth of history, and we cannot call to mind a more apt simile by which to show his bold and unscrupulous suppression of facts and his deliberate misstatements. And when he says that Mr. TILDEN wrote a letter in advocacy of State Rights in October, 1860, to a person in New Orleans, and accuse him of wrong in so doing, he cannot escape from the charge of being himself a Republican party—of which he was then and is still a member himself—of a similar wrong, because the very Republican Convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN for President in May of that same year declared that "the rights of the States must and shall be preserved."

But where does MR. MORTON find warrant for the theory that we are considering, one people, subdivided into States? At what time and in what manner were the original thirteen Colonies or States subdivided? No history known to the people gives any such information; nor does it appear does the Indiana Senator derive it? The fact is the foundation of his assertion and the theory he has built on it, and if he cannot—as we all know the thing to be impossible—adduce proof to establish his first position—the primary, why, of course, his whole frail and flimsy superstructure falls at once to the ground. But what must his hearers or the public think of either the integrity or veracity of a man, high up in station as he is, who seriously utters such monstrous perversions and falsifications of historical and recorded principles and truths? One anything like it from any orator, what we now have heard or known him to state, be accepted as either sound or truthful?

But we are not yet done with him. His sophistry and temporization in reference to BELKNAP'S case proved alike dishonesty and the subservient of THOMAS H. PENDLETON in the same, were apparent to all who listened to him. He very well knows that BELKNAP'S act was a crime, and that he disgraced the public service while he robbed or swindled the poor soldiers who were the helpless and bleeding victims of his bribe-giving post-traders. And he also knows that, through many years of public life, that Mr. MORTON'S name was never stained in the slightest particular. All that he did was to take a fee as a professional attorney, and the parties from whom he received it are still the first ones to express their full satisfaction of the transaction. Thus he wronged nobody, nor did he commit any act of which any professional brother need feel ashamed. But BELKNAP committed several crimes, and dishonored the country at home and abroad. And yet MR. MORTON seeks to divert the popular condemnation from BELKNAP, the corrupt Cabinet Minister of his party, and to direct the popular wrath against PENDLETON, the private citizen, whose official record is at once brilliant and undimmed. Why? Because BELKNAP is a Republican and PENDLETON is a Democrat—and for no other reason. He asserts that BELKNAP was at first a Democrat, as he also says, GRANT himself was. Very well; then if he condemns the evil ways of BELKNAP on this ground, he cannot refuse to praise all that is good in GRANT from the same cause. And, as it happens the Senator himself was a strong

Murder, Love and Piety.

We not long ago said that a brother of House, the divorce lawyer who was killed by his wife, was trying to get the homicidal widow to marry him. Two of the brothers of the dead man afterward wrote to the *Sun* denying that they had any desire to enter into matrimonial bonds with the woman who had so violently disgraced those by which she was held to the slaughtered House. Our information regarding the peculiar love-making was derived from a well-informed and trustworthy source. It is now confirmed by the letters of the disconsolate widow, by the words of one of the brothers, and inferentially by the letters of the brother who went a-wooing his daughter-in-law. The *World* has obtained these letters from Gerrit W. House, who "died" House, and the widow House were "mighty sweet on each other" after the killing, but who also seems to have been himself enthused by the charms of the fair homicide. The letters written by Mrs. House—"Irene," Gerrit calls her, with the familiarity of a brother-in-law—and by Brad House, the tender suitor for her unsurpassed hand, are remarkable in epistolatory literature.

The House family seems to be a strange one, and, from the letters before us, very pious. When Brad House got the news of the killing of his brother JAMES, he was in Boston, hastened to New Jersey from Keuka, breathing vengeance against the homicidal Irene. Reaching Trenton, he put up with "Times" office and peremptorily ordered all visitors away. He was in a state of "awful excitement," for, fewer than twenty-six, and a half hours after the murder, Irene and family had left, it is believed for Union Springs, N. Y.

An official note has been published in Madrid denouncing the social conspiracy and attempts at insurrection in Catalonia, and declaring that the ex-Queen Isabella and Queen, who have been arrested, will be sent to Paris. A London dispatch from San Sebastian says the Carlists have now advices that the Republican party has received much excitement there, and has resolved to proclaim a Republic on the abdication of Queen Isabella and Don Carlos. Marshal Serrano, Lieutenant Jovellar, Admiral Topete, and Generals Concha, Hidalgo and Manzanedo. It is reported that Don Carlos has left Bayonne for the Prussian frontier.

Brad Standard's dispatch from Belgrade says: The Turkish forces in Servia resumed the offensive on the 23d, and after a severe battle captured three forts. It consisted of two distinct operations, one of which was successful, and the other the positions commanding Delignol. In the latter movement the Turks lost 2,000 men and abandoned large quantities of arms and many prisoners. The fight lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Turks then withdrew to their former positions. The Servians opened fire before the Turks had time to entrench themselves. Servian forces at Ivanis, under Hrouvoratcvitch, were also successful.

A dispatch from Berlin states that a financial crisis of the most serious character is threatening Austria-Hungary. The Austrian Minister of Finance, Herr Ritter von Ploener, has resigned, and the Austrian Government and Ministry seem to be in a state of confusion. The Bourse at Vienna is panic-stricken. The Hungarian Government has declared a moratorium of six months, and has issued a circular to the effect that the Austrian Government has violated the Austro-Hungarian Bank Act, and has consequently withdrawn from the Austro-Hungarian Bank the right to issue notes. The Austrian Government

SONG.

Oh sing to me that lovel old strain
We sang together long ago,
And let me hear thy voice again
Like angel music sweetly flow.
We sat and sang together here)
Through many a foreign scene I've passed
Since thy sweet music charmed my ear.
Then sing to me that sweet old strain
We used to sing long, long ago,
And let me hear thy voice sage,
Like angel music sweetly flow.

I've been beyond the seas after,
And many a pleasant strain have heard
On Italia and sweet gultar
That echoed on my bosom stirred;
But ever, as their measures fell,
The sweetest, in this ear of mine,
Remembrance cast he fairy spell
And bore me back those strains of thine.
Then sing to me that loved old strain
We sang together long ago,
And let me hear thy voice again
Like angel music sweetly flow.

Again, together, side by side,
We sit, as in the days of yore;
The ocean's stormy wave divide
Our fond and loving hearts no more.
The weather's beauties fresh and green,
The birds sing out a joyous lay,
And nature smiles in love serene,
As though 'twere our joy today.
Then sing to me that loved old strain
We used to sing long, long ago,
And let me hear thy voice again
Like angel music sweetly flow.

Mr. Gladstone—Sir Thomas More.

What Mr. Gladstone wrote of the Turks: "No Government ever has so sinned; none has so proved itself incorrigible in sin, or, which is the same, so impotent for reformation," can receive corroboration from an authority running back over three centuries, and under the head of Sir Thomas More. A passage from the saintly Chancellor's "Dialogue of Comfort," written in the Tower in 1534, printed at Antwerp in 1573, contains a description of what the Turk was known to the world then to be, and could be applied now to the atrocities of Nadjib Effendi, Achmet Agha or of Dospat, Mahommed Agha of Dorkova, and the other lieutenants feeds whom Mr. Bering's reputation holds up to execration. In it Mr. Gladstone refers to "those heaps on heaps of dead, the visioned pretty althe of maiden, of maiden, and of child, the cruelties which hee been effronted and shamed." It reads best as an iteration of what Sir Thomas More had penned. "And now since these tidings have come hither so brim of the great Turk's enterprise into these parts here we can almost neither lair nor think of any other thing else than of his might and our mischief; there hilleth so continually before the eyes of our heart a fearful image of the ire of the terrible king his mighty strength and power, his high malice and hatred, and his incomparable cruelty, with robbing, spoiling, burning, and laying waste all the way that he army marcheth. Then killing or carrying away the people for thence, far from home, and there sever the couples and the kindred asunder, every one far from other. Some kept in thraldom and some kept in prison, and some for a triumph tormented and killed in his presence." Truly the Turk is incorrigible. What Mr. Pears wrote for the Daily News in June, 1876, and Mr. Schuyler reported to the American Government a little later, all were confirmed by Mr. Baring, is neither more nor less than what Engiand's great Chancellor's wrote of the Turk in the sixteenth century. Will sixteenth century "civilization" endure the stated gue, or "as you were," policy of Lords Derby and Beaconsfield?

The Pope—Cardinal Antonelli—Father Beckx.

Once again the revolutionary journals of the Roman occupation have been at their lying work with reference to the health of the Sovereign Pontiff and his Historical Prime Minister. The Roman correspondent of the Paris *Univers* thus disposes of the most recent of the calumnies uttered by the Italian portion of "the reptile press." "The revolutionary organ," says the correspondent, "are once more busy about the health of the Pope and that of Cardinal Antonelli. As regards the Pope, the *Nazione* has written from Rome that his Government, desiring to know what to say precisely about him, has consulted Dr. Consoli, a physician of great skill, who is in attendance on the Pontiff. It gives a report of a consultation with the doctor, which is at once a memo of impertinence and an insult to the excellent and faithful physician. As regards the Cardinal, the *Gazzetta d'Italia* pretends that it has received certain confidential disclosures from Dr. Mazzoni. Now, the fact is that Dr. Mazzoni has not been a professional attendance for a very long time upon the Cardinal, who is now being treated by a more capable physician." With reference to a ridiculous assertion, gravely furbished anew a few days since from the Jewish telegraphic agencies of the Continent, with regard to the Very Rev. Father Beckx, the distinguished Superior-General of the Jesuits, the correspondent writes: "Another journal announces that the Pope is about to create the Cardinalate the Rev. Father Beckx, in order to give assistance to the Ultramontane party, which is desirous to elect the General of the Jesuits at the next conclave for the election of a Pope. All this is perfectly absurd. I do not suppose even that Father Beckx wishes good-naturedly, but somewhat contemptuously, when he reads such stuff."

The Only Way to get Reform.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams has used some of the stiest and most statesmanlike words which the caarsen has called out. They are not the utterances of a shallow observer or a self seeking politician, but of a man long in public life, of varied political service, and accustomed to discern the meaning of events and weigh the professions of parties. Mr. Adams, however, has said nothing truer or more pregnant with suggestion than the following, contained in a letter addressed by him to the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. These are Mr. Ad-m's words:

"The people of the last eight years of shameful prof gacy to the direction of public affairs, beginning with the history of the Credit Mobilier and concluding with the appointments made during the last session of Congress, appear to but one safe result to be arrived at in the present election. That result is a thorough change of administration. I, for one, am tired of some promises with exception and pledges of future amendment, while the service itself is foreseen that have brought us to degrees sositions in the secondant. Unless the people speak this year in an unequivocal manner, there will be no thorough reform possible hereafter."

We hope all young men, to whom Mr. Adams especially addresses the above language, and old men, too, will think upon these sentiments. It is indeed true that unless the people seize the present opportunity to cleanse the Government by driving out of its places the corrupt party now entrenched in them, the hopes of reform in the future will be few, poor and illusory. Now is the time to do the work, and such a time may not come again for years. If the Republicans again in office, further fortify them in their present places in spite of their shortcomings and low practices, and four years from now it may be impossible to remedy their mismanagement of the Government and expose and prevent their longer plundering of the people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW ABOUT ELIJAH!

A Methodist minister was on his travels through the west of Illinois twenty years ago. Illinois was a wild place then. He arrived at a village one day before coming to a farm-house; but there he was received with hospitality. Chicken pot pie and corn dodgers composed his supper; but as a hungry man these are as good as stuffed turkey.

A fine old grandmother of the house was most profuse in her hospitality. She pressed the pot pie and the dodgers upon her guest, and could eat no more. And then, when the family was gathered around the great log chimney and its blazing fire, the venerable dame thus spake:

"Well, well, to-day! it's a grand comfort to have a minister of the gospel in these parts. It's twenty years agone since I have seen a preacher. Yes, sir, I've been a reader of my Bible all that time, and a waitin' to see a minister to set his gospel plain about subjects I don't rightly understand."

"Madame," answered the onctious minister, "I am so tired with my long ride that I could not enter into a serious question till I have slept; but if you will ask me to-morrow morning, before I set out, I will answer it to the best of my ability."

The old lady appeared herself satisfied, and the cunning minister secured a soft couch for the night. The next morning Grandma was up early and hard at work frying the slapjacks for the minister's breakfast. The family, indeed, the old lady was still in a nervous fidget about her question, while the holy man's bones was comfortably stuffed and rested to the door.

After adjusting his saddle-bags and shabby, he stands with all the family to mounted his horse, and turned to her and asked:

"And now, madame, what is your question?"

"Weal, minister," she, "yar know now it ees in the Bible that our friar Elishas was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, and the heavens opened and Elijah was taken up to heaven in a chariot and horses of fire. Now, for twenty years sie' I read that 'ere in the Bible, and I have pounded over it ever since; and there ain't a soul round these parts that knows anything about it, and I've studied over it more nor I. But you're a minister o' the Gospel, an' ought to know all them things. Now, what I want to know is this: Did the Lord take Elijah right slick to heaven, or didn't he go kinder stavin-ridiculous?"

History has not recorded the minister's reply.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUERY.

Russia has for a long time past tried to do to Poland what England attempted to do to Ireland and signally failed to. So little has been the success of the endeavors to pervert the Catholic peasants of the Polish provinces to Greek error, that further attempts have been stopped throughout Poland, and at present the persecutors are concentrating all their energies on the introduction of the Russian language and public worship by way of a preliminary step towards the extinction of the Catholic faith. The way in which this is managed is very simple in appearance. The priests of the whole country have been "invited" to use nothing but Russian in their sermons, no matter whether they and their congregations understood it or not. Disobedience to this order, they who refrain from among the most zealous members of the Russian clergy. They get a stipend over £90 and four post horses over and above their ordinary stipends. Twice a year they have to visit each church or chapel of the district, to take stock of the church property, to preach sermons in Russian, and enforce the use of the language by all possible means. One of the sections of their "instructions" says:

"The visitor may propose rewards in favor of ecclesiastical persons who distinguish themselves by their zeal in the use of Russian in their services or sermons, and to bring about the punishment of all priests who do not favor the introduction of Russian, or who oppose it."

The effect of these measures will be the same as in Prussia. The clergy will do exactly as they are told if there were no distinctions of nations, and unless it be intended to send all the priests of Poland to Siberia, the laborers and their agents will be all fools for their pains.—*London Universe.*

A CAREER FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

There is no denying that the mass of Catholic young men fail to appreciate their opportunities. After their first Communion they many of them neglect their religious duties one after another, with the necessarily damaging result of a life dragged out under the shadow of God's curse.

Here one instance out of scores as a blasphemer—there another passes down step by step into a drunkard's grave. This one suffers the mental and bodily blight wrought by impure excesses; that one loses his hope in God and then his faith. On them the knowledge of God's revelation, the grace of Baptism, of Confirmation, of the Holy Eucharist, and the whole supernatural life for which the martyrs were willing to give their blood, are lost. This is a solemn fact, attested by nearly every pastor's experience. How shall do these terrible fools, who get in exchange for these graces they squander? Darkness of understanding, remorse of conscience and the contempt of the world they foolishly turn upon in abandoning the practice of their faith. This and many more. They lived in the King's palace, had the son of God for their brother—Mary for their Mother; prayed for their companions.—God for their inheritance. Neglecting their religious duties—despising as so many and mere without understanding, they abandon their proud and secure position, and enter into competition with those who are "without hope and without God in the world." Nero, emperor of the world, accused the contempt of history because he had the ambition to compete with the horse jockeys. Every Christian youth will earn the world's contempt, his own self-reproach and the scorn of the very demons, by postponing the goods of faith to the delusions of sense.

The career for Catholic young men is to be Catholics. Life is short. Eternity is all that is worth aiming at. Eternity alone will unravel mysteries, satiate longings, cool heartburning, pay for sufferings, refute calumnies, adjust all wrongs, and bring perfect and enduring peace.—*Cohansey News.*

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT—SCENES IN BULGARIA.

A letter in the London *Daily Telegraph* of September 19th contains details of some shocking events that occurred in the province of Bogdan, which neither Mr. Baring nor Mr. Schuyler visited. Things took place there even more fearful, though perhaps on a smaller scale, than those described in the province of Philippopolis. Men were brutally beaten, girls were made to walk bare-footed on thorns, and to carry their persecutors on their shoulders. When a sapieh arrived in a village and did not find the master of the house at home he would beat his wife, violate her, and afterwards burn her cruelly with a red-hot iron. Villages were plundered and burned, and the inhabitants murdered or else taken to prison as insurgents. In one case, ten prisoners were packed iiist, fastened to a chain, they were obliged to sleep one on top of another, and suffered terribly from hunger and from the filth of the place. Two priests were arrested, and after being beaten and undressed, were guarded by being hung up in chains by an iron collar round the neck, with their arms stretched out and tied to the wall so as to form a cross. They were also taken down, and one of them was afterward subjected to fiendish tortures until he expired in great agony. Churches and monasteries were not spared; bodies of headless villagers were found in the fields, and men died on the road from the brutal treatment they received from the soldiery. At Mitrovitza, a locality where it might have been supposed that civilization had penetrated, there is the greatest terror. Many refugees from Salonica, every house was pillaged for the benefit of the Mussulmans, and in one place a hundred bodies lay dead on the sun, all in a state of putrefaction. The heads of both men and of all ages were separated from the trunks. At a little church not far away the same spectacle presented itself, but it was worse, as the number of victims was greater. A French officer in this village had his house pillaged, and, wishing to bid adieu to Mitrovitza some days after, he went to the tomb of his two daughters he had lost there, only to find that there was no longer a grave, the ground having been dug and the coffin broken into a hundred pieces.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman*, telegraphing on the 20th ult., says:

Some of the political prisoners were visited yesterday at Chatham, and the details of the visit as they reach me disclose a shocking state of affairs. It is as well to mention at once that the unfortunate sufferers made no complaint against the present Government, and they are not at all to charge of harshness against him; on the contrary the prisoners say there seems to be a disposition on the part of the authorities to let the full law visit paid them, but their wretched appearance was painful in the extreme.

A DETECTED SPIRITUALIST.

Spiritualists will be sorry to learn that Mr. Slade, the latest and greatest of the mediums, has been discovered, found out, babbed upon, and generally squelched. Sergeant Cox, Recorder for Middlesex, has for many years made himself ridiculous by taking and writing down evidence on the promptings of spirits from one of the other worlds. Some time since he was bamboozled by Dr. Slade, who, it is needless to remark, came from America. Sergeant Cox was delighted to find that the vulgar system of rapping was discarded by Dr. Slade, whose friends in the spirit world were good enough to take a pencil and write their opinions on a slate in the plainest English. The method was simple. Slade set at a table, put a slate under and across the centre, with all their God-like beauties of color, sound, symmetry, usefulness, progress and development, and to which it would be a curse to add. The highest aspiration and resolutions of the brain are brought to light through the hand, and the tenderest love and charity of the heart make the hand their ministrant. Yet how many of the ministers of comfort and peace, yet as cruel as the sword, have dipped in blood! Ah! And with all their power, with their chemistries, their cruelties, their tender touches, their wonderful mechanism, they have left those who speak of or, tell of the closing of the book and the rolling of hands as the part of her going away.

WORTH THINKING OVER.

There are in life, in human life and in the life of nations, coincidences which, if they are fortuitous, would make a man incline to think that there is more in fortune than he has ever been willing to admit. Among such let our readers ponder on the following, which has been collated by the gallant General du Temple. They must needs be struck with the parallel to all, but to the Catholic mind of course they will be perfectly intelligible:

1. On the very day (not on the eve or on the morrow, but on the day itself) that the French troops left Rome, France experienced her first defeat, that of Wissembourg.

2. France lost in that catastrophe men precisely to the number of 666, the number assigned by the Church to the Beast.

3. The very day that the last French soldier quitted Italy was that also upon which Victor Emanuel put on for the last time the fatal sash.

4. The 4th of September, 1870, was the very day of the last entry of the King of Naples' troops into Rome, but it was likewise the tenth anniversary of the day when, according to the Napoleon, plotting with the infamous traitor Cavour, resolved on the downfall of the Papal Government.

5. The very morning that the Italians appeared before Rome the Emperor Napoleon departed before Paris, and the two cities were invested by their enemies the same day.

HAYES KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Demoralization in the Republican ranks throughout the State of Ohio is plainly visible, and all efforts to conceal the effects of alarm only serves to render the panic more apparent. The Germans are deserting them by hundreds and falling into line under the standard of sovereign liberty, while the perfect proof of Hayes' sympathy with the Know-Nothing organization called the American Alliance has denuded his proposals in Ohio to an extent that he little dreamed of when he drafted his letter accepting the nomination of that order and approving of its proscriptive principles. In a speech delivered in Geauga at Archer Hall, in Cincinnati, on the 7th October, Governor Hayes declared that he had personal knowledge of Hayes' membership in the American Alliance, and advises from persons that he considered perfectly reliable that the acceptance of their nomination for President was in perfect accordance with the principles of the Alliance, and in defiance of the principles of the foreign population of America. The old know-Nothing motto was "Native Americans should rule America," and been his until it became profitable for him to have his secretly denounced by Dr. Slade, who is the mark, came from America. Sergeant Cox was delighted to find that the vulgar system of rapping was discarded by Dr. Slade, whose friends in the spirit world were good enough to take a pencil and write their opinions on a slate in the plainest English. The method was simple. Slade set at a table, put a slate under and across the centre, with all their God-like beauties of color, sound, symmetry, usefulness, progress and development, and to which it would be a curse to add. The highest aspiration and resolutions of the brain are brought to light through the hand, and the tenderest love and charity of the heart make the hand their ministrant. Yet how many of the ministers of comfort and peace, yet as cruel as the sword, have dipped in blood! Ah! And with all their power, with their chemistries, their cruelties, their tender touches, their wonderful mechanism, they have left those who speak of or, tell of the closing of the book and the rolling of hands as the part of her going away.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF ST. AGNES,
Directed by the Dominican Sisters,
STOCKTON, CAL.

THE BUILDING, LOCATED UPON ONE OF THE finest and most desirable sites near to the San Joaquin, is entirely new and well furnished with all ideal conveniences for health and comfort of the boarders. The scenery spare no pains to give the pupils an thorough and accomplished education. Their plan of tuition only offers advantages at other best-conducted schools.

Sessions of any religious denomination are received. Parents may be willing, for the sake of morality and order, to be present with propriety at the regular religious services of the Institution.

The young ladies may receive visitors on Thursday and Sunday afternoons. It should be remembered that visits out of time, instead of affording pleasure to the kindness people, will in every instance prove a grave source of annoyance.

Each pupil must be provided with a gutter, knife, fork, spoon, napkin ring, four napkins, four towels, three pair of sheets, three pillow-cases, a spring mattress, a pillow, a comfortable, a blanket, a counterpane, a white bedspread, and clothing, gloves, a white veil for graduation, and a black veil for the profession of the year.

TERMS.

Entrance fee (to be paid but once)..... $ 10 00
Board and tuition in English, per scholastic year..... 225 00
Washing..... 50 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Piano, per quarter, with one lesson per week..... $15 00
Vocal music, in class, per quarter..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Use of Library..... 2 00

Payments are required to be made half yearly in advance.

The Scholastic Year consists of ten months, commencing on the first Monday in August and terminating about the 1st of June.

Letters of inquiry received by the young ladies are subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

SISTER M. CATHERINE, Mother Superioress.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Notre Dame, is situated on Dolores street, opposite the Mission Church. In the healthiest locality in the city. The healthy and desirable localities in every way, the class-rooms are fitted up with a view to the physical as well as the mental advantage of the young ladies attending them. The grounds are extensive, and afford all the means for healthful exercise during the recreation hours.

The course of instruction embraces every desirable branch of education. The next scholastic year will commence July 16, 1876.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter, payable in advance.)
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding..... $45 00
Music, use of Piano..... 10 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Vocation apart at the Academic Exhibition..... 5 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance.)
Select Day Pupils, first class..... $2 00
Pupils of second class..... 1 50
Pupils of third class..... 1 00
Private lessons, per month, throughout the year..... 5 00

No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.
Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending..... $200 00
Entrance Fee..... 10 00
Fee, to be paid only once..... 10 00
Vacation at college..... 50 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class..... $50 00
Junior class..... 40 00

Payments must be made invariably in advance. Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SAN JUAN.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The location is remarkably healthy, its bracing air, its grateful sparkling and well-supplied water, its delightful exercise and free outdoor life, all combine to render it a most desirable home for the young.

The terms of the Institution are given a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, also, a Commercial Course. The College is intended for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH
(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department..... $1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 2 00
" in Academic Department..... 3 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, five years, per month..... $ 50
For the use of instruments in Astronomy, per month..... 1 00
For each Examination..... 1 00

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
AND THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS PER BOARDER:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session..... $200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once..... 10
Tuition on piano, per session..... 40
" " " quarter..... 15

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish and French languages.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per session..... $5 00
Elementary and Senior, per month..... 1 00
Music, per month..... 2 00
French..... 1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Payments are required to be made half yearly in advance.

The next session will commence on the first Monday in June.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

SAN FRANCISCO ACADEMY
OF THE
SACRED HEART.
CORNER OF
Bush and Gough Streets.

THIS ACADEMY, WHICH IS CONDUCTED by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, is now in full operation, and is open for the reception of pupils.

The course of instruction embraces every desirable branch of education.

The next scholastic year will commence on the first Monday in August.

TERMS:

Payable quarterly in advance.

Boarders and Tuition (French included)..... $150 00
Bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the boarder)..... 10 00
Piano, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to
MOTHER SUPERIORESS.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1869, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, four hundred dollars. For other particulars apply to
REV. CHAS. JOS. BRETCHER, C. M.,
apl6 Superior.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
FORTIFICATION STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will commence on the 1st of August. The course of instruction embraces the Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Philosophical Departments, as also, a Commercial Course. The College is intended for day-scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH:

Tuition, in Preparatory Department..... $1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 2 00
" in Academic Department..... 3 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)..... $15 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus, per session..... 10 00
Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges.
Payments are to be made semi-monthly in advance.
Parents desiring their children to attend Church on Sundays, will please signify the same to the Prefect.
Every pupil must be provided with a Catechism, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reader, Geography, Writing Materials, Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Napkin-rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Director.
BROTHER JEROME, Director.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, by the Most Reverend Joseph Alemany, first Archbishop of San Francisco, and was incorporated by the Legislature in 1855, with full collegiate powers.

The College buildings are large and commodious, and are supplied with gas and pure water. The Infirmary, a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for the preservation of health.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected library of over 8,000 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. A Museum of Natural History, containing many specimens of great interest, is attached to the laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in June.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually in advance.)

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once..... $15 00
Boarding and Tuition, including use of Library, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Bedding..... 150 00
Light per year..... 10 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music forming no part of the regular course, Gymnastics, Physical Exercises, Use of Clothing, Books, Postage-stamps, and (if any) Doctor's Fees, extra charges.

For further particulars, apply to
REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

SANTA BARBARA COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, will commence on the 1st of August. The course of instruction is equal to that of the English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Educational, at the best Colleges in the United States. The College is intended for day-scholars only.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)..... $15 00
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemicals, five years, per month..... 50
For the use of Instruments in Astronomy, per month..... 1 00
For each Examination..... 1 00

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of Mercy, and is pleasantly situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The grounds are extensive, and the buildings are large and commodious, and are supplied with pure water. The course of instruction embraces every desirable branch of education. The next scholastic year will commence on the first Monday in August.

TERMS:

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance)

Boarding and Tuition..... $200 00
Use of Piano..... 40 00
Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged extra.
Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
Pupils will be required to furnish their own bedding, napkins, one fork (if desired), one spoon, one napkin-ring, one towel.
Articles of clothing belonging to young ladies will be distinctly marked with their names.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Lady Superioress.
SISTER SUPERIOR.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

The French language is taught in this College, and Spanish taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Academy in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are prefect thereunto and correspond to the class standing.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing..... $200 00
Entrance Fee..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 10 00
Vacation at College..... 50 00
Students' Stationery..... 10 00
Modern Language, Music and drawing form extra charges.

REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

$55 to $77 a week in Agents Families Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

SACRAMENTO INSTITUTE,
A Select Boarding School, Conducted by the Christian Brothers,
Corner K and Twelfth Sts., Sacramento.

THIS INSTITUTION IS NOW PREPARED TO receive a limited number of boarders. The climate of Sacramento is thorough and pleasant, and care being given to each branches at $1 young men for business purposes.

For particulars apply to
BRO. CIANAN, Principal.

THE ENCHANTED LAND.

Once a child, an innocent child, playing
In pain, deep meadows, sweet with clover bloom—
I was but a child beside my mother straying,
And that fact left everything a new home.
Then in the west, flamed the tall golden fountains,
Into I call were a fairer sky expanded—
Beyond the hills, beyond those, rugged mountains
Lay
Is so far-off as land?

Ah me! Yes the lofty mountains guarding
Its place beneath were its imperial walls;
Still my wistful, wondering gaze rewarding,
By the radiance from its fairy halls.
On the mountain mountain's play in splendor;
Still my heart beyond those, still does it wander
Across the rocks, oh, how I longed to wander
Across so wondrous fair!

Many castles in the meadows twinkling
Many castles in the meadows, and did my brave knock said,
Who else fairy is only fitfully thinking
Upon the fairest, about the inhabitants on the cliff,
Jubilee, birds or trees, once precious treasures—
Seemed to be among that happy band,
Where life is one of those magic pleasures
Of the enchanted land.

Ah, there came a time when to the mountain
My gaze was from one clear daylight more—
A clear cliff and meadow, grave and fountain,
A manner made their lone sinuding here.
And all the cliffs, the cliffs, the cliffs,
Of the mountain top at length to stand,
Where, from the mountain, the expected vision
Of the enchanted land.

Bare bright castles and brave knights swarmed,
Queens pacing in the stately way—
Ah, me! Ah, me! I was charmed,
Into kind immortal powers with mortal played!
Ah, me! Ah, me! I was charmed,
Bed and harem bills on every hand,
Used to mock my sight! and this, this only,
My recognition!

Not a boy, an adept boy behind
Possessions of the living world
Not a maiden, not a girl, not a soldier,
Or fascinating circles whirled
Ages and powers, its beauty and its pleasures,
Its vaster longing for the vast beyond,
Its pillars, with all the heart's most needed treasures,
Its enchanted land.

Lost! Yes, with the light from fairy faces
And its borders playing all the while,
Lost! Yes, with the light from fairy faces
Its wonderful, its ravishing graces:
I have hallowed every haunting saille,
Its grief of spirit and confession,
Its every word of heart and hand,
All I trusted in the fond illusion
Of the enchanted land.

Lost! Yes, with the light from fairy faces
And its borders playing all the while,
Lost! Yes, with the light from fairy faces
Its wonderful, its ravishing graces:
I have hallowed every haunting saille,
Its grief of spirit and confession,
Its every word of heart and hand,
All I trusted in the fond illusion
Of the enchanted land.

—Montreal True Witness.

Communistic Nunsense.

Newspapers seem to have dull times just now, and can only regale their readers with extracts from the speeches of bishops given in many parts of France on the old revolutionary anniversaries of the 21st September. My own opinion is that it is the worthy estate of the sacrifice of the Church, whose duty it is to preach up the virtues of resignation and submission to the powers that be, and to point out to the poor that their lot is not so bad after all, and that they have no reason to complain. Now, I am not a Communist myself, but I am not afraid of the word, and I am not afraid of the thing, and I am not afraid of the consequences that would follow if the poor were to take the law into their own hands. Let them do so, and they will find that they have only changed masters, and that the new ones are not so easy to deal with as the old ones

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. John Moore, R. C. C., Grenagh, Blarney, has been appointed to the curacy of Freemount, Charleville.

—Rev. William B. Dougherty, a native of Donoughmore, Ireland, and for many years pastor of Kenosha, Wis., died in that city on the 23d ult.

—The *Weekly Visitor*, of Providence, R. I., announces that nearly one hundred Protestants have become Catholics in that city since January.

—Rev. Father E. J. Durbin, of Princeton, Ky., the oldest priest in Kentucky, celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of his ordination at St. Joseph's Cathedral in that city recently.

—Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Cuper, has joined the Church of Rome, and was presented at the recent laying of the foundation-stone of the Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus in Scotland.

—The *National Zeitung* of Berlin states that Herr Von Keudell, the German Ambassador at Rome, has received at Varzin an order to demand that Cardinal Lavigerie should be expelled from Italy.

—On Sunday, September 7th, the Right Rev. Bishop Wadhame dedicated the beautiful Gothic church of the Sacred Heart, at Masonville, N. Y., to the service of Almighty God.

—On the 21st ult. Rev. E. J. Durbin, the oldest Catholic priest in Kentucky, celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood at St. Joseph's church, Bardstown, where he was ordained.

—At the request of the Cuban ladies of New York, Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, on the 10th inst., celebrated a High Mass for the repose of the souls of the Cuban patriots who have given their lives for the liberty of their country.

—Sister Mary Magdalen Shelley, of the Tipperary Convent, died recently. She had made her vows a year before, and was only twenty-one years of age. The good sister was born in Kilkenny, and was the third of her family who had devoted herself to religion.

—*On dit* at Washington, D. C., that Father Keane of St. Patrick's Church in that city is to be appointed Bishop of Richmond, vice Bishop Gibbons, now coadjutor to the archdiocese of Baltimore. Father Keane is greatly endeared to his congregation in Washington.

—The much loved and venerable priest, Rev. Patrick Dunne, G.C.C., died on Monday, October 23, at the Convent of the Order, Kinsale, at the advanced age of ninety-eighteen years of age, and had entered on the eleventh year of her novitiate. Her name in the world was Miss Kate Lynaugh; in Christ she is present, one sit Sisters rich with the prevailing epidemic. Too much praise cannot be given to Sister Cecilia for her unwearied attention and devotion to the sick at the Hospital. It is owing to her superior abilities and untiring energy that the comforts and wants of the sick are so well attended. We hope, in due time, her services and her talents will be fully recognized.

—Sisters of Charity are again sighed for in Germany, which is already beginning to feel, so the *Catholic Review* intends, that in expelling the religious orders from their borders it was more than she has injured them. In the hospitals, which for many years attended by Sisters, the rule of mercy has been increased perceptibly since their departure. It is impossible to preserve the religious character and tendency of public schools. Numerous advertisements for such have been inserted in the newspapers by the Governments, and opposite mode to the protests of previous years, but in vain, notwithstanding that a high rate of salary—three hundred thalers more than the Sisters required—have been offered, besides many other advantages.

—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle* of October 18 says: One of the most successful and numerously attended missions ever prosecuted in this city was that concluded yesterday at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth street, of which Rev. Martin Carroll is parish priest. Very Rev. Father Damen and six Jesuit Fathers conducted the mission, which was in progress two weeks, and the attendant ceremonies were impressive in character. It required the constant and strenuous labors of the officiating clergy from the beginning to end to complete the gratifying results effected, and during the mission more than a hundred thousand communicants were in attendance.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of a venerable priest, who, from his position and from his great personal piety, was known and esteemed by clerical friends throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. One of the oldest among the alumni of Maynooth College—a man of ardent yet unostentatious zeal, simple in the grace of his refined manners, lavish, while his health and means permitted, of his time his health and means permitted, of his time his health and his money, in the service of the poor and of the ignorant. Very few among the priests of the archdiocese of Tuam who passed through the fiery ordeal of the famine years will fail to remember some generous contributions which came at that time from his benevolent hand. Nor was his charity confined to his native diocese. Wherever want—corporal or spiritual—in Ireland, England, or Scotland was to be relieved there was his seasonable aid and his colossian influence felt. Father Tully was a native of Mount Bellew, county Galway. His early studies were pursued in the Diocesan College, St. Jarlath's, Tuam. In 1810 he entered Maynooth College, where, after a distinguished course, he passed from half a century's meritorious labors in the priesthood of Irish, to which he was appointed in 1825. The survivors of those who during nearly half a century passed through the Irish close will, we feel confident, not be unmindful of the virtues of their old and amiable professor.—*Dublin Freeman, Oct. 2.*

The Spiritualistic Fraud.

Slade, the so-called spiritualistic medium was brought up before the Bow street Police Court, London, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud and obtaining money under false pretences. The groundwork of the charge was that he pretended to do so by the aid of "spirits" which are really personified by sleight-of-hand, and thus cheated Professor Lankester and other gentlemen. At the conclusion of the preliminary examination he was committed, upon stating two sureties for two hundred and fifty dollars each. The following is Professor Lankester's evidence in the case:

Professor Edwin Ray Lankester deposed that he was a professor of zoology. He said, in answer to Mr Lewis: I have seen the defendants Slade and Simmonds before; on the 4th of September they came to a house in Upper Bedford place, and I was ushered into a room on the ground floor. I saw Simmonds there, accompanied by a dark, and I told him I had an appointment with him; he then said in answer, "There is Dr. Slade," pointing to another gentleman; there were two or three other persons in the room, and after shaking hands with them he said to me, "Will you come into the next room?" We went into the next room, which was behind; in which the slate was brought directly on that table, and Simmonds began writing on the slate next the table; there were two names of those persons who were dead, and one of those names was Wilkes. Simmonds were read out to me, and I was asked if I had any deceased relatives of those names. I said, "Dear me, that must be my uncle John;" he inquired whether I knew the name of William, and I said I had cousins of the name of William.

Mr. Lewis—Had you an uncle named John?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade then said the spirits would answer a question if I would write, but before that he had settled me to write my question, and the spirit would answer it; so I wrote, "Where was I on Saturday afternoon?" Mr. Slade said, "Don't let me see the slate," and he took it in his left hand and began the same manipulations with the pencil; the slate was soon out of my sight, and I saw him moving; he said: "They are a long time coming!" I felt convinced before the slate went under the table the answer was written; however, the scratching noise was heard, and the following answer was given—"We did not see you on Saturday afternoon."

Mr. Flowers—Perhaps you were in a place where the spirits would not be likely to go.

Witness—I was in a place where there were a great many good people, and I should have thought that probably my deceased relatives would have been there; I was at Mr. Bladatsky's meeting at Blackheath: he wished the slate again, and this time the message was, "You can become a very good medium;" I said nun I was glad to hear that; he then cleaned the slate again; I should say with regard to that last message that he invited me to hold the slate with my left hand, while he held it with his right; I thought I would snatch the slate away, but did not; the next message he pretended to produce or to have written while the slate was behind my head; I had previously heard him write on the slate while it was in his lap; when he put the slate behind my head I heard the same scratching noises, and ultimately a message was produced.—"We will come and visit you in your room;" the slate was again cleaned, and Slade then said—"Some persons have accused me of being unable to produce messages with a long piece of pencil;" he produced a long piece, and said, "You see here a long piece of pencil," he then placed the slate under the table again, but lower down than before, so as to admit of the greater length of pencil; the same manifestations were again gone through, and Slade endeavored to distract attention with kicks and noise; he said to me, "There is a light on your elbow;" I glanced round at my elbow, but saw no light.

After he had full time to write another message, and after I had heard the same sounds and he had made the same guttural noises in his throat, the pencil was suddenly shot up on to the table; Slade then produced the slate, and there was a written message upon it.—"We can write more; we are tired;" that message was written in a different hand from the others—it was written in a flowing hand; the spirits appeared to have left off writing with the fingers, and moving a chair close to the opposite corner of where he was sitting; he asked me to look under the table to see that he could not reach the chair with his toe, then he said, "Join your hands to mine," and he leaned forward in a constrained attitude, and the chair was moved immediately raised perpendicularly at the corner of the table, and remained there for a second, and then dropped to the ground.

Mr. Lewis—When he reached forward could his leg reach the chair? Yes, in my judgment it could; a similar feat was then performed with the table, which was raised; I expressed great admiration at what I had seen, and Slade told me if I came again privately I should be rewarded; things still would be seen, as the phenomena developed as the attention of the sitter was given to them; then I went into the front room, and said to Simmonds, "What is there to pay?" He said, "The fee is one gui nea," which I gave him, and told him and Slade again that I should probably come and see them again at the end of the week.

The Bible Before the Reformation.

In England, in the year 706, Adhelm, Bishop of Sherborn, translated the Psalter into Saxon. Egbert, Bishop of Lindisfarn, translated the four Gospels into the same Saxon; and after these the Venerable Bede, who died in 735, translated the whole Bible into the vulgate into the same language. In this reign of Alfred, who died in the year 700, a new translation of the Psalter was commenced, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 995, translated the five books of Moses, Joshua, Job, Judges, Ruth, pair of Kings, Esther and Maccabees. In England the whole Bible appeared, according to Usher, in 1270. In the reign of Edward III. (1327) was issued a second Bible. Wharton, Usher and Wood, is the Antiquities of Oxford, speak of two editions of the oldest. In 1382 the New Testament was published at Rheims, reprinted at Antwerp in 1600, and at Douay, in Douay, in 1609; revised in 1750, and is now the Catholic English version throughout the world. After the art of printing was discovered—which was little used until 1642, and before 1535, the date of Luther's Germ man Bible—there were in the vernacular languages of Europe more than seventy editions of the Bible. In Italy, 14 editions; in France, 19; in Germany, 15; in Holland, 9; in Spain, 2; in Bohemia, 2. Now it appears that the existence of the Bible in the vernacular languages of Europe is a great fact more than two years before Luther was born or the Reformation started in Germany.—*Catholic Opinion.*

A subscription paper, circulated for some charitable purpose, in a manufactory, who subscribed twenty francs. The "forewoman" said she had not the money, but would pay it on Saturday. "Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Your son has a thousand francs!" "That is all very well," replied the manufacturer; "my son has a rich father, who can afford to give more than I, who shall not inherit anything."

"LINKED LIVES." By Lady Gertrude Douglas. Lady Gertrude Douglas' story has real merits of conception and execution. It belongs to Lady Georgiana Fullerton's school; but is more vivacious, pointed, and dramatic than that accomplished writer has been able to achieve.—*London Academy.*

The report received Saturday from Fort Peck, Upper Missouri, that Stuling Bull and his warriors had crossed to the north of the Yellowstone, at the mouth of the Big Horn, en route for Fort Peck to make peace, is good news.

From Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, formerly Editor of the "Christian Freeman."

DEAR SIR: It may be some satisfaction to you to be informed of the result of my experience in the use of your Hop Bitters. My daughter was brought low by a typoid fever last Spring, and after using the usual remedies without benefit, was reduced to a mere form discharged her. For months the regular form discharged her. For months the regular physicians continued their attendance, but at the close of September last, when the disease had reached the third stage, they gave her up entirely, and she steadily gained strength and vitality, and now, after using three bottles, is restored to a good state of health; indeed, she says herself that she never felt so well in all her years past. I am of opinion that the "Proprietor of Hop Bitters" is entitled to the gratitude of every person in the land, and that no other known medicine could have saved my child. S. COBB.

A Browning Man will clutch at a Straw if he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of poors, who have been deceived by worthless remedies, are now become dangerous, will rush for almost every nostrum for relief. Let them be warned by our experience we tried Dr. Browning's Balsam of to your druggist, buy a bottle of Dr. Browning's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and use it according to directions. It will benefit at once, and ultimately cure. Let no one be deceived by a cheap and worthless imitation.

To Shaky, or not to Shake?

Ayr, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxysms of fever and ague, or to banish the atrocious disease by a course of that standard anti-febrile remedy, Hostetter's Bitters. There cannot be much doubt as to the response of the malaria-stricken to the inquiry. From every locality in this country whose inhabitants are tormented with the shivering plague comes an increasing demand for this only genuine preventive and eradicator of malarial contagion and atmosphere. The demoness of fever and ague distracts well know how effectually it disposes of its more than grim ally, a brief respite are the so-called remedies of the facility. Quinine, arsenic, blemish—what are these but poisonous pretenders, which cease after a time to produce any beneficial effect whatever, and if persisted in, frequently partake somewhat upon the system they were designed to benefit? Hostetter's Bitters, a vegetable compound, and that genuine vegetable specific for impoverished blood, constipation, liver disease, Hostetter Bitters, substituted in their place.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the jobbing rates for best Extra: 6 00@6 12½; fair to good Superfine, 5 75@5 87½.

WHEAT.—The past week has been an eventful one in some respects. In our last week's report we gave the quotations for the highest rate reported up to that time, but since then, following the course of the Liverpool quotations, prices here have rapidly declined, and at this writing are quoted at 1 67½@1 70 per ctl. for shipping and milling. This was a direct result of the speculative feeling as evinced in the Liverpool market, and the fluctuations there. At the time last week prices in Liverpool were 10 to 20 cents 3d brit. per hundred weights, subsequently declining until they reached 9 cents 3d brit., a gain per cental of 6d. On Wednesday the quotations came to a decline of 1s for cargoes afloat.

BARLEY.—Feed barley is quotable at $1 30@1 40 per ctl. HAY.—Sales have been free at $12@16 00 ton.

BRAN.—Sales have been made at $16@17 50 per ton.

POTATOES—Hoffman Bay, 1 00@1 25; Early Rose 1 00@1 25; Burbanks, 1 00@1 25; Sweets, 1 50@2 00.

ONIONS—Red, 1 50@1 75 per ctl.; Early Rose 1 00@1 25; Burbanks, 1 00@1 25; Sweets, 1 50@2 00.

CORN—Large yellow, $1 17½ @ 1 25 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, 1 30@1 40 per ctl.

CORN MEAL—Table cornmeal, 2 25@2 50; feed do., 1 90@2 00 per ctl.

BRAN.—We quote bran from wharf as follows—Sacks, $16 00@17 00; bags, 15 00@16 00; Middlings, 17 00@18 00; Shorts, 18 00@19 00.

HAY.—Wheat, 12@16; Barley, 11@14; Oat, 12@16; Alfalfa, 12@14 per ton.

HOPS—Quotable at 15@17½c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, 3 00@3 25; Pinks, 2 75@3 00; Whites, 2 75@3 00; Reds, 2 75@3 00; Lima, 5 00@5 25; Sugar, 3 00@3 25; Butter, 3 00@3 25; Small White, 2 75@3 00; Large White, 2 75@3 00; Pea, 2 75@3 00 per ctl.

VEGETABLES.—Sugar Potatoes, 1 00@1 25; Early Rose, 1 00@1 25; Burbanks, 1 00@1 25; Sweets, 1 50@2 00; Onions, 1 50@1 75; Green Corn, 12½@15 per dozen; Green Peas, 3@4c per lb.; Tomatoes, 25@50 per box; Marrowfat squash, 1½@2c; Cranberries, 10@12½c per lb.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote at $15 @ 16 per ton from store.

OIL CAKE MEAL.—Quotable at $31 00 per ton.

BARLEY.—Feed, 90@95c; Brewing, 1 00@1 12½; Chevalier, 1 20@1 25 for choice and 1 10@1 15 for fair; Coast, 1 00@1 10 per ctl.

OATS.—Quotable at 1 50@1 75 per ctl.

HOPS.—Quotable at 15@17½c per lb.

BEANS.—Bayos, 3 00@3 25; Pinks, 2 75@3 00; Whites, 2 75@3 00; Reds, 2 75@3 00; Lima, 5 00@5 25; Sugar, 3 00@3 25; Butter, 3 00@3 25; Small White, 2 75@3 00; Large White, 2 75@3 00; Pea, 2 75@3 00 per ctl.

POTATOES.—Sugar Potatoes, 1 00@1 25; Early Rose, 1 00@1 25; Burbanks, 1 00@1 25; Sweets, 1 50@2 00; Onions, 1 50@1 75; Green Corn, 12½@15 per dozen; Green Peas, 3@4c per lb.; Tomatoes, 25@50 per box; Marrowfat squash, 1½@2c; Cranberries, 10@12½c per lb.

WOOL.—We quote Southern Surry at 12½@13c; Humboldt, Mendocino and Monterey, 16@17c; Northern, 19@17c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh pail, 35@40c per pound; roll, 30@35c; Eastern, 30@35c; Eastern, 30@35c; Eastern

BULGARIA.

Deep and deeper swells the murmur, high and higher
Mounts the wail,
Rising o'er the Sacred hear it, children of the Greek!
Hear it, listen, and Protest! brothers,
Europe, stand not by!
Behold the wasted hamlet smoulder to the crowded city.

By the wrongs of outraged maidens! by the tears of widowed brides!
By the blood of lisping infants streaming in a purple tide!
By the midnight of slaughtered manhood! by the moan of grandsire gray!
Sons of Christendom, awaken! the hath need of ye to-day!

Who will protect the jealous Moslem, and the grudge that he hates?
Who will protect the Christian but the grave opposite the cradle?
Who will protect the weak but in turn them from that image of despair—
Woe is he! a throne of bloodshed—bleeds the throne where wrong is there?
Shame upon the insight that speaks ill cursed be such covenant here.

Have ye heard the bloodhounds baying while the unarmed country reeks?
Have ye seen the gratified ravenging on the ringdoves of the Balkan?
Know ye not the Moslem victor is the hunter in the chase?
Know ye not ye may not range breathing from his fold embrace?

Oh! the days of Solferino! Oh! the battle-fields of old!
When the Dorders waved war crimson with the ink-blood of the land,
Eyes no back the record of Marie, which so well the Sacred could!
Under that to be the Moslem's navy deep in kind Lombard Sea!

Hush! shorbengbit it was a whisper, like the sighing of the wind,
When the Powers' words are praising softly by the Council Hall.
It is growing, it is spreading, it is bursting forth on high.

And the voice of freedom kindled in a loud and long reply!
Shame, last, onward, none that, westward, bend their banners of God!
North and South, like flame ascending, like the lightning from the East!
In the solemn face of battle, 'neath the wails of the Crescent's woe!
Shout the red avenger back west! strike the infamous Ottoman Horde.

J. F. O.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AT CHATHAM.

[Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman.]

London, October 5.—As already stated, two Irishmen of London, Messrs. Collins and Ryan, were enabled to pay a visit to Sergeant McCarthy at Chatham Prison. Four times only in the twelve months, for twenty minutes at a time, is the unfortunate condemned to penal servitude permitted to see any home but those of his fell-fellows and the warders and officials. As the reader will know, the meaning attached to a "visit" enables so much as the clasp of a hand, even it even a brother's. A "friend" also is interposed in the narrowest sense, and nothing but the claim of kinship is allowed to afford a reason for admitting a visitor, except in extraordinary cases. As a consequence of the existing harshness of these restrictions, which indeed render the power of visiting almost illusory, most of the Fenians in prison have never been cheered by one friendly voice from the beginning of their terrible doom to the present day. Mr. Martin, by the way, is not the penal servitude prisoners Chambers and O'Meagher Condon, subject to the incongruous punishment of hard labor. Messrs. Barry, McCarthy, the formidable and exasperating Sergeant, and Mulcahy are now undergoing the ordinary sentence of penal servitude.

The gentlemen of Messrs. Collins and Ryan's party were walks and collect Hall of the Sergeant's quarters, where they were brought up to observe what they can of the prisoner and his personal appearance.

Mr. Collins and Ryan were ushered into the room, and the "visit" began. Messrs. Collins and Ryan saw a man of slight build, of medium height, with a pleasant face, and a quiet, gentlemanly manner. Their first impression was that he looked much younger than his years. Mr. Collins and Ryan were told they "will right," and that they were to cross the yard to the visiting-room. Free of all, however, they must keep their hats on, and are not subject to the indignities which the ordinary visiting-room of Chatham prison. A few minutes more, and a single figure in convict dress, but without the broad arrow which prisoners are married, appeared in the court between guards and entered the cage of the visiting room next door. It was Sergeant McCarthy and Messrs. Collins and Ryan were now

DAILY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 5.

Sunday—Twenty-second after Pentecost. Monday—Of the Octave. Tuesday—Octave of all Saints. The Four Crowned Martyrs.
Wednesday—Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore.
Thursday—Octave of all Saints. Candlemas. St. Leonard.
Friday—Requiem or Office of All Souls. The Four Crowned Martyrs.
Saturday—Octave of All Souls. St. Willibrord. Bishop and Confessor. St. Magnus, Martyr.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As they are well aware that the solution of the Chinese Immigration and Cooly Labor question is one of the most important —if, indeed, it is not the one of paramount interest to the working classes—on this coast, and to all in its broad bearings, the Republicans are now endeavoring not only to prove upon it a clear record for themselves, but also to show that it is the Democratic party who have not a good record on it. A few material facts and citations from the acts and utterances of the Democratic party and its representatives and leaders, and from the leaders and representative men also of the Republican party, or the party in opposition to the Democracy, will suffice to convince the reader that the Democratic party has since and exclusively a fair or acceptable record on this and every most question of the campaign—so far as California and this whole coast is involved —and that the Republican party is in accord with those who would invite and welcome Chinese immigration, and extend to the Coolies the franchise of suffrage.

In his speech in Platt's Hall, in this city, the chief Republican stumpspeech of the campaign excitingly referred to the action of the California Legislature of 1853, in which it was proposed to introduce Chinese labor in this State on account of its cheapness. He did not mention the fact that that Legislature was composed of a round majority of Whigs as well as Democrats, and that the Chairman of the Committee which reported favorably on the proposition, R. N. Wood, was a Whig. But he was obliged to admit that it was at least a Democratic authority which defeated it. But there are other facts in connection with the legislation of that day which are of first importance to a true understanding of the whole subject, viz.: Mr. FITCH was very careful not to refer to the first place, the bill contemplated only "our present supply of coolies," for specific stated purposes, and by the continuance of coolie labor in California, and not to any permanent policy. Second, the bill was not passed by the Legislature, but was defeated by the Democratic majority in the Senate, and the Democrats and Republicans took strong stand upon the latter in opposing the great instance of Coolie slavery, laboring hands were scarce, and daily wages so high that the illiage of the coolies in the cultivation of tea or rice, or in the silk culture. They, or it is easy to see, the bill of 1853 was in no sense of a character to interfere with or affect white labor on the coast, or to reduce the wages of the kind of labor that white men performed.

But we shall now go on to show that not only did not the Democratic party favor Chinese immigration and labor, but that it was the party which opposed both, and that the party in opposition to it was responsible for the further influx of Chinese to this coast after 1853. In that year the Democratic Legislature passed a bill by which Chinese were compelled to pay a license of $1, per month to work in the mines. It was intended to exclude them from the mines altogether, while foreigners from every European nation or from any of the ocean islands, or colonies of every European power were allowed to mine on equal footing with native born citizens. Again, in 1855, the Democratic Legislature passed a bill by which a head tax of $50 was imposed on every Chinaman who came into this State. This Act and the one passed in 1853 had the effect to materially decrease the influx of Chinese. But in 1856 the Know-Nothing Legislature repealed the Acts of 1853 and 1855, and the effect of that repeal was soon made apparent. The Chinese merchants and those in favor of Chinese immigration and coolie labor had thousands of copies of the Repealing Act printed in the Chinese language and circulated in China, and in a few months commenced that numerous immigration of Chinese which has ever since continued under anti-Democratic and Republican legislation, State and national, with such potential objects as the BURLINGAME treaty and the naturalization of Chinese in Republican States, and the favorable consideration of Chinese citizenship by the Republicans in Congress.

And now we will proceed to show the character of the Republican and sympathy in behalf of the Chinese by the leading Republican statesmen in Congress, February 6, 1869. During a debate on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and amendment to it was offered in the United States Senate, as follows:

But Chinamen are not born in the United States, and Indians not taxed, shall not be deemed or made citizens.

The debate on this amendment was protracted, and the Democrats and Republicans took strong stand upon the latter in opposition to it. Senator TURPIE of Illinois (Rep.) said:

I wish to inform the Senator [Doolittle] that it is not a question on this very day. By a vote of twenty-five to nineteen, we have declared that there shall be no restriction upon the elective franchise, that intelligence, patriotism or property is not that party is committed to universal suffrage, pure and simple.

Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania (Rep.), declared himself thus:

I am in favor of the position of the Senator from Massachusetts, because it invites here not every every body—the negro, Irishman, Scotchman, Englishman and Chinaman. We might just as well say that the Irishmen who came into Pennsylvania and New York and Indiana and Illinois, and Iowa, and made the canals and railroads which have carried those States, should be prevented from becoming citizens.

And Senator MORTON of Indiana, who is now here as Chairman of the Chinese Immigration Commission, expressed his sentiments in these words:

As the naturalization laws now stand, Chinamen cannot be naturalized; but I believe the word "white" will be stricken from the naturalization laws. I believe that it will be consistent, and it will be humane, and the time is coming when it will be necessary after the adoption of this amendment for impartial suffrage to carry out that principle, and years ago that will be added [to] [illegible] against the negro nationality.

There can be no other fair interpretation given to the language of Senator MORTON than that he favored the admission of the Chinese to full citizenship by regular process of naturalization, just as the alien-born from Europe are admitted to the sacred right. And on the final vote every Republican Senator, with a single exception, voted in favor of the Chinese, and every Democratic Senator voted against their admission to citizenship.

If what we have already presented, of a Legislature, State, Congressional and National character, is not enough to demonstrate that the Democratic party oppose and the Republican party favor Chinese emigration, coolie labor, and the naturalization of the Chinese, we will add here a few extracts from the utterances of distinguished Republican leaders and the influential organs of that party to the same purpose.

Ben Wade of Ohio, ex-Senator, during his visit to California a few years ago, made a speech in which he advised our people to remove all restrictions on the Chinese laborers. He had, he said, conferred with the heads of the Six Companies in the city, and would soon thereafter offer suggestions to them and to the people East as to the best way to accomplish the immigration of Chinese, who were, he declared, the best operatives he ever saw.

While on his tour as Ambassador of the Emperor of China, ANSON BURLINGAME, in a speech in New York City, said:

I never shall there be an open ear on earth where there has been the most prosperous welcome for the past few years than in the Empire of China.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, in a review of the late speech of Brace, the noted Republican Chinese philanthropist of New York (who is the bitter foe of the Germans, because they dislike the arrogant Sabbath laws, and of the [illegible] general principles in relation to the Chinese), [illegible] interest-

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

Under this head the *Chronicle* a few days ago published the following:

The Tilden clubs of Orangeburg and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, have adopted the following resolutions, which have received many compliments and indorsed by the Charleston "News and Courier" and other reputable Tilden organs:

Resolved, That we will not vote land to any Radical candidate for Governor, or for Congress, or for Senator, or for any subordinate office.

Resolved, That we will not patronize any such leader, or any member of his family, or any of his friends, or any person who votes for the present Radical Governor, or who contracts for the present year.

That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader, or any of his family, may offer for sale, or any thing any merchant, or of any business any Radical may be engaged in whatever.

That the names of such persons who may be one or more of them be furnished to this club at the early date as may be, and that a list of the same be furnished to each club in the county.

That the names of such persons or persons who shall in the opinion of this club violate the spirit of these resolutions shall become known to the public, and such resolutions shall become null and void so far as such leader or leaders, or any member of his or their families, are concerned.

And then the *Chronicle* asked and replied as follows:

What will candid American citizens, whether affiliating with the Democratic or the Republican party, say to this mode of political "persuasion?" Of this there are the rights of the citizen to freedom of speech and the privilege of voting for the candidate "of his choice," if the species of political terrorism is to be tolerated? Are the men who approve of such a way of conducting a campaign to be regarded as the honest friends of free popular institutions? Do they respect the individual rights of citizens and the liberty of the ballot? These inhuman resolutions would be a disgrace to the barbarous tribes of Central Africa, and a foreign correspondent cannot find a parallel for individual citizens. Persecution for honest political opinions is to be sustained by social proscription and men are to be intimidated to forego their right to exercise the franchise "under the penalty of social peace and pecuniary ruin. Wrath into wizard of the north! Is there no statesman in the land who has a hollow monkery to rise about reconciliation, a nation's healing and the Constitution's defence?

There is nothing which sooner or more effectually discovers and proves the quack or charlatan, and distinguishes him from a genuine professional, than the manner in which he receives his own advice to others, or takes for his own the dose he prescribes for another. We will make a parody of this infallible process. The originator of the kind of proscription of which the above is a feeble imitation, was ROWAN HELPER, and here is his catalogue of proscription:

Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.

Ineligibility of proslavery slaveholders; never an other to represent the non-slaveholding whites in the legislative or executive departments of the State.

No co-operation with proslavery; no fellowship with the slaveholding aristocracy; no affiliation with its members in proslavery parties.

No partronage to proslavery merchants; no partnership in proslavery hotels; no fees to proslavery lawyers; no employment of proslavery physicians; no audience in proslavery parsons.

No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

Prompt discontinuance of subscription to proslavery newspapers.

Now, here we have not only political but personal proscription also; and another very important thing to be considered is, that whereas no Democrat or no good citizen has yet been found—in the North at least, if even in the South—to approve, or to do otherwise than condemn the action of the Orangeburg (significant name) and Barnwell Clubs in South Carolina, to Mr. HELPER'S catalogue proscription was signed such authorities as Governor SEWARD, Senator WADE, Senator JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio, N. P. BANKS, and sixty more of the Senate and Representatives in Congress, the State Governors, and other representative men and leaders of the Republican party.

We perfectly agree with the *Chronicle*, and we will every good Democrat and worthy citizen, that the "political proscription" of the South Carolina Orangeburg faction is infamous and outrageous; but so proscriptional and political and religious

approved, and which was more infamous, more outrageous, more infamous and wicked, and more ferocious than that in which the *Chronicle* is so much enraged and so very indignant. Therefore, now that it has so fully expressed its opinion of the South Carolina resolutions, let it also give its readers the benefit of its ideas as to the anti-religious, and the action of the leading Republicans who applauded the spirit while they censured the practice of that "atrocious crime against the rights of the intelligent citizen." Proscription is proscription, let who will engage in it. But we await to see whether the *Chronicle* so views it, and whether it is the charitan to denounce a few fanatics of the party it does not like in the South, while it has no word of censure for the great number of the most prominent leaders of its own party in the North who have accepted in the "kindred and kind spirit" of which it speaks anything that ever emanated from the Democracy of any portion of the Union. It is the *Chronicle's* time to show its hand. Will it do so?

The San Rafael Orphanage.

It will, we are sure, interest the public to learn that very extensive additions and alterations are being made at the San Rafael Orphan Asylum. Last year there were in the institution two hundred and ninety-nine boys, while at the most there was accommodation for two hundred and forty. This necessitated a crowding which was highly inconvenient. To remedy the defect an extension, 100 feet long and 30 wide, is being built on one of the wings of the building, and when this is completed there will be ample accommodation for all. The dining-room also is being enlarged and excavated. Besides these important changes a large balcony is being erected, running the length of the main building between the wings, with wide doors opening from the dormitories, so that in case of fire or alarm the whole house could be cleared of the inmates in very few minutes, and no danger can be apprehended on that score. The debt on the institution has been greatly reduced lately, thanks to the generosity of the public; but the alterations and improvements we have described, which were absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the orphans, will cost about $12,000, and that, of course, will be an addition to the monetary burden. The inmates of the orphanage are in excellent health, and the institution altogether is in admirable condition.

Mass will be celebrated hereafter at 7½ o'clock every Sunday morning in Father Gleeson's church, Brooklyn.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The individuals who gather up our telegraphic intelligence for us and transmit it across the continent, and who are known to the world as a body corporate under the title of the Associated Press, are testing the patience and forbearance of the American public pretty severely. While professing to be impartial, to ignore all political differences, and to give the news from all quarters of the globe fairly and honestly, they are now acting as Radical propagandists, and behaving as though they were in the pay of the Republican party. They never take the trouble of telegraphing anything favorable to the Democratic party; but have to come to us by the ordinary means of communication, the mail, or else we do not get it at all; but every speech of a Republican stump orator, every rabid article in the columns of the Republican newspapers, every lie or misrepresentation coined in the East to help HAYES and WHEELER, is telegraphed hither and spread out in the pages of our daily journals. And the papers even which have no sympathy with this partisan policy, which do not believe all these slanders and inventions, have got to print them or seem to go without telegraphic intelligence.

There is not a campaign lie that ventilated about TILDEN in the East but what finds its way here as quickly as the wires can bring it, while the refutation or denial travels quite at its leisure, as if it were not at all in a hurry to reach the Pacific Coast. Our election news in the main consists in quotations from the columns of the New York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Times*, and the newspapers of their stamp, all, of course denouncing TILDEN, decrying his chance of success and abusing his supporters. The existence of Democratic journals, and how it is with the Democracy of New York and other States, seems to be altogether forgotten, and no notice is taken of what they say. If they are quoted, their opinions are simply availed of as a text for some Radical diatribe. This is plainly an imposition upon the public. What the people want in their telegraphic intelligence is a fair and tolerable summary of the ideas of the representative element of both parties, and not a one-sided and unjust report in the interest of Radicalism and in favor of HAYES and WHEELER. The time for this conduct going unnoticed is past, because all rational men have discovered the fraud, but it is still a nuisance grievous enough to call for a protest.

Rects and Public Office.

The bigoted fanatics among the Republicans, who usually manage to rule the party, try to make great capital for their cause by crying that they give their public offices to individuals that are Catholic—or "Popist," as they prefer to say—should be elected or appointed to office. It is a fair-play doctrine, and one that ought not appeal to the American people more than any other—because they are always bragging about their spirit of equal rights to all—that, if there are to be distinctions and discriminations in the appointment of public benefits (while all are made to bear the burdens of government equally) on account of condition or religious belief, the disposition should conform to the facts either of persons or votes. The Catholics are a large minority of the population, and of the whole number full 6,000,000 are Catholics. This would give them, say, at least 1,000,000 voters. Now, there in the Federal Government above 60,000 officeholders, to say nothing of the 76 Senators and 293 Representatives in Congress. A fair-play proportion of these, on the sectarian score, would give the Catholics over 10,000 of the public offices, at least 15 of the Senators, and nearly 50 of the Representatives. So ought they to have one member of the Cabinet. But what have they got instead? It is safe to say there are not 1,000 Catholics in office under the United States Government; there are three Senators who are Catholics, and less than a dozen Representatives belong to that faith. Faithful to the powerful Methodist influence President Grant is under, at home and abroad, to invariably ignore any candidate or applicant who has any of the taint as his conduct in the appointment of the Indian Commissioners demonstrated. His knows as well as any that of the Indians under the charge of the Government more than three-fourths are and have been for many years more or less believers in the Catholic religion, yet he has never appointed a Catholic on the Board of Commissioners. When Secretary Taft took possession of the War Department he dismissed from subordinate positions twenty-six Irish Catholics. And, notwithstanding the great and manifest injustice to the Irish and the Catholics, the fanatics to whom we allude clamor for still worse proscription against them, and say out that the election or appointment to office of any of that nativity or that faith is dangerous to the safety of the Government! With what grace or conscience, with all these facts plain before them, any intelligent Republican can set any Irishman or Catholic to vote that ticket, or how any of those proscribed classes can vote it, is something beyond our comprehension.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—"Springtime," song and music, by U. C. Barnes, and "My Heart is Thine," words also set to music, both published by M. Gray, Kearny street, and A. Waldstedt, San José. "The Vale o Death," words by the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's Convent, Ottawa, Ill., music by C. A. White, published by White, Smith & Co., Boston. "Could Words but Tell," words by Geo. A. Rehqpli, composed by H. V. Fitzpatrick; also, "A Merry Thought," for the piano, by Jules de Sivrai, published by M. Gray, 105 Kearny street, and A. Waldstedt, San José.

President Grant has appointed Thursday, 30th November, as Thanksgiving Day.

INSANIATE FOR BLOOD.

A few weeks ago in Chicago a man named HANFORD wrote a most malignant attack against the wife of a gentleman named SULLIVAN, in which he sought to impair her virtuous reputation and subject her to the popular scorn. He at first denied, but at last, when denial or concealment of the fact was no longer of avail, admitted that he was the writer of the infamous paper. Yet for refused to retract or to atone for his malicious slander of the lady. Her husband, stung to frenzy by the matter, sought HANFORD. Mrs. SULLIVAN and SULLIVAN'S own brother were with him at the time he met the maligner of his wife. The two finally came in personal contact, and after they were separated HANFORD struck Mr. SULLIVAN in the face. Fired with indignation at this violent assault upon his wife, SULLIVAN drew a pistol and shot the assailant. It proved a mortal shot, and SULLIVAN surrendered himself to the officers of the law to undergo the consequences. It happens that he and his wife are Catholics and Irish, and HANFORD was a native of New England and a Methodist, who was very active in the school question agitation in Chicago, against the Catholics particularly. At once the Republican press of Chicago and elsewhere for the head of SULLIVAN, and the *Tribune* and *Inter Ocean*, the two leading organs of that party, went to the extremity of more than counseling a vigilance organization to take the law into their own hands and hang SULLIVAN at short notice.

But better counsels prevailed, and it is one was permitted to take the due course of law. It was always believed in the Court, however, by the prosecution, in order to have the defendant tried while the popular feeling was wild and strong against him. His case was accordingly indicted and arraigned for trial. The prosecution were detected and exposed by one of the officers of the Court in the work of packing a panel out of which to pick a jury which would be sure to convict SULLIVAN, no matter what the testimony might be. Foiled in this, the public prosecutor had recourse to other improper and vindictive means to force a conviction for murder. But, not withstanding his efforts to the contrary, a fair and impartial jury, with a single exception, was at length obtained, and the case proceeded to trial. The jury were out a few minutes when it was known that they stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. They remained in the same opinion until they were dismissed, because they could not agree. It is also known that the stubborn juror was one of the picked men of the prosecution, who was resolved under any and all circumstances to have a victim.

And now that SULLIVAN has thus been pronounced innocent of the crime of murder, in effect, by the court and jury, the Republican papers of Chicago are trying to have the Judge before whom he was tried driven from the Bench, and the eleven jurors are vehemently denounced, while the press and people are clamorous for conviction on an innocent man is made a popular favorite by them. These papers think SULLIVAN ought to be hanged anyhow, because he is a Catholic and an Irishman, and hence they

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The great victory won over the Servians by the Turks last Sunday had the effect of stimulating Russia to energetic action. It was certainly high time to interfere. If interference was intended at all, because the Servians were completely at the mercy of their Mahometan enemies and were in no condition to continue the fighting. It must be very humiliating to Turkey to find herself brought to a standstill by a peremptory demand for an armistice of two months' duration just at the moment when she had secured a brilliant triumph and was on the point of extinguishing the rebellion against her authority. Interference by a third power is usually resorted to when neither of the contending parties is able to gain a decided advantage, and is generally based upon the humanitarian plea of a desire to put a stop to bloodshed; but it is rarely, if ever, used when one party is in a condition to force its terms upon the other and put an end to the war, because the law of nations, as universally interpreted, does not justify it under these circumstances. The usual proceeding is to wait until the terms imposed by the conqueror are made public, and then to act as prudence and humanity may dictate. Russia breaks through the general custom in this instance, and snatches from Turkey the fruits of her hard-earned victory, for the evident reason that she will not permit the Servians to be crushed under the Mahometan heel of Turkey, unless with ample guarantees for the preservation of their rights and religious liberty. Russia even goes so far in her highhanded dealing with her unseen neighbor that she actually proposes to exclude Turkey from the conference of powers at which it is designed to decide upon what conditions peace shall be restored, no longer as a European Government. This is as bad as trying and condemning an accused person in his absence and without giving him a chance to hear the evidence against him. Any fair-minded person must admit that Turkey has undoubtedly to thank England. As long as she thought there was a probability of getting up a coalition against Russia, and of gaining other people to do the fighting for her, England maintained an apparently resolute attitude, and encouraged Turkey in her opposition to Russian demands; but when she found that she could not get allies, and would have to bear the brunt of the battle herself, she quietly drew back, declared herself neutral, and left unfortunate Turkey in the hands of her deadly foe. It is the old story that England has played the same trick.

The Logic of Fanaticism.

The Chicago *Tribune* admits that the "American Alliance" held a National Convention in Philadelphia, and that among their proceedings was the following:

The American Alliance opposes the formation of political parties based upon religious faith, and declares that no man should be voted for because of his religion.

The American school system, as hereto fore established by the founders of the Republic, must and shall be perpetual.

The Public is the bulwark of our liberties, and it has given way to a standing among nations, and we, as a people, have become the envy of the world.

Whereas, The Roman Catholic Church, as a political power, is the open enemy of our free institutions, and is the avowed enemy of the public school system, and is the only religious organization in this country which is unfriendly to the same; therefore

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election to office of any man who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, or who is in favor of the appointment of any member of that church to any office, civil or military, State or National.

The *Tribune* says that "the Alliance does not represent the Republican party," and that "it is composed largely of Democrats." But it is evident that the Democrats who have joined it have become fanatics, and have adopted the principles of the Republican party. The Alliance is the logical outcome of the teachings of the Republican party, and the Democrats who have joined it have become Republicans. The Alliance opposes the formation of political parties based upon religious faith, and declares that no man should be voted for because of his religion. Yet it declares that the American school system, as heretofore established, must and shall be perpetual. That is the foundation of the Republican party, and every man who opposes it is a traitor to the Republic. The Alliance declares that the Public is the bulwark of our liberties, and it has given way to a standing among nations, and we, as a people, have become the envy of the world. That is the Republican idea of liberty. The Alliance declares that the Roman Catholic Church, as a political power, is the open enemy of our free institutions, and is the avowed enemy of the public school system, and is the only religious organization in this country which is unfriendly to the same. That is the Republican idea of liberty. The Alliance declares that no man should be voted for because of his religion. That is the Republican idea of liberty. The Alliance declares that the American school system, as heretofore established, must and shall be perpetual. That is the Republican idea of liberty. The Alliance declares that the Public is the bulwark of our liberties, and it has given way to a standing among nations, and we, as a people, have become the envy of the world. That is the Republican idea of liberty. The Alliance declares that the Roman Catholic Church, as a political power, is the open enemy of our free institutions, and is the avowed enemy of the public school system, and is the only religious organization in this country which is unfriendly to the same; therefore

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election to office of any man who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, or who is in favor of the appointment of any member of that church to any office, civil or military, State or National.

DAILY CALENDAR.
FOR THIS MORNING'S MAIL.
Tuesday—Last Session of Congress.
Wednesday—Meeting of the Senate.
Thursday—Meeting of the House.
Friday—Orders of all Saints. The Four Ember Days.
Saturday—Beginning of St. John Lateran. St. Leonard.
Sunday—Twenty-fifth after Pentecost. St. Theophil. Bishop and Confessor. St. Martin, Bishop.

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LYONS & BARRY.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As they are well aware that the solution of the Chinese Immigration and Coolie Labor question is one of the most important —if, indeed, it is not the one of paramount interest to the working classes—on this coast, and to all in its broad bearings, the Republicans are now endeavoring not only to prove upon it a clear record for themselves, but also to show that it is the Democratic party which has not a good record on it. A few extracts from the platforms from the acts and utterances of the Democratic party and its representatives and leaders, and from the leaders and representative men also of the Republican party, or the party in opposition to the Democracy, will suffice to convince the reader that the Democratic party has alone and exclusively a fair or sound record on this vital and foremost question of the campaign—so far as California and this whole coast is involved —and that the Republican party is in accord with those who would invite and welcome Chinese immigration and extend to the Coolies the franchise of suffrage.

In his speech in Platt's Hall, in this city, the chief Republican mouthpiece of the campaign excitingly referred to the action of the Democratic Legislature of 1852, in which it was proposed to introduce Chinese labor in this State on account of its cheapness. He did not mention the fact that that Legislature was composed of a round number of Whigs as well as Democrats, and that the Chairman of the Committee which reported favorably on the proposition, R. N. Woon, was a Whig. But he was compelled to admit that it was at last a Democratic authority which decided it. But there are other facts in connection with the legislation of that day which are of no less importance to a true understanding of the whole subject. Mr. FITCH was very careful not to refer to it. In the first place, the bill contained nothing—nor for specific stated purposes—looking to the cultivation of rice, as it must be known to all that day it was not a staple agricultural State; and, besides, the conspicuous problem was then a new issue to the whole Coast people—a problem yet to be solved. We then got our broadminded views and ideas of the Pacific Slope; gold mining was the great interest of California, laboring hands were scarce, and daily wages so high that the tillage of the soil was almost, if not actually, impracticable, except for vegetables and fruits, which commanded extravagant prices. Nor could white labor be utilized in cultivating rice, mining silk, or planting tea"—pursuits in which the Chinese are adapted to and are skilled in. Even to this day, no portion of the world, can white men equal the coolies in the cultivation of tea or rice, or in the silk cultures. Then, as it is easy to see, the bill of 1852 was in no sense of a character to interfere with or affect white labor on the coast, or to reduce the wages of the kind of labor then white men performed.

But we shall now go on to show that not only did not the Democratic party favor Chinese immigration and labor, but that it was the party which opposed both, and that the party in opposition to it was responsible for the further influx of Chinese to this point after 1853. In that year the Democratic Legislature passed a bill by which Chinese were compelled to pay a license of $1 per month to work in the mines. It was intended to exclude them from the mines altogether, while foreigners from every European nation or from any of the ocean islands, or colonies of every European power were allowed to mine on equal footing with native born citizens. Again, in 1855, the Democratic Legislature passed a bill by which a head tax of $50 was imposed on every Chinaman who came into this State. This Act and the one passed in 1852 had the effect to materially decrease the influx of Chinese. But in 1856 the Know-Nothing Legislature repealed the Acts of 1852 and 1855, and the effect of that repeal was soon made apparent. The Chinese merchants and those in favor of Chinese immigration and coolie labor had thousands of copies of the Repealing Act printed in the Chinese language and circulated in China, and in a few months commenced that numerous immigration of Chinese which has ever since continued under anti-Democratic and Republican legislation, State and national, with such potential adjuncts as the BURLINGAME treaty and the naturalization of Chinese in Republican States, and the favorable consideration of Chinese citizenship by the Republicans in Congress.

And now we will proceed to show the character of the Republican and sympathy in behalf of the Chinese by the leading Republican statesmen in Congress, February 8, 1869. During a debate on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an amendment to it was offered in the United States Senate, as follows:

Provided, That no State shall exclude any native born Chinaman, not taxed or untaxed, from the right to vote.

The debate on this amendment was protracted, and the Democrats and Republicans took a strong stand upon it—the latter in opposition to it. Senator YATES of Illinois (Rep.) said:

I wish to inform the Senator [Doolittle] that it would have no one the next day, by a vote of seventy-five to seventeen, we have declared that there shall be no distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, excepting as proposed in the law, or from whatever right it is saying that the party is committed to universal suffrage, pure and simple.

Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania (Rep.) declared himself thus:

I am in favor of the position of the Senator from Massachusetts, because I believe the vote of every every body—the negro, Irishman, Scotchman, Englishman and Chinaman. We might limit as well say that the Irishman who comes into Pennsylvania and New York and Indiana and Illinois, and Iowa, and Minnesota, and makes the canals and railroads which have carried those States, should be prevented from becoming citizens.

And Senator MORTON of Indiana, who is now here as Chairman of the Chinese Immigration Commission, expressed his sentiments in these words:

As the naturalization laws now stand, Chinamen cannot be naturalized; but I believe the word "white" will be stricken from the naturalization laws; I believe that it will be consistent, and it will be harmonious with the condition of things that will be produced by the adoption of the amendment for imperial and I think that the word "white" shall be stricken from our naturalization laws.

There can be no other fair interpretation given to the language of Senator MORTON than that he favored the admission of the Chinese to citizenship by regular process of naturalization, just as the subjects from Europe are admitted to the sacred right. And on the final vote every Republican Senator, with a single exception, voted in favor of the amendment, and every Democratic Senator voted against their admission to citizenship.

If what we have already presented, of a Legislature, State, Congressional and National character, is not sufficient to demonstrate that the Democratic party oppose and the Republican party favor Chinese emigration, coolie labor and the naturalization of the Chinese, we will add here a few extracts from the utterances of distinguished Republican leaders and the influential organs of that party to the same purpose.

Ben Wade of Ohio, ex Senator, during his visit to California a few years ago, made a speech in which he advised our people to remove all restrictions on the Chinese laborers. He had, he said, conferred with the heads of the Six Companies of this city and would soon thereafter offer suggestions to them and to the people East as to the best way to encourage the emigration of Chinese, who were, he declared, the best operatives he ever saw.

While on his tour as Ambassador of the Emperor of China, ANSON BURLINGAME, in a speech in New York, said:

I never that there is no spot on earth where there has been greater progress made within the past few years than in the Empire of China.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, in a review of the "Chinese War," of Bruce, the noted Republican Chinese philanthropist of New York, (who is the bitter foe of the Germans, because they dislike the stringent Sabbath laws, and of the general public plan) in relation to the Chinese:

In account of the Chinese is peculiarly interesting at the present time, as in the not distant future it will be one of the first questions that will engage the attention of our statesmen. Many of the Chinese are already to be found in the Pacific States, and the tendency is for them to increase in large numbers. The good-will of the Chinese Government in regard to the Chinese, and it is, of course, the wisest policy to treat them with the same.

The *Chronicle* is now much enraged and so very indignant. Therefore, now that it has so flagrantly exposed its opinion of the South Carolina resolutions, let it now speak to the readers the benefit of its ideas as to the HAYES-TILDEN colloquy, and the action of the leading Republicans who applauded the spirit while they concealed the practice of that "fraudulent proceeding against the rights of the individual citizen." Proscription is proscription, let who will engage in it. But we await to see how the *Chronicle* will view it, and whether it is the charitable to denounce a few fanatics of the party it does not like in the South, while it has no word of censure for the great number of the most prominent leaders of the party in the North who have exceeded in the "wicked and hateful spirit" of which it speaks anything that ever emanated from the Democracy of any portion of the Union. Perhaps the *Chronicle's* time to show its hand. Will it do so?

The San Rafael Orphanage.

It will, we are sure, interest the public to learn that very extensive additions and alterations are being made at the San Rafael Orphan Asylum. Last year there were in the institution two hundred and ninety-one boys, while at the most there was accommodation for two hundred and forty. This necessitated a crowding which was highly unadvisable. To remedy the defect an extension, 100 feet long and 36 wide, is being made to one of the wings of the building, and when this is completed there will be ample accommodation for all. The dining-room also is being enlarged and renovated. Besides these important changes a large balcony is being erected, running the length of the main building between the wings, with wide doors opening from the dormitories, so that in case of fire or alarm the whole house could be cleared of its inmates in a very few minutes, and no danger can be apprehended on that score. The debt on the institution has been greatly reduced lately, thanks to the generosity of the public but the alterations and improvements we have described, which were absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the orphans, will cost about $18,000, and that, of course, will be an addition to the monetary burden. The inmates of the orphanage are in excellent health, and the institution altogether is in admirable condition.

Mass will be celebrated hereafter at 7½ o'clock every Sunday morning in Father Gleeson's church, Brooklyn.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

Under this head the *Chronicle* a few days ago published the following:

The Tilden clubs of Orangeburg and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, have adopted the following resolution, which have received much publicity, and are indorsed by the Charleston "News and Courier" as a reasonable Tilden rule:

Resolved, That we will not rent land to any Radical or vote for any Radical, or buy anything from any Radical merchant, or give employment to any such Radical, and will not associate with any such leader, or employ any such leader, or speak to any such leader, or have any social, farm or business intercourse with any such leader, or contribute for the present year one cent.

That we will not purchase or rent any farm from any leader, or any of his family, may offer for sale, or any land any such leader, or any member of his family may be negotiating unknown.

That the names of such persons who may be considered leaders be furnished to club club at the earliest date, and that a list of the names be furnished to each member of the club.

That any member of any person or persons who shall be considered a leader who shall violate any of this rule shall cease at once to be a member of the club, and shall not hold so far as such leader or leaders, or any member of his or their families, are concerned.

And then the *Chronicle* asked and it is asked as follows:

What will readers American citizens, whether affiliating with the Democratic or Republican party, say to this mode of political proscription? Do not these rules set the rights of the political to freedom of speech and the privileges of voting for the candidates of their choice, if that speech or political action displeases? Are the men who approve of such and of conducting a campaign to be regarded as the truest friends of free popular institutions? Do the people uphold the individual rights of citizens and the freedom of the ballot? These inflammatory resolutions to the parties, the native prejudices and the passions of the people, and a ferocious crusade against the rights of the individual citizen. Such proscription is not to be tolerated in this country, and we are to be intimidated by the fear of losing our business, or the privilege of purchasing from such merchants, or those engaged in such business. It is a cowardly threat, and one which we trust will be condemned by every honest man, and more so

AN ANCIENT IRISH POEM.

NEW FIRST REGULATOR BY T. C. A.

The following story was composed in 1851 by Phillip O'Sullivan, professor of « The Catholic History of Ireland," 1651—1850), in Lisle, on the death of his parents:

Yet those we love in their last sleep are borne,
Their memory sample the frequent tear;
Mine the sad lot my parents both to mourn,
Brothers by every tie of friendship dear,
Through Time a long correlcave the plaintive tone
Of mute's bereavement mingles with my own.

The lamentation of Achilles bravo
By Priam' tomb Homerio verse has sung;
Sirens, swelling at the beagey grave,
Bonne that himself from Jove immortal sprung;
The mourning mother Hector dead bemoan—
His wife his virtue'sMemorm with her groans.

Beside his father's eyre, with modest grace,
Julius, the first to war, by sisters wins,
Soon was the blushless sorrows of their race,
Her chaips as great a glory as disguise;
Camillus exiled in long his brother's doom—
The widow Cecil by his young widow's tomb.

Mid sylvine glades, in melancholy mood,
Statius exhalmed in verse his parent-zeal;
With Pastoral lorch the Roman consul stood,
And told the world what his great sire had done—
Mine blindfold, sister, brother, all might claim
The well-earned laurels heaped upon their name.

But if so may aught of human prize
May seem for as of lowly faith avail,
Where love or even wonts plead for all men died,
To me first parents trusted in Holy Writ.
Our mee corpmorous with its mortal breath,
Restored in life in me through his death.

Maddox passing with the stars world mate
His soul; my Simon, priest of Macedoine!
His teaching Isaiah! Gregory the Greek,
Who sadly bore with noble dead ostion,
His pious pridge to his father's manes,
Or his magnet brother, still remains.

When solvion fate St. Ambrose brother bereaved,
His compel in fraternal sorrow share;
Augustine tells us how his eyes were bleared
For Monica Severi, as pure as fair;
From pagis moved to habitant thomas
How sparkling Nebridius heard and paid.

But why should I such instances relate?
To: masonly this is by and though in one pot;
What! should I mention Jerome's bitter fate
Those sad sense prostrate memories to dwell;
The dying sense to sadnesse chills in tears;
I chant the dirge of all that I loved best.

Of sevenfold pledges to their wedded life,
But four my parents' sable lived to share;
When Heaven felt their relief prolonged the strife
Three sons inclosed in Tyrconnel's sure.
The wintry sons are back to heaven born;
Kind friends, mourn not for me to share;

Another parent, famed the world around,
Lored Campo Santo, trained my writing mind,
Bisset, than whom no sot nior more profound,
In Logic, no casuists, ever kind,
Taught me life rules, which severe a precious boon:
Alas! a friend in power is seldom true.

Nor must Yes dear them, with stable skill,
Unfolded all that science had in toil;
That sweet theologian, famed Merrill,
Taught me philosophy, to leave as well.
My manhood proven, I pledged my angel to Spain,
And served in monarch's both on land and main.

Two sons of arms, the fervor in his blood,
My brother Daniel charmed from learned pursuits,
He's joined the fleet, which, towering o'er the flood,
The memory to storm and war disputes.
Swept through the billowy seas with sails wide spread,
Crossing the hostile squadrons 'neath its tread.

I in battle with the Turks, at fortune turned,
A ball like that from heaven sped,
His opinions spirit to the God——

His lifeless form the ocean discovered not.
The mournful search and fear of war the probe,
In youth's first bloom, in all its fragrance, died.

Not Hector's self was more robust in form,
Nor Paris his intrepid breast could daunt;
He scaled the lofty deck, he led the storm,
Glad to achieve, but all too proud to vaunt.
If those we die for duty never die,
As Plutarch says, he lives and lives on high.

If virtue was mine, to love the Muse above,
Time to devote to Heaven a watery sea,
My fair speech, of some truth, devout,
With her life had some promise, soon withered.

Of ancient sires, from many a noble line,
Collateral of honour, noble prizes of Rome,
His mother of that well-known: Geraldine,
Hence, my father of the great Kinsdom,
Alone, or with other chiefs recovered in war,
One father triumphed both on sea and shore.

On many a well-contested field of fame,
Where blood flowed free to loose the tyrant's hold,
Where Ireland's sword Saxon wrenched his name,
Which O'Sullivan! The prompt and bold,
His country's cause with Desmond long sustained,
Nor left his own great chief while hope remained.

The shores of Shannon gazed with pleased amazement
As on he hastened down its course to save
Its little republic, of their echoes tired.
When twice or even wanes passed, on the night
Leaving the walls of Temple, his troops rested,
He stormed the city, nor refused the spoil.

The exulting Saxon where Connaught's bonnes fought
Had to the Pale of yore, in hour of fear,
Subdued his triumph, and too dearly bought
The bliss Loughlyhyle; where, to his country's
cause,
The sons of Niall their prowess birthright said
To whom Ireland's hopes her head had paid.

At last he did for prince I need not tell,
Much is recorded on the historic page.
Whatever life to do, he did it well,
From early manhood to extreme old age.
His hundred years on earth in honor clone,
And wretched misery sought in me vain.

The exiled Gaelicans on Dalkey's shore,
Received his boon that pious hands bear,
But who the Christ his sacred answer were,
Surely, his in Moore, from the opposite,
Both may reserve the body it has given,
His imployed trust on earth, his dust in heaven.

Thus ran died, too, my father's life, what pain,
Too, too, were of the noblest, here-born,
Deadlift the brother, relative and of friends,
His mother and close sisters and the hope fathers!
Donald and Margaret of Dunmoyle line,
Two friend not mentored your parents, as I mine.

We laid her gently by our father's side,
The worthy wife of one both great and good,
Wellesley's own glory, manhood's noblest pride,
The sheltering power of numerous womanhood.
With them we buried all we knew of home,
Hearth, love, or comfort, all that life had given.

Parents and brothers are beneath the sod,
My sister Leonora lies first on!
She early gave her blameless youth to God,
Heaven's calming rest by pious saints wept!
Alone survivors of a happy host,
Our children's misery to mourn the last.

But what can profit it to sigh or mourn?
Years since those we loved again reveal;
Inscrutable Death empires on bourne,
For Hope is purple, for the banished Shall!
Our arms bury life golden fast away,
A power awaits in an silent course to stay,

Time does he pause for by on rapid wing,
Old men and youth yield to the dorm scattered,
That he supreme's to sentence terror bring!
Let us, or most it by our fifth sentenced,
Remember that in mystic realms are shared
By those who — shared in not unprepared.

Perhaps [illegible] the memories may move
Those [illegible] that we cherished here!

Our Public Schools.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Herald.]

While the political issues of the day are agitating America to its very foundation, and while the rival parties are talking loss and taxes, and free blood and anti-free school discussions going on, let us for a moment see what the free schools have done for the Irish people in particular and for mankind in general. It is a historical fact that from the invasion of Cromwell into Ireland education has been on the wane. Prior to that date no people were more enlightened than the Irish. The rulers, prelates and knights were men of the most profound learning, and, to secure a classical as well as ornamental education, the youth of Ireland were sent to France, as that a more elegant people never had existence in the old land than her very own nobility. When the stern Puritan invaded the Emerald Isle, exiles were declared, the nobility were butchered, the karns captured and enslaved, and the lands given to the masters. Many poor, miserable, illiterate families of to-day can trace back their genealogy until it brings up at the lodge of some great old Irish prince, or noble of less degree, and although the exiled may possess as much possessions on the part of his wood-sawyer or laundress, yet it is a blister, bluer fact that the ancestor of that poor, degraded beggar was derived from a kingly root. Education, music, poetry, painting and war were the the arts of Ireland before the Saxon yoke throttled the life out of her nobility. Every prince had his bards, artists and scholars. Every knight was a warrior, and every warrior a defender of the true faith (Catholic), shedding his blood in the cause of Christ and liege loyal to the Virgin Mary. Science was the minister of comforts, and genius wrabbed rank had a seat at every royal board. Hospitality was the god of the stranger, and love ruled the land of the Red Hand and his peers.

This was Ireland before the chains of British tyranny were forged upon her shrinking limbs—before the curse of foreign ignorance and Protestant Parliament stripped her of all she held dear—education, liberty of thought and speech even the right to worship as she saw fit. Oh ye preachers of Roman Catholic tyranny! when you read the history of Ireland you have yo compounded the just Protestant, Cobbett, say, a hundred other impartial historians, through the mists of the bitter oppressions, bloody wars, that mark the progress of English rule, how can you our country? What did that beautiful Great Britain do for us? Lisson. She deprived us of the right of worship and drove us to the mountains of Connaught, that we might seal our prayers to Heaven, and the slaw our priests on their altars, and seat our women, med and dishonored, through the privileges of the Saxon. What more, she robbed us of our land, our chattels, our homes, our lives, but not our souls. This was the work she had to accomplish, yet she tried her best to do so.

At last, after centuries of misery and oppression, the system of government schools was adopted. Ireland by stalwarting in harmony and superstition. Her priests could not help this state of affairs, because it was a penal offense for them to officiate at the altar of Almighty God; hence the utter benightedness of poor Ireland. The priesthood took their flocks, and never knows one letter Catholic children. This was the condition of affairs when the free schools were established. Now, what do we hear the Premier of England disclosing the same tune, and declaring that so widespread and powerful had the secret schools become that they were able to circumvent and overthrow the united diplomacy of Europe. The statement was made before those of them which have their headquarters at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Pesth and Bucharest—have been confounding their work in Bulgaria for some years; and it was they who fomented the insurrection there and in Herzegovina; while no doubt it was they who induced Servia and Montenegro to declare war.

Now, come touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says Shakespeare, and according to observe how the institute of all the foes of the Church have led them, everywhere, to give the schemes of them revolutionaries their active support, while, on the other hand, the friends of the Church have been the ones to establish them in every town see through these designs. The Freemasons have been prominent in the affairs of Wales and all his brothers are Freemasons, and he may have thought it probable that the Irish would not deal with him, as the inimate action of the English Government may have been suspected, and hence his "dismembling Lappeend," said he, "which was not expected; Servia declared war on Turkey. In the attempt to conduct the government of the Irish schools there are elements to be considered which our gods cousins had not to deal with. We have not only to deal with paupers and prisons and ministers—those societies are an element we can take into consideration; but there is the last moment may baffle all your arrangements, which, have such reckless agents, which consciences accommodation, and which, if necessary, can produce any measure. There was an end, of course, of all our negotiations." The world may now believe what it has been told before and by a high authority.

The Story that the N. Y. Evening Post Set Afloat about the Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The most transparent of all the Republican election roorbacks was the story telegraphed from here to day about the payments have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that they would discontinue operations until after the election, and, if Tilden was elected, until his financial policy was made known. It would not be possible for the Father of Lies himself to concoct a greater falsehood than this story, which the correspondent of the New York Evening Post telegraphed from Washington this afternoon. In the first place, the Syndicate have bound themselves to take so many bonds within a specified time, and they have not the option to discontinue for a time. They can probably refuse to take more bonds than their contract calls for, but they are bound to take that amount, and pay for them, and it is not likely that they are going to hold them for any length of time. Moreover, they have just received a large quantity, and they certainly are not such fools as to deliberately break down the market.

There is a reason, however, to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was cognizant of the selling afloat of this canard by the correspondent of the *Evening Post*, because he had a long interview with that correspondent to-day. It is be true that Secretary Morrill was a party to the story, he should be held to a strict accountability, because it is a direct effort to break down the market and thus injure the Syndicate. The European bankers who are engaged in negotiating our four and a half per cent. loan are not politicians, and will not relish such treatment from the financial officer of the American Government.

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Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

This Literary Institution, incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees with such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Commercial education, based on the classical, there is, also, a Commercial Course. The College is provided for day scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
" in Classical Department.....1 50
" in Higher Department.....2 00

For the use of instruments in Natural Philosophy.....$1 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year.....1 00
For each Academical Degree.....10 00

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

SILVER, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition washing and mending, per an.....$250 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Use of extra charge for Toonery, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, and for the Spanish language.....

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$2 00
Intermediate, " 3 00
Tuition on Piano, " 4 00
Harp, " 6 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Boarders are received at any time through the year.

For prospectus and further particulars, apply to SISTER CARMEN AMGELADA,
Superior.

aug18

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most healthy and delightful location in California. It affords every requisite to be present at the regular reception of visitors and friends.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday in August, and closes about the last June. No deduction will be made if the pupil joins later than the commencement, nor if she leaves before the end. No pupil is received for any time, the fee of tuition, etc., being payable in advance.

TERMS:

For session (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Washing.....20 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged for board.

Physician's fee, and Music from extra charge. Pupils will be required to furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, napkins, one fork and spoon.

Visitors will be received on Thursday, from 2 to 4 P. M. The above establishment is also the certificate of the Superiores.

For further particulars address

SISTER MERCIA MARTINEZ,
Superioress.

jan11

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good English education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are carefully discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Vocation at College.....40 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

REV. B. JOSTIN, President.

$55 to $77 Week

Week to Agents. Samples Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF ST. AGNES,

Directed by the Dominican Sisters,

STOCKTON, CAL.

THE BUILDING, LOCATED UPON ONE OF THE finest and the most elevated sites over on the Pacific Slope, is entirely new and well-furnished throughout with modern improvements. The course of study is given with a view to furnish a thorough and accomplished education. There are also classes for those who wish to attend at once said reduced.

A number of our religious denominations are related, provided they be willing, for the sake of uniformity and of order, to be present with propriety at the regular religious services of the Institution.

The young ladies may receive visitors on Thursday and Sunday afternoons. It should be remembered that the best time for the admission of scholars is at the beginning of the session or every re-opening of a class after a short vacation.

Each pupil must be provided with a gown, bathing dress, spoon, napkin ring, four napkins, four towels, three pair of sheets, three pillow-cases, a spring mattress a pillow, one pair of blankets, one black and one white counterpane, two morning gowns, a wash hat trimmed with brown, six changes of underwear, and three pairs of shoes. Her clothing must be distinctly marked.

Pupils will be received at any time, the fee of tuition, etc., being payable in advance.

TERMS:

For session (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Washing.....20 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged for board.

Physician's fee, and Music form extra charge. Pupils will be required to furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, napkins, one fork and spoon.

Visitors will be received on Thursday, from 2 to 4 P. M. The above establishment is also the certificate of the Superiores.

For further particulars address

SISTER MERCIA MARTINEZ,
Superioress.

jan11

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, and empowered to confer academical honors, will open on the second Monday in August, 1876, and continue forty weeks.

TERMS:

BOARDERS PUPILS.

Per quarter session (payable in advance.)
Board, including washing, mending and bedding.....$50 00
Board, without use of instrument.....40 00
Tuition.....10 00
Use of instrument, per quarter.....5 00
Vocation spent in the Academy.....2 50

Terms per month in advance.)
Select Day School—Historic, Attic and Ancient Languages.....$20 00
Board and Select Course.....40 00
Board and Primary.....30 00

Pupils received at any month, throughout the session.

Extra charge for French, piano and commercial sandwiches.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

jy5-tf

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1860, AND CONDUCTED by the priests of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Terms for scholastic year, $200. For full particulars apply to

REV. CHAS. JOS. BERCHER, S. C.

ap29

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 1st of August. The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Commercial education, at the lowest possible cost, and thereby place it within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$ 10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months.....150 00
Music, French and literature form extra charge.
Payments will be required at the end of each month.
Money will not be advanced by the College; but refunded in case pupils leave before the end of session, if sickness or other unavoidable circumstances require it to be so.
For further particulars apply to

REV. J. M. RONO, O. S. F.

jy29

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SAN Rafael, a short distance from the city, and combines the advantages of a healthy location, with the facilities for reaching the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is new and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the English branches, and a thorough classical education. It also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance)

Board and Tuition, including washing, etc., per session.....$150 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $ 2 00
Guitar, per month.....1 00
Drawing and Painting, $ 2 Plain sewing, Fancy Work, etc.....5 00

The scholastic year of the months and a half, commences August 15th, and terminates on the last Tuesday in June.

For further particulars apply to

BROTHER DENNIS OF CHARITY
San Rafael.

1720

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Names of Jesus and Mary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY situated in the most healthy part of Oakland, commanding an extensive frontage on the bay. The building, recently erected, is supplied with the modern improvements—an expenses have been spared to render the comfort of the inmates.

The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

TERMS (payable half yearly in advance):

Board, Tuition (English and French), Washing.....$150 00
Use of bed and bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution).....5 00
Physician's attendance and Medicines.....10 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Drawing, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Maintenance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicine, Music, Use of Piano, Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Quarterly Reports. Pupils received at any time, commences in August and January. For circulars address

REV. J. J. CRUMMEY, C. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WINDOW SHADES.

CURTAIN GOODS.

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS.

MATTINGS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WOOL AND FEATHERS.

BEDDING.

CHAIRS.

LOUNGES.

TABLES.

BEDSTEADS.

MIRRORS.

PICTURES.

FRAMES.

ETC., ETC.

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

WILL BE FOUND ONLY AT

NOLAN BROS.

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LEADING SHOE HOUSE,

738 and 740 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

M. GUERIN,

[Importer and Manufacturer of,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 717 Market Street,

Between Bancroft's Bookstore and Third street.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes

In the city, which can be purchased at prices that defy competition.

Having been in the business in this city for the last twenty-six years, M. GUERIN, can point with satisfaction to the numerous customers as a guarantee for good work and fair dealing. Give him a call. Remember the number,

717 Market Street, near Third.

may6-1m

KAST'S

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,

824 and 826 Bush Street, opposite the Alhambra Theater. 1718

Boots and Shoes

TOMN SULLIVAN, NORTHEAST CORner of Battery and Jackson streets, offers for sale a large stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots or Shoes to measurement of Twelve or more will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boots, $4 to $5; Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boots, $3 to $4; 187 CALIFORNIA STREET, OPPOSITE OWN MANUFACTURE ONLY. Boots and Shoes made to C. O. D. Positively one price. my29

DEMOCRATIC REGISTRATION

—AND—

NATURALIZATION ROOMS.

547 Merchant St., near Kearny.

Democratic parties will be found at the above rooms from 8:30 A. M. to 9 P. M., to enroll parties in obtaining their citizen papers, process issued for voters who have removed to this city and county since the last election, and attend to placing their names on the Great Register.

ALL APPLYING WILL BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

W. CASSEBOHM,
Acting Chairman Executive Committee.

TAXES!

1876-77.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (secured assessment, Nos. 1 to 16 included), for the fiscal year 1876-77, has this day been received; that the State, City and County Taxes for said fiscal year are due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1877, and unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WILLIAM FORD, Tax Collector
City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 23, 1876.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect taxes thereon. Said taxes are for the fiscal year 1876-77, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall.

All taxes remaining unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1877, will have five per cent. added thereto.

WILLIAM FORD, Tax Collector
City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 23, 1876.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

Has cured thousands of cases of Asthma and Catarrh. Is guaranteed to cure any case of ASTHMA or CATARRH in existence. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of price, $1 00. Pamphlet free. Depot, 637 Clay street, San Francisco. Sold by all druggists. Sold by Langell & Co., Proprietors, 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

BLYMYER M'F'G Co.

BELLS.

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. oct-1year

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DIME SAVINGS BANK,

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T. WILSON, H. H. ROBINSON.
F. N. RUTHERFORD.
W. MACKAY O'BRIEN.....Secretary and Cashier
T. V. O'BRIEN.....Attorney

$9,218 Depositors,

An average daily increase, 12.

Deposits received in sums of TEN CENTS and upwards, in Gold, Silver and U. S. Currency.

NO CHARGE for entrance fee or Bank Book.

MONEY LOANED in sums of $100 and $500 on City Real Estate.

Office Open every day of business, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

Office—Northwest corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN.
Treasurer.....
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PETER DONAHUE.
Secretary.....EDWARD MARIS
Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN.

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable express company, at the risk of the Society. Drafts for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor required before any money can be withdrawn. Interest allowed to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from 9 to 12 M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A. E. corner California and Sansome sts.

Head Office—LONDON.
Branches—PORTLAND, OREGON; VICTORIA AND CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AGENTS:

New York—BANK OF MONTREAL.
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Canada—BANK OF MONTREAL.
Mexico and South America—LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Ireland—BANK OF IRELAND.
Scotland—BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.
England—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
England—JOINT AND SOUTH WALES BANK.
England—BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

The Bank transacts a General Banking Business, Deposits received on current account subject to check, at 2 per cent.

Exchange sold on London and all the principal cities and towns of Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards; also on New York and all principal places in Canada.

Commercial Credits granted available in Europe China, Japan, Australia and South America.

Approved bills discounted and advances made on approved collaterals payable in London.

feb1-1yr WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE FINEST

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

WILL BE FOUND ONLY AT

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—THE—

LEADING SHOE HOUSE,

738 and 740 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

T. J. BRODERICK,

The Best and Cheapest Retail

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 112 Third Street,

Between Minna and Mission.....SAN FRANCISCO

The best assortment of custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. Children's School Shoes a specialty. Boots and Shoes made to order. au16

Jos. A. Donohoe, San Francisco.

Brooks Brady New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

EUGENE KELLY & Co.

NEW YORK

BANKERS.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN

Payable at all the Branches

AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND

Premium Cutler.

First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1867
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1868
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1870
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1871
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1872
First Premium in New Orleans, 1873.

M. PRICE

FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,

STORE: 615 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and California.

FACTORY: 12 STEVENSON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to glue and warranted. Particular attention paid to joining damaged Cutlery polished equal to new. Cutlery taken in exchange. my15

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION

Insurance Comp'y

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

THE CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street

Cash Capital, - - - - $750,000 Gold.
Assets Exceed - - - $1,037,950 Coin.

FAIR RATES,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,
SOLID SECURITY.

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I Steinman, J Baum,
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J D Ritter, Emil Rosenau,
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
GEO. C. SHREVE, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARRIS, Surveyor.
GEO. TOUCHARD, Assistant Secretary.

HOTELS.

MAHON HOUSE,

On Fourth, between C and D Streets,

SAN RAFAEL.

Winter Rates—Board and Lodging, one week, $8.

oct8 T. J. MAHON, Proprietor.

CASCIUS HOTEL,

Corner Louisiana and Sierra Streets,

POTTERO.

OWEN BRESLIN.....Proprietor.

Board and Lodging per Week.....$ 6 00
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Meals.....10 cents

Free Baths on the house. All the deliveries of the Market kept on the house. A Bar supplied with the Choicest kept constantly on hand. Coal taken from cars at the door. Horses and Carts for hire. Board and Lodging, from $1 to $1 50 per day; $5 to $7 per week; $18 to $25 per month. Coal, coal, coal, name of the House, "Central Pacific Hotel," will be in attendance at the office of the Company, Second and Townsend streets, to receive passengers and baggage in the hotel free of charge. Telephone connects with the house from every free minutes to any part of the city. The Omnibus will run to and from the hotel every hour during the day, and every half hour after the arrival of the cars, at the rate of 25 cents per passenger. Persons wishing to secure rooms can do so by addressing the proprietor.

CENTRAL PACIFIC HOTEL,

H. FARRELL.....Proprietor,
Late of the Central Hotel, Sonoma County, Cal.
Nos. 130 [illegible] 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315 and 317 Fourth street, between Folsom and Harrison. a19

CAMERON HOUSE,

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CORCORAN.....PROPRIETOR.

MR. CORCORAN, having purchased the above well-known property, has had the same thoroughly renovated throughout the State that the Cameron House has long enjoyed of the "New York Exchange" in San José, and since which time every effort has been made to render it a favorite resort for the lovers of home comfort, will be maintained while under the present Cameron House.

The Hotel is commodious; the rooms are large, well furnished and ventilated, and the surroundings are healthy and pleasant in the extreme.

In connection with the Hotel is a fine stable of horses and carriages, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, at reasonable rates. au14

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway Street,

Between Sansome and Battery.....San Francisco.

JOHN HIGGINS.....Proprietor.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Single Meals.....25 cents

The Hotel is close to the Oregon and Nicaragua steamer of both leaving the same of the Hotel, will be at every Steamboat Landing and at the Railroad Depot during meals, and will arrange for families and single persons. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and attendance to be the city.

Board and Lodging, per week, $6 to $8; per day, $1; per Free coach to and from the house.

PROPRIETORS:

DANIEL HARTNETT, late of Brearley House.
JAMES HART, late of St. Nicholas Hotel.
jy6

J. O'KANE,

Manufacturer and importer of

SADDLES & HARNESS,

Fine Horse Clothing, etc., etc.,

767 Market Street,

South side, bet. Third and Fourth.....San Francisco.

HORSE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Repairing done with business and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to. au5

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL AID.

DR. W. E. DOHERTY'S MEDICAL AND SURgical Institute, 806 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. E. DOHERTY reserves his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their liberality, and would take this opportunity to remind the public he continues to commit at his Institute for the CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, LUNGS, SKIN, BLOOD, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND SPECIAL DISEASES, and to hope by his long experience as a successful practice will continue to receive their a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of respectable, able certainty from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and earliest treatment.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female), residing in any part of the country, however distant, can be cured at their residence by the mail or express with the same certainty as if under the treatment of the Doctor himself. Medicines sent with perfect secrecy, and with full instructions for use. Where treatment is sent in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be promptly attended to.

LOCAL IRISH NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of October 14.

ANTRIM.

At a private meeting of the committees of the Mid Conservative associations of the counties of Antrim, Down and Belfast it was resolved that a Conservative demonstration should be held in Belfast on the evening of Monday, the 16th instant.

The funeral of J. J. Richardson, J. P., D. L., ex-M. P. for Lisburn, who died some days since near Cranmore, county Waterford, took place on Saturday.

On Saturday a meeting was held in Ballymaney to consider the advisability of promoting a bill in the next session of Parliament for making a railway from that town to Ballycastle.

The National Lifeboat Institution has just forwarded a new lifeboat to Portrush, in lieu of the lifeboat on that station, which was becoming unfit for further service. The expense of the new lifeboat and equipments has been defrayed from a legacy by the late John Whitaker, Esq., of Blackheath, and the boat is named after that gentleman.

ARMAGH.

At a sale of horses at the Old Port, Charlemont, on Friday week, the highest price obtained was two hundred guineas for a steeplechaser, and a strong harness horse fetched one hundred guineas.

CAVAN.

The Cavan Town Commissioners have agreed to accept the proposal of the gas company to light the town lamps for a sum of £75 10s.

CLARE.

An election for the Conservators of the Ennis sub district was held last week at the Court House, Mr. Richard Raepoole, J.P., presided. On the votes and proxies being cast up, the following gentlemen were elected: Captain Parkinson, J. P.; Charles Armstrong, J.P.; Edward Macbeth, Esq.;

A special meeting of the Committee of Management of Quin dispensary, Tulla Union, was held last week, for the purpose of electing a medical officer in place of Dr. Michael Cullinan, resigned. There were only two candidates for the office, Dr. Mc-Donnell, Broadford, and Dr. Hill, Miltown Malbay. On a poll, the former gentleman had a majority of one, the number being seven and eight.

CORK.

At the meeting of the Mallow Farmers' Club, last week, a letter was read from Archdeacon O'Regan, signifying his desire of becoming a member. The accession of the Archdeacon was cordially welcomed by the Chairman and other members.

At the meeting of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, last week, a memorial was received from seventy-one of the Queenstown pilots, asking for £200 out of the funds belonging to them in the hands of the Board, their object being to give the amount as a contribution to the Queenstown cathedral. The whole number of pilots interested in the fund is ninety-five. Father Ashlin, who was present, stated that the request was purely spontaneous, and that the pilots were anxious to make the contribution larger, but that he considered £200 sufficient. The matter was referred to the Piles Committee, as the trustees of the fund.

The store and county Inspector's offices connected with the Union quay constabulary depot, Cork, have been destroyed by fire. They were burning from half-past three o'clock till about half past five o'clock, and a large portion of the contents of the buildings were consumed.

DOWN.

At Scarborough level crossing, on the Great Northern Railway, near Newry, on Monday evening, a horse was hurled through one of the carriage windows of a passing train, and struck a passenger.

For some time past the large mill at Downshaw, built by Mr. John Lewis, has been closed. A few days since the property passed into the hands of Mr. Carvill, of the firm of Carvill Brothers, and business has been resumed, thus giving welcome employment to a large number of operatives.

DUBLIN.

At the meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians the clerk read a letter from Mr. Charles Coyle, Secretary of the Dublin Cemeteries Committee, stating that that body was prepared to pay one-third the expenses (£400) of laying the new mains for the supply of Glasnevin with water, provided that the same were brought up to the new entrance to Prospect Cemetery.

GALWAY.

The first meeting of the Council of the Galway Mechanics' Institution, elected for the ensuing quarter, was held at the hall of the Institute, Middle street, at nine o'clock on Friday night week. The chair having been taken, pro tem., by the assistant Secretary, a ballot was taken for the office of Chairman, and resulted in Mr. Ferdinand being unanimously appointed.

CARLOW.

On Wednesday week a meeting was held at Glynn's Hotel, Gort, for the purpose of presenting an address to Hon. Hugh Gough, eldest son of Lord Gough, who was expected to Lough Cooter Castle on Friday, after an absence of some years in diplomatic service in the United America.

KERRY.

The Killarney correspondent of the Cork Examiner understands that the Earl of Kenmare has specified his intention of erecting the long-contemplated Town Hall.

KILDARE COUNTY.

The beautiful demesne of Birr Castle, which for years has been thrown open to the inhabitants on each evening, has been ordered by the Earl of Rosse to be closed on Sundays. The misconduct of some visitors is said to be the cause of an act which deprives the people of Birr of a great boon. It is said a deputation will wait on Lord Rosse, asking him to reconsider his decision.

LONGFORD.

A rather curious and interesting marriage, says the *Freeman*, took place during the past week in the village of Lanesboro', situated on the banks of the Shannon, the united ages of the happy pair forming an aggregate of 144 years, Thomas Corcoran (the groom) being 70, and Mary McNally (the blushing bride) 74 years of age. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of the villagers, who wished every joy to the happy pair.

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Town Council received last week an invitation from the Central Tenants' Defence Association to send a representative to the conference on the land question in Dublin on the 23d inst. The mayor was requested to go, but his worship declined the duty on the ground that he did not wish to mix in politics. Mr. Cronin was next invited to represent the city on the occasion, but he also made excuses, and finally the matter was allowed to drop.

LONDONDERRY.

The clerk of the Coleraine Town Commissioners has received a letter from Sir Michael Hicks Beach in reference to a memorial forwarded by that body to him, asking a loan of £60,000 from the Government, to enable them to complete the navigation of the river Bann from Coleraine to the sea, to which object the Honorable Irish Society, London, have granted a sum of £1,000 yearly for twenty five years. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, writing from Williamstrip Park, Gloucester, expresses regret that his absence from Ireland prevents him receiving a deputation on the subject at present, but states that he hopes to be able to do so early in November, and will communicate with him again, when he can fix a day for that purpose.

LOUTH.

At the meeting of the Dundalk Board of Guardians a circular was read from the Secretary of the Central Tenants' Defence Association, requesting the Board to send a deputation to represent them at the Land Conference to be held in the Rotundo on the 23d and 24th inst. The chairman initialed the document, and no further notice was taken of it.

At the last meeting of the Drogheda corporation it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Councilor May, seconded by Aldermen Simcocks, that his worship the Mayor, N. Leech and J. O'Neill, be appointed as a deputation to attend on behalf of the council at the National Land Conference.

MAYO.

At the courthouse, Castlebar, the interest in the farm of Lakefield, the property of Norman Bole, Esq., solicitor, containing forty Irish acres prime pasture land, together with dwelling house, out-offices and garden, was sold, after a spirited competition, to Henry Brewster, Esq., Castlebar, for £800. The entire property was held under lease for two lives and thirty-seven years since, at the low head rent of £23 per annum and £3 drainage charge.

The readers of the Connaught *Telegraph*, says a correspondent of that journal, will doubtless recollect reading in its pages, some two or three months ago, the joyful intelligence that Claremount—that once great stronghold of Protestantism—had been purchased by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, mainly through the instrumentality of his nephew, Rev. R. MacHale, F.P., Claremorris, with a view of converting it into a nunnery. For the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for the above object a large and respectable meeting of the town was held on Sunday last in the male National School. Mr. Barrett, manager of the National Bank, occupied the chair. Our deservedly popular and respected townsman, P. W. Raftery, ever foremost in any good cause at all, with his characteristic liberality, led the van with his very fine subscription of £50. Too extensive a one, was I am happy to say, followed, and at the conclusion of the meeting the aggregate donations amounted to nearly £600. I have heard that Mrs. B. Burke, Ardroe, has given the munificent sum of £100 towards the same object.

MONAGHAN.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, the foundation stone of the new church of St. Joseph was laid at Knocknatallon. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly performed the ceremony of laying the stone, after which High Mass was celebrated. Rev. William Portmore, S. J., preached an eloquent sermon, at the conclusion of which a collection was taken up, and the very handsome sum of £402 was subscribed.

The quarterly meeting of the committee of the Fenagy Tenants' Defence Association was held on Tuesday last, Canon Hoey, Vice-President, in the chair. After disposing of matters of a formal nature the secretary read a communication from the Central Tenants' Defence Association, requesting the attendance of this branch at the Land Conference, to be held in the Rotundo, Dublin, on the 23d and the 24th insts. Canon Hoey, Rev. Father Bartley, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Overend were deputed to attend.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the arrival at Maryborough, one evening last week, of the 7:15 train from Dublin, Mr. Obbins, an extensive cattle owner, reported to the station-master that, when the train had gone something between half and three-quarters of a mile from the the Portarlington station, a respectable young man who was in the carriage with him, and quite sober, asked if that was the right train for Athlone, but being told that it was not, that was going to Maryborough, he suddenly opened the carriage door (an act which he was doing), and jumped out into the darkness of the night. The horror-stricken passengers in the compartment at once rushed to the windows, but could not ascertain his fate, or see anything save what appeared to be a high slope of the railway going downwards. The station-master at once telegraphed the affair back to Portarlington, but, singular to say, the young man was comparatively uninjured after his rash jump, and able to proceed on the next train for Athlone.

SLIGO.

An election of Conservators for the Sligo district was held in the Record Court, Town Hall, last week, in compliance with the order of the Inspector of Irish Fisheries. There was a small attendance. Francis W. Shaw, Esq., of Mountshannon, was moved to the chair. The following gentlemen were proposed by Mr. Hepburn, and seconded by Mr. Petrie, to act as conservators during the year: For A District—Henry W. Gore Booth, J. P.; William Pollock, Esq. For B District—D. L'Estrange, J.P.; Mr. Moore, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. C. O'Brien. For C District—Thomas M. Wood, Esq.; Mr. Sim, Mr. Petrie, Jr.; Mr. Kerrigan. For D District—Manley M. Palmer, J. P.; Captain Wood Martin, R. St. G. Robinson, J.P., and M. Shaw.

TIPPERARY.

The Very Rev. Canon Ochill, P.P., Murroe and Abington, has been appointed parish priest of Lattin and Cullen, in the room of the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Butler, P.P., by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

WATERFORD.

A resolution was passed on Monday at the annual conference of the South of Ireland Temperance League in Waterford, calling on the local magistrates to refuse the granting of new licences and transfers of licenses to publicans.

A special meeting of the Dungarvan Total Abstinence Association was held in the Town Hall a few days ago, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P.P., who has consented to use his influence as parish priest towards the society. The hall was crowded to overflowing. On the very reverend gentleman entering he was greeted by a perfect storm of applause.

WEXFORD.

At a meeting, last week, of the Oulart dispensary district, held in the dispensary house, Ballaghkeen, for the purpose of electing a medical officer in the room of Dr. Mahan, resigned, Dr. Robert D. Kenny was elected, without opposition, medical officer to that dispensary, and also as the attendant to the fever hospital, subject to the approval of the Enniscorthy Board of Guardians.

At the weekly meeting of the New Ross Town Commissioners, held at the Town Hall on Thursday for the purpose of transacting ordinary business, electing a commissioner to supply a vacancy, and making arrangements for the forthcoming municipal election, Mr. Kelly proposed and Mr. Magee seconded the election of W. John Williams, which was passed unanimously.

WESTMEATH.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, held his visitation in the parish church of Delvin. There were between three and four hundred children and a few adults confirmed. The Bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the answering of the children in the catechism, and awarded to the teachers and the priests of the parish the highest praise.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—There is a Franciscan convent and a monastery of the same Order at Cose Village, Michigan, the monks and nuns to both being Indian converts.

—A Waterford man, Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, has been appointed Vicar General of the diocese of Salford. This decree contains a very extensive Irish population.

—Ten thousand Spanish pilgrims were received by the Pope in Rome on the 14th ult. They were enthusiastic, and the ceremony of presentation lasted over an hour.

—The Christian Brothers, of St. Louis, have leased thirty acres of land on the St Charles Rock road, in Cole Brother upon which they will build a large school.

—Rev. Dr. Morrison said at a Unitarian conference that the Roman Catholicism of Great Britain had lately "taken in" one was his expression—"some of the noblest minds and purest spirits that have lived in England for centuries," a fact which was to be "greatly deplored."

—The mission given by the Redemptorists in St. Patrick's church, Lockport, N. Y., closed Sunday, October 3, very successfully. At a previous mission in St. John's church, given by the Passionists, a young lady who had been a paralytic for several months was instantly cured by an application of a relic of St. Paul of the Cross.

—On Tuesday, October 3, Sister Mary Evangelist Keane, Sister Mary Magdalen Greene, and Sister Mary Stanislaus Dunn received the black veil in St. Joseph's Convent. Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, who delivered Mass, and preached a beautiful and eloquent sermon, received their profession.

—The latest news from Rome states that the health of the Holy Father is excellent, in spite of the oppressive weather now prevalent in Italy. The Pope is looking forward with the liveliest interest to the advent of the six hundred pilgrims from Spain by the Vatican, four hundred of whom are ecclesiastics.

—The Armenian Monks of St. Lazzaro, at Venice, concerning whose attachment to the Holy See serious doubts were entertained in Rome, especially after the part taken by some of their Order in the opposition from his See of the Armenian patriarch, Mgr. Hassoun, have made a formal submission, according to the formula of Pope Urban VIII., to the Holy Father.

—At St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul, Minn., recently, the following members of the ladies received the habit of their order: Miss Annie Doherty (in religion, Sister Irmina of the Sacred Heart); Miss Norah Reed (in religion, Sister Mary Thecla); Miss Susan Drake (in religion, Sister Mary Euphemia); Miss Elizabeth Mackey (in religion, Sister Rose of the Assumption); Miss Margaret Welp (in religion, Sister Mary Eupherna); Miss Mary Worden (in religion, Sister Agnetina Marie-ola). Rev. Thomas Grace, Bishop of St. Paul, officiated, and was assisted by Revs. John Stanley and M. A. Breton. Revs. P. Labret of St. Joseph's and M. Murphy of Stillwater were present in the sanctuary. Bishop Grace delivered a most forcible and eloquent exhortation. A large concourse of the friends of the ladies received attended the interesting and impressive ceremony.

—On Thursday morning, October 12th, in Mt. St. Mary's Church, Right Rev. Wm. H. Grace, Bishop of Natchez, Miss., conferred tonsure upon Messrs. Anthony Fertay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Patrick Hayden, of the diocese of Natchez; Patrick R. Hickey, of the diocese of N. Y.; Edward M. Byrne, of New York; Francis P. Ward, of Philadelphia; Romanus Mattingly, of the diocese of Baltimore; Patrick L. Duffy, of Charleston, S. C.; and minor orders upon Messrs. Anthony Fahey, James P. McCafferty, of Mobile, Ala., Patrick Hayden, Patrick R. Hickey, Edward M. Byrne and Francis P. Ward. On the same morning the sacred order of sub-deacon was conferred upon Mr. John J. Conway, of the diocese of Baltimore, and Edward Wm. Dullea, of the diocese of Brooklyn. On the following morning the same praise conferred sub-deaconship upon Messrs. Anthony Farley and James P. McCafferty, and promoted Rev. John J. Conway to the diaconate.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sent down a rescript in the case of the Chelsea National Bank vs. Richmond. The was a suit to recover on on a note for $1000, made by Lorius W. Pond, of Worcester. It appears that in August, 1875, Pond applied to the defendant to indorse the note, being a note for $500, and the defendant indorsed it for Pond's accommodation. Pond thereupon, by the use of chemicals, rendered invisible the words "five hundred" and the figures "500," and wrote over them the words "two thousand," and the figures "2000." Pond then procured the plaintiff bank, in the ordinary course of business, to discount the note, and the bank did so, being entirely innocent of the fraud. Before the note became due Pond was arrested and imprisoned for a large number of similar transactions. The plaintiff bank, after the maturity of the note, applied to the writing which set forth the amount for which the note was given a solution of aqua regalis, and this application revealed that the change had been made from $500 to $2000 The defendant was present and did not object when the aqua regalis was applied. The note was demanded and protested as a note for $500 and for $2,000, and the defendant was duly notified as an indorser by two notices, one treating the note as $500 and another as a note for $2,000.

The case was tried in the Superior Court for Worcester county, and the court ruled that the plaintiff could not recover, and the plaintiff alleged exceptions. The Supreme Court has given judgment for the defendant, holding that "the defendant never made the note for $2,000, which was the only one that the plaintiff accepted."

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of establishing such stores of the nerve destroying poisons as opium and quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers is the vastly superior success in the preventive and cure of such diseases of a medicine which is the very antipode of the above named drugs, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, which not only overcomes with wonderful promptness every form of fever and ague, and kindred types of malarious ease, from its system, but is a certain preventive of all malarious troubles when taken as tonic and safeguard against miasmatic atmospheres. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaint and debility also suffer with certainty, and their continued use in this connection is highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy relief, but establish health on a permanent basis.

Irish talent is making itself felt in Brussels. It is mentioned that two new songs, which are highly spoken of, have recently been published by M. Kuito, Galerie du Roi: "Si j'etais-petit oiseau," by Miss Augusta O'Brien, and "L'invocation a Dieu," by her sister, Miss Lavinia O'Brien. It may be added that a short time ago another member of the same family, Miss Josete O'Brien, distinguished herself by the well-known composition, "L'Hirondelle du Troubadour." The editor of the Belgian *News* says that the works of the younger branches of the O'Brien family are "worthy of the standard musical reputation of the land of their birth, the country of Hells and Arthur Sullivan."

From Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, formerly Editor of the "Christian Freeman."

DEAR SIR: It may be some satisfaction to you to be informed of the result of the trial of the Peruvian Syrup in my family. My daughter was brought low by a typhoid fever last spring, and after the fever left her the continued very weak, and the simplest food distressed her. For months she remained in the same debilitated condition; but from the first of September last, when she commenced taking the Syrup, the digestive functions improved, and she steadily gained strength and vitality; and now, after taking two bottles she is restored to a good state of health; indeed, she appears more really healthy than she has for several years past. I am of opinion that the Peruvian Syrup is the best tonic that I have ever known, and as a physician I should not know what to other give to anyone could have of—relief. Yours truly, S. COBB.

A Drowning Man will Catch at a Straw.

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who have neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will read for almost every specimen for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Do not waste your time and money in this way. Take Wild Cherry, and use it with confidence. It has brought to many, and ultimately cure. It is no novelty, it is a well tried, and should be in all be tested. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1876.

FLOUR.—We quote the market as follows: Extra, $5 a $5 p bbl; do bakers', $4 62½@$4 75; Superfine, $4 50@4 62½.

WHEAT.—The Liverpool market now stands at 10s 8d@10s 9d cal for average shipping, or a decline of 1d since last week. Shippers have reduced their limits to $1 40@1 42½ through choice parcels could probably be placed at $1 42½ advance on the latter rate. The range of the market may be given as $1 40 @1 42½ cal, as to kind and quality.

BARLEY.—Feed ranges from $1 @ $1 07½ cal; and brewing at $1 10@1 17½.

OATS.—Feed is quotable at $1 05@1 15 p ctl.

HAY.—Baled here, been from $9 @11 50 p ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at 40@50 p bale.

POTATOES.—Sacramento Reds, 50@65; Chiles Cove, $1 30; Early Rose, 90@75; Sweet, 87½@75.

ONIONS.—From $2@2 50 p ctl, for Yellow.

BUCKWHEAT.—Nominal at 2½@3c p lb.

BRAN.—Quotable at $17 @18 p ton, as to size and quality.

MIDDLINGS.—From $1 @ $1 15 p ton, as to size and quality.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 10@1 15 @ $1 20 ctl.

CORN MEAL.—Coarse yellow, $1 60@1 70; fine do, $1 70@1 80 p ton from mill.

BEANS.—We quote here from stores as follows: Pinks, $1 75@2 00; Reds, per sample, $2 @2 25; Bayos, $1 @2 50; Whites, $1 @2 50; Pea, $2 @2 50; small White, $1 75@2 00; Lima, 7½@8c p lb.

VEGETABLES.—Dry Peas, first, $2 @2 25; Green Peas, $3 @4 p ctl; Peppers, 20@25c p lb; Cucumbers, 25@50c p doz; Egg Plant, 25@50c p lb; Tomatoes, 50c@$1 p box; Squash, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Green Corn, 25@50c p doz; Sweet Potatoes, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Cabbages, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Beets, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Carrots, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Turnips, $1 @1 50 p ctl; Garlic, 5@7½c p lb; Green Peppers, 10@15c p lb; Green Okra, 10@15c p lb; Green Beans, 5@7½c p lb; Green Peas, 5@7½c p lb

Mrs T W Macmullray
Links25

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The Monitor And Guardian.

VOL. XX. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. NO. 17.

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My stock is immense. Orders are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly filled. Liberal discounts to Schools and Clergymen.

WHAT IS GOD?

When King Hiero asked the philosopher Simonides what he thought of God, the latter required a day to think upon the subject. When the day assigned thereunto was repeated, and the philosopher asked for two days more, and as the end of these he asked for another day. The King asked why he so often withdrew in this way, and the wise philosopher answered: Verily, the more I think on the nature of God, the less I know about Him."

Oh! thou sublime and glorious God,
Author of all, oh! what art Thou?
Within, invisible at Thy nod
And millions at thy footstool bow.

Kingdoms and empires are dear to thee;
A thousand thrones before Thee fall;
Pow'rs, Thy might and majesty,
Thou reignest sovereign o'er them all.

In each and everything thou art
The source center and the soul
Of the whole universal heart,
The hub of the beauteous system roll.

We kneel astonished at Thy power,
When gazing on the sky at night,
We think Thee in a fly or flower,
Ask the glittering globes of night.

Who buy Thee in the awful heat,
Arches Thee in the brilliant bow;
The chaos speaks of Thee, where, rare
Up mists, its boiling silicon flow.

We find Thee in the silver sand,
Chalky in lime, but sodden mud;
With reason asks without control,
Of man how monarch of the mind.

The human soul! how strange it seems,
With angel natures highly blessed;
Yet a vain world of useless dreams,
And knows no peace, that knows no rest.

Reason in ruins! What! convulse
A simple skeleton as the mind!
Call the disease of the pulse
Of that which implied our search can find?

Philosophy becomes a fool
When grasping at a thought so high;
Less than an virgin of the school
Is that which teaches how to die.

Oh, philosophy a'n't teach
What Christ delights with the mind!
Unsophisticate proudly preach
How soul with curious is combined.

With Thee, O God! the secret lies;
As well might man attempt to go
To the recesses of the skies
As measure to know.

Business the Pope on Politics.

Some weeks ago the Holy Father gave audience to a distinguished Belgian gentleman with whom he was well acquainted. During the course of their conversation, the question of the legitimacy of governments, and the general opinion formed thereon by the majority of Catholics, were discussed. The Belgian gentleman having stated his views in this connection, the Holy Father, in his usual benignant and affable manner, made the following remarks:

"I am happy that on this occasion an opportunity is afforded to me to explain to you upon this theme the opinion of the Holy See. It is the wish of the Holy See that the governors of all nations should sincerely believe themselves installed by the will of Almighty God into their position of high authority. The Holy See has never framed a dogma upon the subject of legitimacy. The Holy See desires all nations to submit at all times to the dictates of the secular laws of their respective governments, provided their conscience and religious convictions should approve of the same, and urges non-obedience to authorities. The Holy See does not extend any preference to any particular form of government. It rests content so long as religious education is imparted to the children, where no attempts are made in abolishing the holy sacraments, where no interference in dogmatical matters are caused; it desires that the rights of the Church be respected, and ecclesiastical authority be supported, in order to stimulate and strengthen in the hearts of men a veneration of Almighty God.

"Regents as well as Presidents of republics can bring this to pass; it is therefore upon these grounds that the Holy See continued to the recognition of both these forms of government, and has so acted, not from any selfish motive, but convinced of discharging thereby an important duty. Reigning families are just as likely to die out as any other family; in such an event it would depend entirely upon chances and circumstances as to who may be placed upon the throne as successor. Those events most assuredly do best occur without the permission of the King of Kings, and it is then for His vicar on earth to defend the righteous.

"How many legitimate reigning families have not lost, by the dispensation of Providence, their claim to their throne! The principle of legitimacy is not an all to be considered; but are we not falling into an error in supposing its vindication, under any circumstances, upon the Pope, even then, when it was forfeited by reason of the wrongs done by such families; or, is it presumed that the functions of the bishops and priests differ in one state—whether monarchy or republic—from another?"

This is a clear answer to those calumniators and fanatics who are perpetually pointing out the Pope as the enemy of republicanism and free institutions. The Pope or the Church interferes with no form of government, but respects and commands obedience to all when legitimate. It is Protestantism that champions the political doctrines of absolutism and the "right divine" to rule, and the immediate result of the Lutheran revolt—foolishly called a reformation—was the strengthening of kingly absolutism all over Europe.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

The Catholic who modifies his faith to suit the company he is in, or moulds it to the fashions of the community in which he lives, has already betrayed his faith. Our faith, is not of our making; is not ours to modify, to mould or to lessen.

MIXED MARRIAGES—A SERIES OF BLUNDERS.

We regret that the New York *Sun* has given wide publicity to a stupid paragraph that, else might have slumbered peacefully in the columns of the Baltimore *American*. It affects the peace of an old and respectable family. The paragraph is full of errors. It says:

"In the Archdiocese of Baltimore for the last few months the most stringent measures have been enforced to prevent these mixed marriages. These measures include the refusal of absolution to any Catholic young man who visits a Protestant lady with a view to matrimony, and to any Catholic lady who receives the visits of a Protestant with the same end in view, and also the refusal of the Catholic clergy to officiate at the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant."

In this there is not one particle of truth. As stated, in a part of the paragraph we have not quoted, the Ecclesiastical authorities in Baltimore, obedient to the Catholic Church, disapprove, and try to prevent, marriages of Catholics with non-Catholics. Marriage, for Catholics, is a Sacrament—a holy thing. Marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic is, therefore, "a degrateful communion in a Divine Sacrament."—(*Papal Instruction to all Prelates*, November 15, 1858.) And the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore (1866), says: "The Church has ever striven against the marriage of Catholics with heretics." (Num. 334.) The Church in Baltimore has not gone beyond the line of obligatory duty. After some further romancing, the paragraph says, about a marriage certain to be unhappy:

"It so happened that the new regulations regarding mixed marriages went into effect before the day on which the marriage of the lady and gentleman was to take place. The lady was very much annoyed and applied to a number of Catholic priests, who all refused to officiate at the ceremony. The intimation that in case of their persistent refusal, the marriages would be performed by a Protestant clergymen, had no effect, as it might have done had."

"Now negotiations," etc. [illegible] refused, hoping none was asked, to "... that at the ceremony."

The plain story is as follows: The young woman was the daughter of a respectable family of old Maryland Catholics.

Her parents did not object to her making the acquaintance and receiving the attentions, looking to marriage, of the Protestant who is now her husband. That Protestant is said to have pledged himself to them that he would never interfere with her free will in regard to religion. The young woman has, for years, been an invalid.

If, as her parents are said to plead, she was not strong-minded—but, whether or not, they were to suppose that she was very likely, if she liked the man well enough to marry him, to observe, or have him observe, with her, and with him, think as he thought, do as he did.

And so the young woman did! She accepted the "religious" direction of the man her parents were willing for her to marry. Poor child!

She went with him to a Protestant preacher to be married—desiring no Sacrament. An absurd story is stated that her parents discarded her. That is not possible. That would be against justice, as against nature. The fault is, irresponsibly, theirs, rather than hers. Take back your daughter to your affectionate care. If she lives one year as she will have died. Put your pride in your pocket, and become missionaries against the evil habit of promoting attachments of young people between Catholics and non-Catholics.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The St. James Mission Claim.

The passage of the bill directing the issue of a patent to Mission St. James for six hundred and forty acres of land was preceded by a very spirited debate on Saturday last, 20th instant, between Delegate Jacobs and Buckner of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill. Jacobs, after showing that the Land Department and Attorney-General have repeatedly decided against the claim, informed the House that it covers the whole town of Vancouver and the military reservation, estimated to be worth a million dollars. He therefore argued that all parties should be left to fight out their contest in the Courts. Buckner rejoined that the Government had given missions or other religious denominations patents for six hundred and forty acres each, and argued that the issuance of the patent in this case would facilitate the judicial settlement of the controversy without infuriating any party, as the bill merely authorizes the issue and expressly prohibits that in the event of a final confirmation of the title to the Catholic Church, the United States may remove all Government property. Jacobs then showed that the effect of the bill's enactment would be to immediately compel the citizens of Vancouver to pay rent to the mission. But despite his strenuous opposition, the House passed the bill by a vote of two to one. All the Pacific Coast members present voted in the affirmative.

Leonard Harper Johnson of Virginia has devised a new religion, based on a new Bible of his own composition. This pretended revelation of Divine will constituted him a high priest, with a right to claim one-tenth of the income of his followers, and to have as many wives as he can get. He has secured three wives, but no other followers as yet, although he preaches his doctrines eloquently.

A Ritualistic Row.

A most extraordinary scene took place on the 31st December at the church of St. James Hatcham, London, the vicar of which, the Rev. Mr. Tooth, has been inhibited from ministration by Lord Penzance, on account of so called Ritualistic practices. Mr. Tooth last Sunday effectually resisted the entry of Canon Hoe, who was delegated by the bishop of the diocese to take charge of the services, and it was expected that some force would be used to eject the reverend gentleman, or that the Bishop of Rochester himself would come to use his authority in person. It appears, however, that the bishop leaves the onus of ejecting the recalcitrant clergyman on the shoulders of the Dean of Arches, and neither he nor any of his representatives put in an appearance at the church. An immense congregation crowded the church at an early hour, and long before the service commenced there was no standing room in it. At 11 o'clock candles were lit on the altar, the vases filled with choice flowers, giving a highly decorative aspect to the Communion table, and the Rev. Mr. Tooth, in silk and white chasuble, with gold embroidery, came to the front of the altar and proceeded with the devotions. At the accustomed stop in the service Mr. Tooth divested himself of the silver of his chasuble, and, preceded by a cross bearer, went into the pulpit and preached a sermon, in which, as on Christmas Day, he dwelt upon the self-restraint exercised by the Blessed Virgin Mary; preaching also of the virtue practised by St. Joseph, and admonishing his hearers to take the lesson to themselves. It was when he put on again his chasuble and resumed the service that a real and serious disturbance took place. Far down in the church, when the choir commenced singing a Christmas hymn in the well-known Cherubim air of *Adeste Fideles*, a serious row took place, and from time to time in the end of the service the lower part of the church was [illegible] into a battle ground.

[illegible] vice, and he was immediately mobbed and hustled towards the doors. Tale gets rise to free fights. Umbrellas and sticks were flourished and used effectually upon the heads of Ritualists and anti-Ritualists. A large portion of the congregation jumped upon the forms and put on their hats and prepared to defend themselves. Ladies fainted, some of them being carried to the vestry, and in the midst of all this riot cries of various kinds were heard above the din. A police sergeant arrived, and his presence put an end for the time to the fight, but when he left the church it was renewed, the combatants striking right and left with sticks and umbrellas. In the melee many hats were hopelessly crushed, and the bonnet of more than one lady came to grief. All this time, although there was great excitement and much hissing and groaning, the service was continued with its choral accompaniments. The policeman was again sent for by the churchwardens, and again his appearance had a pacifying effect. But still there were cries. Matters were gaining serious close to the entrance to the church, and a few men, conspicuous by their violent conduct, were seized by the churchwardens and ejected. Outside the Ritualists and anti-Ritualists got mixed, and a short pugilistic encounter was the result.

The temporary lull inside was broken by a gentleman asking in a loud voice, "Where is the bishop?" and this was followed by groans for his Lordship. A positive panic among the congregation was afterward created by some quaint riotous proceedings. Ladies in a fainting condition were carried out of the church, hats were crushed, and umbrellas and sticks used on people and [illegible] and again the police appeared upon the scene, but really took no action in the matter. In the meantime a reinforcement of a sergeant and a dozen constables arrived from the Deptford police station, and their services were required to control the disorderly crowd outside the st brob. During the remaining portion of the concluding service groups of men argued as to Ritualistic doctrines at the bottom of the church. The discussions were carried on with the utmost levity, and amid jokes and laughter at the solemn moment of the consecration. The service, in which incense was copiously used, came to an end with the benediction. In the choir during the service were the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie and others. A number of men remained in the church close to the street, and feeling unrelieved to the clear decorations we must, the choristers formed a cordon around the altar for its protection. Outside the congregation were hooted by the mob and the clergymen were hissed.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The Royal Agricultural Society, at its last meeting in Leicester, England, awarded the prize for making butter to the Monks of Mt. St. Bernard. A farmer in Kent, who had hitherto always carried off the prize, was so indignant that he dashed, in his fury, his fragrant butter to the ground. The butter made in the Cistercian Abbey is not unknown in London. It rivals almost in purity and flavor the far famed butter of Milan, a delicious dish on the table of the London epicure.

A curious series of experiments made in France show approximately that the best [illegible] load a strong man can carry for a short distance is 310 pounds; all a man can carry habitually, as, for example a soldier in his knapsack, walking on level ground, is 132 pounds—or an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 2,200 feet as a day's work. If he ascends ladders or stairs, as do hod-carriers, he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work cannot exceed 1,328 pounds raised 3,200 feet high.

HON. J. C. ALVARADO.

It is pretty well understood among those who keep well posted to political gossip that should Governor Tilden be inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, he will confer upon the Hon. J. C. Alvarado the appointment as Minister of the United States to one of the South American Republics, Chili or Peru, in recognition of his valuable services to the party. That such an appointment would be eminently fit done, and that it would meet with general satisfaction, especially in California, there can be no doubt.

Mr. Alvarado is a native of Monterey, in this State, and 33 years of age. His father is the distinguished and much esteemed Don Juan B. Alvarado, Governor of California under Mexico. Young Alvarado received a liberal education, graduating with high honors in the College of California, now the University of California. In 1865 he commenced the study of the law, and in January, 1870, he applied to the Supreme Court of this State for admission to the bar, and, after a highly creditable examination, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of all the Courts of the State. He and Judge Sepulveda, District Judge of Los Angeles, are the only two native Californians of Spanish descent who have adopted the law as a profession.

Mr. Alvarado is now engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. His appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate as United States Minister to Chili or Peru would be hailed with great satisfaction by all classes, and more particularly by the native population, his family being [illegible] as one of the leading [illegible] and ability.

[illegible] from California from the [illegible] continues its steady and [illegible] current. We are [illegible] become all our State wants, in order to become the most prosperous in the Union, is a sufficient increase of population. But to be a blessing, instead of a curse, to themselves as well as to the community, the new comers must be of the right kind. We do not want people to flow into the towns looking for employment until our condition becomes as bad as that of the great Eastern cities, where so much destitution prevails at the present moment. The best advice that could be given to artisans, mechanics, and laborers in towns whether [illegible] among relatives and friends who know them, and not raised in [illegible] California for a while. [illegible] men who mean to till the ground and make it produce something. For them there are [illegible] and magnificent opportunities. But we [illegible] should bring some means along with them, so as to be able to buy a little farm of their own, or else they may find themselves [illegible] a ready hard one-to travel. There is plenty of splendid land for sale upon very easy terms, so there can be no difficulty then upon one's getting himself [illegible] Not less than 15,000 acres of very fine land, that will grow almost anything, are now for sale in Santa Barbara county, in a location that [illegible] railroad facilities for shipment. The climate [illegible] would be desired, and a [illegible] of crops is a rare misfortune. [illegible] can be had in fee simple for [illegible] per acre, and [illegible] acres, on [illegible] terms. Persons of [illegible] means [illegible] laborers, the Eastern cities [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] would do good service by bringing this paragraph under the notice of [illegible] who [illegible] our [illegible] corners. Letters directed to Mr. [illegible] 320 Pine street, San Francisco, California, will receive every attention, and full particulars will be furnished. We are tired of the vagaries of the planet in the United States [illegible] cannot see under why the people do not [illegible] in mass and come to this place, where life is something more pleasant than a continual struggle against the elements. It is [illegible] to us that there are spacious regions where one need run no risk of being either frozen or sun-struck, and Santa Barbara county is undoubtedly one of them. Its reputation has, in fact, already gone abroad, and it is now one of the resorts and retreats of the United States. It can readily support twenty times its present population, so there is no danger of overcrowding for years to come.

Exports and Imports.—*The Commercial Herald* states the total value of our merchandise exports last year at $91,214,782, and our imports [illegible] at $69,769,166. Total $61,00[illegible]68. Our imports were, merchandise, $61,869,016, treasure, $1,900,-[illegible]50. Total, $61,513,866. Showing a balance of trade in our favor of $39,584,142.

Death of Rev. Father Farrelly, Red Bluff.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Rev. Father Farrelly, of Red Bluff, diocese of Grass Valley. The deceased, a highly esteemed clergyman, one of the pioneer priests of the above diocese, departed this life at the parochial residence on Tuesday, January 17, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Assiduously and ever employed in the discharge of his duty in catechising little children, the first favorites of Christ, or in ministering to the dying of mature years, we find him going forth a few days previous to his death, in opposition to his medical adviser, to administer the last rites of the Church to one of his people who, like himself, has been cerried to that home whence no traveler returns. The terribly retribution in the exercise of his ministry was death—his eternal reward, let us pray and hope, are the blessings of a never-ending eternity.

Relapse of pneumonia, that insidious disease, terminated the young and buoyant life of this "good shepherd," whose amiability, simplicity of character, love of his people, and especially of children, endeared him to all and placed his name high among those of his co-laborers who have gone to receive their reward. In the death of Father Farrelly there is added another to the noble band of martyrs whose life, employed in the service of charity and the sacred duties of the priesthood, has been sacrificed and "spent for his people." Charity and humility, concordant virtues of the minister of Christ, whom as desired even though at a distance, he imitate, were especially cultivated by him, and the epitaph,

[illegible]

Rev. Father Farrelly was born at Oldcastle, in the county Meath, Ireland, of the choice of beautiful, picturesque and historic Loch-Sheelin, about the year 1832. His early education was received at the Seminary of Navan, the preparatory school for the ecclesiastics of that diocese, of which he was a member. While the associates of his studies was received for the College of All Hallows—the Alma Mater of distinguished Irish priests—Archbishop Kenrick, among the latter his own dearly attached Bishop of Grass Valley, whose years of continuance in clerical training bear abundant fruits in the devoted labors of members of his spiritual children scattered through every stone from pole to pole.

We are not strangers to the brilliant career which has and still shades its undimmed halo over the College of All Hallows—the nursery of the clergy for foreign missions), from the days of its venerable and venerated founder, the Very Rev. Father Hand, to the present learned and universally esteemed rector, Dr. Fortune. Not during that period have we any difficulty in saying that there is not one of the numerous alumni who passed through those classic halls, whose memory is more revered, and whose early death will be more universally regretted, than the Rev. Father Farrelly. "Peace to his ashes."

In memory returning to the past, "the vision only of a day," now will do we remember the genial, generous and affable deceased, devoting himself to study, that his well-stored mind and extensive theological knowledge might one day burn brightly on the distant coast of the Pacific. And, however, the faithful sentinel on the watch-tower, the good shepherd, has been called to his last summons in the day of his useful-ness. Well may we say, "Who hath known the wisdom of the Lord, or who shall be His counselor?" but he whose reposition as a worthy gardener had devoted himself to the pruning and fostering beneath the subjects of regular economies, whom effects were not [illegible] to the cultivation of the virtues and duties of his sacred calling; but he who was the accomplished gentlemen, who suffered little children to come unto him, either the example of his heavenly Master, [illegible]

[illegible] Sisters of Charity, [illegible] Sisterhood, [illegible] Sisterhood, [illegible] Sisterhood

THE OWL'S MATINEE.

"Dear me then," says Time was rising,
And every bird could use her tongue,
They all were bill, one summer day,
To Madame Owl's Grand Matinée.
Of course, the owl did not imply
Birds of each firefarer quality
As could afford to come together
In up top fashionable feather.

The Owl her smiles did freely lend,
And vowed each bird was her "dear friend."
Wise chaffing, eating, singing, dress,
The party was a grand success.
Only the Daws cared such complaint:
"But where made her poor mate hide?
Has often they herself long sailing,
Or else her children would go starving."

"No sorry!" said the Owl. "But, Love,
We all do know your Mistress Dove
And her domestic ways and cares.
Here comes Miss Magpie with her airs!"
Miss Magpie was discreetly grieved,
But had a message just received
Whose purport, hardly worth the mention,
Will needed strict and prompt attention!

"And so good-bye." All were concerned;
But, when her back was fairly turned,
Said Madame Owl: "I do declare,
No thief can with that bird compare;
She's busy stealing all the day,
And what she steals she hides away.
Meet and that! There's no denying,
To steal her virtue was trying."

Miss Parrot first "must go away,
For her French master came that day."
Then said the Owl, we missed the dove!
"Good riddance of a prating bore!
She hates the daylight in and out,
And knows on what she talks about;
And as for lying—See us'er fail her—
Besides, she never has any sense!"

Peacock said next: "Good afternoon."
The Owl answered: "it's more too soon,
For every bird in this our house,
Knows not an hour to her clothes.
If you could see your legs! Poor creature!
But come, for fools there be no teacher."

Then went the Goose. "Well, go, my dear!
I don't see how you got in here,
A stupid, vulgar, awkward bird.
That cannot fly and cannot sing.
One of the coarsest class. Poor sister!
I will make sure of a decent dinner."

The Kite was off without "good-day."
She had her reasons, I dare say:
At least the Owl said: "Where she goes,
The vilest wretch the whole world knows.
Shall eat her mother any time
Before she'd want whatever is done;
And, sure as I'm an owl and lady,
I've known her up breast to her baby!"

And then, as each bird went away,
The Owl had something bad to say!
Until the Dove alone remained
To hear her late companions blamed.
—"Why, how is this?" the Owl inquired,
"I thought your mate was sick and tired!
And that your children were depending
Entirely on your own attending."

"Well, that is so," the Dove replied;
But I have heard, while at your side,
My neighbors covered so with blame,
I judged it better to remain.
"I thought of me? I shall not fear it,
Now there is no one left to hear it."

But bitter words have many wings,
As in a hive of bees are stings;
And soon from tree top and from spire
Was heard the buzzing of "Backbiter's Liar!"
And, telling from the sea and light,
Became a filthy bird of night.

LYDIA F. BASS.

Prof. Smyth, M. P., on National Union.

A very largely attended tenant-right demonstration took place in the Market House, Ballyclare, county Antrim, on the night of Friday, 15th December. Among the speakers was Prof. Smyth, M. P., who concluded a most able address to the following patriotic strain:

"I have always observed that a time comes when the ranks close, a policy is agreed upon, the people are the gainers, and the country makes another great stride towards the goal of universal justice. It will be so on the land question. There will always be a contingent in the Liberal ranks a good deal in advance of the rest. . . . Myself remember a time when Mr. John Bright was considered by the staid old politicians of England as a sort of runaway horse who would not obey bit or bridle, and now he finds that the opinions which he advocated thirty years ago are but average opinions of to-day, and a great many have shot ahead of him. What I humbly recommend you tenant-farmers to do is to give your support to all who are going in the right direction; and I say, without mincing the matter, that opinion on the Government side of the House of Commons is wholly and, I am afraid, hopelessly wrong on the land question. Until our rulers are changed, or converted, there is no chance of passing a good tenant-right bill. Your property is impounded within a fortress which is garrisoned by the present governments, and the tenants of Ulster never allowed themselves to be swayed by a more miserable intimation than when they oppose that they can recover the property without storming the fortress. You must release the fire of the garrison—you must compel or induce Lord Beaconsfield to give up the keys, and then, but not till then, you may recover the Ulster custom of tenant-right which is now hidden away behind the fortifications of self-interest, prejudice and power. I rejoice to think that there is a better understanding between North and South on the land question than there ever was before. This political friendship is one that ought to be cultivated. I read with intense gratification lately the eloquent remarks of the O'Donoghue on the subject, and I desire, standing amongst Protestants, in this great Protestant county, to reciprocate the kind sentiments of the honorable member for Tralee, though I cannot attempt to rival his eloquence.

"It is high time for North and South to lay aside old jealousies of religion and race which, in politics, are as much out of date as tube-prayers and penal laws. Let us have done with childish resentimentsm, and brace ourselves for some nobler struggle than the struggle for ascendancy. I, as an Ulsterman, would be sorry to think but generosity done on grass on the shores of Lough Neagh or Lough Derg as besides the Lakes of Killarney, or under the shady oaks of Innisfallen. The voices of peace which come from Munster will be echoed back from Ulster. We, too, are for peace, but we want the guarantees of a righteous land tenure. Our agitation is one of argument and reason alone, and all Irishmen—yes, Englishmen and Scotchmen—are our friends who have an argument to advance on the side of justice. Derry will raise no captious questions with Clare, nor will Cork be on the sharps with Antrim or Down. We are Irishmen—let us love one another wisely and love it well—that is enough. Threads of orange and threads of green cross and recross one another on the banner of tenant right. The North can carry on this war without crossing the Boyne, and the South does not need to beleaguer the walls of Derry. Sarsfield and Schomberg are asleep at last. The scattered shreds of the Treaty of Limerick will be gathered up again, and will be pieced together once more by the hands of Northern men, while the men of Kerry and Cork will come and speak kindly to the descendants, and walk lightly over the dust of the gallant Britons who fell under the swords of Puslim O'Neill and Sorley Boy Macdonnell, of the Glens. It will be one of the happiest incidents in the tenant-right movement if it should be the occasion of putting an end to those unreasoning divisions which have been the bane of our unnational life. At all events, as we aim at no league of class against class, but a combination of landlord and tenant, Ulsterman and Munsterman, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Saxon and Celt, that they may unitedly prosecute a splendid work for the social advancement of the whole people, and the political salvation of the country. If we can bring about that consummation, it will be little short of a national resurrection—the harp of Tara may no longer be silent, and the voice of Ely may again be heard in a decent dialect."

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At least the Owl said: "Where she goes,
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Shall eat her mother any time
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—*Dublin Nation*, December 23.

A Christian Republic

To narrate here the history of the miserable state of Paraguay, to describe the admirable organization of the Reductions, would require more time and space than are given to a newspaper article. For that we would refer our readers to the pages of Chateaubriand, and of all travelers who have visited America. We will confine ourselves to the selecting at random from the testimonies of philosophers, historians and celebrated navigators a few extracts calculated to convince the gentlemen of the *Republique française* that it is very impudent to talk of things they know nothing about. D'Azara amongst, who cannot be suspected of partiality to the Jesuits, wrote:

"The Jesuits have acquired a monarchial power without a single battalion, and have made themselves masters of a country, which, perhaps contains Gibraltar, if not, what is more true, that other barbarous countries where the people are oppressed and unhappy should have the Jesuits for apostles and masters."

Raynal writes in his "Histoire Philosophique:"

"Nothing equals the purity of morals, the mild and tender zeal, the paternal care of the Jesuits of Paraguay. Each Jesuit is at once the father and the friend of his parishioners. This authority is not felt because the people are communists, forbids nor punishes anything save what is commanded, forbidden, or punished by the religious law; all adore and cherish as he does himself."

Buffon writes:

"The Jesuits have made more, more among these barbarous nations than the victorious armies of the princes who subjugated them; they conquered Paraguay, mildness, good example, charity, and the constant practice of virtue opened up the missionaries a path to the heart of the savage; they possessed their confidence after having tamed them; and now, Nothing profounds more to the honor of religion than to see these people, who were to-day and to-morrow the terror of their neighbors, to-day and to-morrow the terror of their neighbors, to-day and to-morrow the terror of their neighbors,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3
January—
26—Friday—Septuagesima Sunday.
29—Monday—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Confessor.
31—Wednesday—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
February—
1—Thursday—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr.
2—Friday—Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas.
3—Saturday—St. Henry, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (Jan. 19); St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1877.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO OUR READERS.

The last week of the Old Year witnessed a change in the proprietorship of THE MONITOR, a fact of which it is necessary that we should inform our friends and readers. On Saturday, December 30th, the interest of Mr. JOHN T. BARRY in this Journal, and his office, was bought out by Mr. RICHARD O'SULLIVAN, who now for nearly seven years has had charge of the editorial department. Mr. DANIEL LYONS will retire from all connection with the paper and his position of business manager, which he has held uninterruptedly for a period of more than eleven years. The new joint proprietorship will be known, we will trust, hereafter, under the name of LYONS & O'SULLIVAN.

Communications for MR JOHN T. BARRY, late of this Journal, will be more promptly attended to if addressed in care of Mr. John S. Barrett, 826 Pine street, San Francisco.

It is a fact which cannot be disputed by any well-informed person that the two countries in which Catholicity is making the surest and steadiest progress are precisely those two which most fondly claim to be in the van of progress and enlighten men—namely, England and America. We can scarcely take up a Catholic paper in this country without reading on account of several conversions in some one or other of the States, and the same thing is observable to even a greater extent in the English newspapers, although there seems to be a sort of dislike on the part of the English priests and bishops to direct public attention to the progress making by the Church. It is to be noticed, too, that these converstions take place chiefly among the better classes of society—among those whose is well educated and possess a high degree of culture. This, certainly, would indicate to an honest and impartial observer that the Catholic faith recommended itself to their judgment, to their intelligence and to their conscience; but fools and bigots will still cling to the old nonsense about "ignorance," and "superstition," and "unscriptural-ness." The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent visitation at Dover, thus spoke: "The number of converts to the Roman faith on a section which have taken place to our lifetime has far exceeded that which has taken place from the Church of England in any other period of its existence, except, perhaps, under the Stuarts, when, as we know, things at last came to a climax, and there was a deliberate attempt to Romanize the whole Church of England."

SPAIN is by no means so backward in the matter of popular education as England and American writers would have us believe. On the contrary, she is showing great energy in erecting schools and promoting enlightenment. If she can only realize the blessings of domestic tranquility, she need not be a few years her superiors with any European country. The most recent statistics show that there are in Spain 23,711 public schools of every grade, of which 16,446 are for boys and 6,876 are for girls. To complete the number required by law 3,224 more schools are needed, and they are being built as fast as possible. The number of primary schools is 2,466, of which an attendance of 1,200,720 pupils. In private schools not supported by the State there were 309,784 pupils of both sexes. In the public colleges 15,606 students were employed, and 4,060 in the private. This is certainly not a bad showing for a country with a population of about sixteen millions. Yet the talk of "ignorant Spain" is still to be continued in the sneer and especially in the "evangelical" papers of this country and of England, simply because it answers as a basis for such an amount of nonsense about the "superstition" of Catholicity to progress, obsolete and enlightenment. But when those who talk in this way are brought down to figures and statistics, to solid facts based on evidence, they have not a single word to say for themselves.

A MISSIONER man, called J. G. White, has been making a nuisance of himself in Ohio and elsewhere, by delivering what he imagines to be controversial lectures against the Catholic Church. He has the audacity to challenge any Catholic priest or layman to disprove his assertions, relying, of course, upon the well known unwillingness of Catholics to take notice of attacks proceeding from irresponsible and disreputable individuals like him. Sometimes he gets disappointed, for now and then a priest gets a little irritated at his harrangues, and, thinking to do good by it, inserts a few impressive, scorpia his challenge and confronts him upon the platform. Then Mr. White writhes and wriggles and tries as far away as possible from the points in dispute. But he is grand in sweeping accusations and fierce denunciations, and such rhetorical artifices as will entrap the unwary and win applause from the ignorant. Facts, names, dates and authorities are things he has an invincible repugnance to, and, indeed, the same may be said of all anti-Catholic controversialists. Only let them rave about the "abominations of Rome," or "the tyranny of priestcraft," or "the horrors of the Inquisition," and they get on splendidly; but bring them down to the sober and practical regions of logical argument, and they immediately get lost in a maze. So it happened to poor White when a priest humored him by accepting him as an adversary. He floundered about helplessly, and did not even seem to know what he was talking of. His worst condemnation did not come from Catholic sources, but from persons who would have been glad to applaud him if they dared. Said Rev. J. P. Lacroix, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, speaking of him: "His arguments are based upon false statements, incorrect translations, and downright misrepresentations." But fools and fanatics will crowd to listen to him still.

TO a Catholic nothing can be more laughable or absurd than the accounts which are published in the Protestant press of the "missions" which the sects maintain in various countries for the "evangelization" of the inhabitants. These stories are false, and that is the best we can say of them. Their preposterous exaggerations are quite unfounded; yet they cling to it, will not leave it, and will not even be kicked out of it, for the sake of the loaves and fishes it so generously furnishes out of the confiscated revenues of Catholic churches, convents and monasteries. We print elsewhere an edifying account of a row in the Ritualistic church of St. James, Hatcham, London, the vicar of which is a gentleman rejoicing in the name of Tooth. His bishop is trying to draw him, but can't do it.

OF course Russia pretends that the sole cause of her quarrel with Turkey is the bad treatment inflicted by the latter upon its Christian subjects. She would not, for the world, allow that she is impelled thereto by a desire to seize upon portions of Turkish possessions, or by an anxiety to own the Dardanelles, or by an anxiety to own Constantinople. This pretense is a very old one, and is worn so much that it ought now be incapable of deceiving anybody. We know that the Crimean war is said to have had its origin in a determination to defend the rights of the Greek monks to worship in the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, but before the war was ended it became apparent there was something more tangible and less creditable behind. Now, the very best proof that Russia does not really care about the Christians, whether they are persecuted or not, is found in the fact that her own conduct towards her Catholic subjects is quite as bad as that of the Turks towards the Servians or Bulgarians. There is not a sadder chapter in history than the story of the persecutions of the gallant Poles. The way they were "converted" from Catholicism to the Greek schism by the strong arguments of bayonets and whips has earned the execration of all Europe. The following list of Bishops and priests transported to Siberia, for merely doing their duty to their flocks, may throw some light upon the genuineness of the Russian protestations of tenderness for the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey: 1, Monsignor Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, transported to Jaroslaw; 2, Monsignor Kraslouki, Bishop of of Wilna, transported to Wiatk; 3, Monsignor Kuliuski, Bishop of Chelm, who died while on his way to exile; 4, Monsignor Lubinski, Bishop of Augustowo, who died while on his way to exile; 5, Monsignor Pupel, Bishop of Podzk, transported to Novgorod; 6, Monsignor Horowski, Bishop of Zyjomir, transported to Perm; 7, Monsignor Reyswski, administrator of the diocese of Kaminiec, transported to Astrakan; 8, Monsignor Seriggelski, administrator of the diocese of Warsaw, transported to Siberia; 9, Monsignor Krassynski, administrator of the diocese of Zytomir, transported to Simbirsk; 10, Canon Dmagelski, of Warsaw, transported to Siberia.

THE Emperor of Austria is not quite so liberal in his opinions as his anti-Catholic ministry would desire. He apparently believes that the Church has some rights which a government acting in the name of the Christian people is bound to respect. For this reason he has refused his assent to the new convent law recently passed by both Houses of the Austrian Parliament. This law contained a provision that no new convent could be established without the consent of the Legislature, and another that the representative of the Crown had the power of suppressing any convent if they thought fit to do so. The Ministry declared that the privilege of permitting new monastic foundations, and of suppressing old ones, belonged by right to the Executive, and they refused to sanction the law passed by the Legislature, and they intend to bring it to a test of their own to that effect. Whether the Emperor will reject this, as he did the bill of the Legislature, remains to be seen. We trust he will remain firm by the principles of right and justice, and not allow sectarian intermeddling of any kind. The right of association is recognized by all enlightened Governments. If people are to be left free to combine for any purpose—social, commercial, benevolent, or scientific—why should they not be left free to associate together for the glory of God and the salvation of souls? Governments run no risks from any of these associations or societies, because their inmates trouble themselves very little about political movements in the outside world. It is, therefore, absurd in the highest degree to pretend that they are conducted either by or for political purposes. Their members are occupied with matters of a very different character, and they are not likely to be disturbed in their pursuits by any Government which has not lost its senses.

THE Catholic population of the county Waterford have taken a very praiseworthy step in the management of their political affairs. The Lismore Farmers' Club recently held a meeting, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Byrne, to discuss the prospects of the forthcoming election, and to decide about the candidate for Parliament to be supported. They certainly had plenty of men to select from. In addition to Mr. Purcell Fitzgerald, there were Mr. Delahunty, Mr. D. J. Reardon, and a Mr. Lehmann, all the way from London. The honest farmers were of the opinion that the Irish members ought to be chosen by the required standard of fitness and principle, so they declined to pledge themselves to any one of them. Rev. Dr. Byrne, defining what should be the programme of the Club, maintained that the first consideration should be to obtain a tenant-right bill on the principle of Mr. Butt's measure. The Club pledged themselves, on the motion of the reverend gentleman, to indorse no candidate who is not a Tenant Righter, a Home Ruler, a Denominational Educationalist, who is not for the Sunday closing of liquor shops, and who is not an Irishman. We particularly commend the Waterford farmers for insisting upon the last qualification, and we earnestly hope they will name a Mr. Roger Englehman, who had money and professed what are miscalled liberal principles, fancied he had a claim upon the suffrages of an Irish constituency. More particularly was this the case if, for the sanctification of his own soul, he had been converted to the true faith. Then, indeed, he fancied he ought to be elected to any place he asked for. Now, Englehmen, converted and unconverted alike, have always turned out very unsatisfactory members, and they failed just where they were most wanted. They were English in preference to Irish all the time. The good men of Waterford can easily find one of their own race and blood to represent them.

A telegram, dated last Wednesday, states that Mr. Disbrowny has been elected, but does not say whether he had any opposition. The Waterford farmers will be pleased if the farmers shoot his attachment to national principles, or he would not have been chosen. We hope he will be faithful to his trust.

THE English idea of the Irish people, carefully and systematically stirred through the agency of books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, essays, etc., is that they are altogether destitute of capacity for commercial undertakings—that, do not know how to succeed in the world. They appear to them poetical and very humorous, so as to make Englishmen laugh, very interesting in their rags and poverty; but, of course, they cannot compare with the great John Bulls in practical common sense as illustrated in the making of money. Like a great many other things that pass current as truths, this is a lie of their own to that effect. Whether the Emperor will reject this, as he did the bill of the Legislature, remains to be seen. We trust he will remain firm by the principles of right and justice, and not allow sectarian intermeddling of any kind. The right of association is recognized by all enlightened Governments. If people are to be left free to combine for any purpose—social, commercial, benevolent, or scientific—why should they not be left free to associate together for the glory of God and the salvation of souls? Governments run no risks from any of these associations or societies, because their inmates trouble themselves very little about political movements in the outside world. It is, therefore, absurd in the highest degree to pretend that they are conducted either by or for political purposes. Their members are occupied with matters of a very different character, and they are not likely to be disturbed in their pursuits by any Government which has not lost its senses.

THE Public school system is receiving unpleasant criticism from persons whom one would suppose to be prejudiced in its favor. The truth is, its defects and evil tendencies are so glaring that it is impossible to conceal them. It is a very cheap sort of fame that is earned by loudly proclaiming what everybody knows already, or ought to know. But when some one adroitly seizes literary distinction—whether well deserved or not does not matter—calls attention to a patent fact, every person appears to see something wonderful in it. For instance, Wendell Phillips, at a recent meeting of the American Social Science Association, held in Boston as a matter of course, said the public schools of that city were not to be compared with those of Canada, Scotland or England. He might have said the public schools of the whole United States and the remark would have been equally true. But, however, his words are quoted as if they embodied something wonderfully wise and profound. A thousand other people might say precisely the same thing, and they would only be abused for it. The Catholic newspapers have been stating that fact persistently for years, and it has been lugged to them as something equivalent to high treason. The thing is true, nevertheless. Wendell Phillips declares that thousands of our public school children cannot write a letter, and that only 15 or even read a newspaper well, and he complains that the schools turn out thousands not capable of doing any work for which any one should pay a dollar. Of course. What else is to be expected? When the branches of learning useful to the lad who has to work his way in the world are neglected for such luxuries and superfluities as music, drawing, modern language, telegraphy, of which only the children of the rich can properly avail themselves, such values and common things as reading, writing and ciphering must suffer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMPROMISE.

The Joint Congressional Committee on the counting of the Electoral votes has at length a report and with it a bill for the consideration of the two Houses. The bill proposes that all matters relating to the counting of the Electoral votes, their regularity and their legality be left to the decision of a committee or commission, composed of five Senators, five Representatives and five Supreme Court Judges to be appointed by the vote of States. Four of the Supreme Judges are provided for in the bill, and they are to choose the fifth. The decision of this commission can be set aside only by a concurrent vote of both Houses, and as such a thing is hardly within the range of possibility, the decision must be regarded as practically final and binding. Of course, the five Senators will be Republicans, the five Representatives will be Democrats, and the four Judges will be equally divided between the two parties. Supposing, then, the commission should find for their own party sympathies, as it is very likely they will—for, beyond question, strong party men will be selected by both sides—it is evident that the fifth Judge will be master of the situation and be able to dictate who shall be the next President. That is certainly a disagreeable feature in the bill, but we do not see how it could be avoided, or how it is necessary to take some precautions against the occurrence of a deadlock. We have, moreover, a better opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States than to imagine it would be impossible to select out of it a man whose sense of justice and fair play would not overcome his purely party predilections.

And, again, some risks must be incurred and scope fidelity must rest somewhere in every compromise expedient. Probably there never was a measure brought under the notice of a legislative body which was not objected to by one party or the other up to the time of our writing, and the end has not been reached yet. The bill now very strong friends and very strong foes, but the latter are not those that we have to dread. Extremists of both parties oppose it bitterly, each claiming that it is a cowardly surrender to the other. But moderate and patriotic men on both sides look upon the destinies of the country as safest, are very nearly unanimous in its favor. For instance, such Republicans as CONKLING, FRELINGHUYSEN and CAMERON of Pennsylvania support it; while men like SARGENT, MORTON and BLAINE strenuously oppose it. The Democrats, too, are somewhat divided in their opinions; but the majority of them are certainly inclined to vote for it. Meetings have been held in various cities, and resolutions in favor of its adoption have been passed with enthusiasm; while as yet the protests against it come from individuals acting upon their own impulse. A similar difference is perceptible in the comments of the leading newspapers throughout the country. The Democratic party, others denounce it quite as earnestly.

It is plain, however, that the bill has broken down party lines and secured for itself full consideration from the impartial standpoints of justice and equity. There is every prospect of its passing both Houses, and the President has already declared that he will gladly sign it. However, SUMNER and BLAINE are determined to get up a majority against it in the Senate if they can, but the chances are they will not succeed. If they do, all that will happen is that the Houses will declare Tilden elected and the Senate HAYES, and the administration of national affairs will be brought to a very dangerous and critical deadlock—the very thing that all sensible men are trying to avoid. So its rejection elects nothing whatever, while its passage will give some solution of a grave difficulty. There are, of course, men of such stubborn disposition that they would sacrifice anything rather than make a concession to adversaries, but they are very dangerous advisers, indeed, and may do more harm in a day than they could remedy in a lifetime. We trust the bill will pass.

After a debate which lasted all night, the Compromise bill was passed by the Senate at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. Forty-seven voted in favor of it and seventeen against it. There was only one Democrat in the minority.

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LOCAL IRISH NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of December 30.

ANTRIM.

Two of the Local Government Inquiry Commissioners—Messrs. Chichester Clerk and [illegible]—visited Slane on November, 29. The commissioners still remained under the form of government intended by the Act of 1840 to be only temporary. There were two attempts made to put Carrickfergus under the Towns Improvement Act. The reason the charge was not carried out was that the country people were made to believe that if towns were put under the Improvement Act, they would be taxed for the benefit of the town, and they came in with a tremendous force, and outvoted the commissioners entirely. The population of the borough at the last census was 340.

ARMAGH.

On Wednesday evening week, says the *Ulster Examiner*, an old and respected Nationalist, named John French, of Lurgan, was walking about in his usual health and strength, and on the following morning he was dead. The deceased was well known in Lurgan for his extensive national sentiments, but, though he held these himself, he could not have been accused of willfully offending those who may have differed from him. There was recently a recurrence of the Orange anniversaries that he and his family were not subject to many annoyances by the ignorant Orange party, and frequently their house was wrecked and the inmates placed in imminent danger of their lives; yet all was borne with much patience.

CLARE.

The Guardians of Ennis Union, by a majority of twelve to nine, at last meeting declined to reconsider their decision, as recommended by the Local Government Board, of increasing the poundage of Mr. Redding, rate-collector, from 2d to 3d. This is the third time the Board declined to grant the increase sought for. On the motion of Mr. E. Kennedy the metal stores were ordered to be supplied to the paupers at Christmas.

CLARE.

The promotion of Rev. R. Fitzgerald, Administrator of the parish of Ennis, to the charge of the parish of Roan and Dysert, is about to be made the presentation of a testimonial by the inhabitants of the former place. The following letter has been received by Patrick McNamara, Esq., Secretary of the committee, from Lord Francis Conyngham, M. P.:—"Sir—Seeing in the Clare *Journal* of the 14th inst. that a testimonial is about to be presented to Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, P. P., and that subscriptions are being collected, I have great pleasure in sending you a check for £10 for that purpose.—I remain yours truly, Francis Conyngham." The reverend gentleman was chairman of the late meeting held in Ennis at which Lord Francis addressed his constituents.

CORK.

A difficulty exists at Kinsale with respect to the endowed school of that town. From 1707 until lately it had been under the teaching of a succession of Protestant clergymen. The present Town Commissioners are, many of whom are Catholics, are seeking to obtain from the Court of Chancery the trusteeship of the school, and a dispute has arisen on the subject, which is not terminated.

At the Cork Town Council meeting, on Friday week, a very lively discussion took place on the proposal to purchase a chain as a badge of office of the city sheriff, now that the office is elected by the Local Government upon the nomination of the corporation, and is not a certain step to a city dignitary. The suggestion of the committee was opposed by Alderman Nagle, who declared that the sheriff at present is the first apostle of the Cattle; and Alderman Hegarty remarked that there was no necessity for providing the distinguishing badge, inasmuch as the sheriff has been deprived of all the executive powers, and is no longer even the hangman to the city. The Mayor considered the latter observation out of order, but the aldermen explained that he did not intend in any way to oppose the office. Finally the Council decided not to have a chain.

On Thursday week the people of Inishannon witnessed, with much exhilaration, the hoisting of a grand bell, weighing, with its appendages, 19 cwts., to its lofty chamber in the beautiful tower recently erected to his church by Rev. T. Holland, P. P. The event was one of considerable interest to the parishioners, who have watched with deep anxiety the steady yet rapid progress of the tower and spire from the foundation stone. The height of the tower and spire to the top of cross is 120 feet. Rev. Mr. Holland had completed his improvements in his other church at Knockville and provided for it a magnificent bell, at a cost of £500, when he directed his attention to the works at Inishannon. He has quietly, and without any noise, expended and close upon £2,000 on both his churches, which are gems in their way.

DONEGAL.

An inquiry was held on Saturday week at Conwaynagh, six miles distant from Inneshagky, by Mr. Blake, Inspector of Fisheries, into an application of Mr. Stewart, of Ards, for a license to plant oysters on the shores bordering on his property in that locality. The Earl of Leitrim, represented by his agent, opposed a portion of the application, on the ground that it would infringe on part of a several fishery claimed by him, the decision relative to which was now pending before the House of Lords. Mr. Blake stated that if Mr. Stewart succeeded for the entire of the license sought for it would involve a very lengthened investigation on his part into the disputed claims of Mr. Stewart and Lord Leitrim to the several fishery in question, and which, he understood, had been the subject for litigation for twenty years, and was to come before the House of Lords next session. He would require the title deeds of Mr. Stewart and Lord Leitrim's property, or authenticated copies, to be laid before him if the claim was pressed and resisted.

DUBLIN.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. S. J. Brett, Town Commissioner, Kingstown. It appears that Mr. Brett was in his usual good health on Thursday. He was in Dublin in the afternoon, and while visiting at a friend's house he accidentally fell. He returned home and transacted his business as usual, and attended a meeting of the Commissioners in the evening. About midnight, after retiring to bed, he had an epileptic fit, and Dr. Newland was called in, but Mr. Brett never rallied, and died at an early hour next day.

GALWAY.

Captain Richard Lambert, J.P., Marvilla, says the Galway *Vindicator*, very generously and kindly has presented a valuable painting to his friend, the Very Rev. Father O'Dwyer, O.P., Prior of the West Convent, Galway. The painting is a portrait of Rev. Richard Ogilvie, who was Father Confessor to Rubens, and afterwards raised to the episcopacy as Bishop of Ross in Down. The portrait, which is in a massive gilt frame, is from the Florentine Gallery, and as a work of art is of considerable value, estimated to be worth £150. The confessor of Rubens was a Dominican, and he is represented in the habit of his sacred order, with pectoral cross showing his Order, and rank. The portrait is a copy by eminent hand of one of the old masters from the original by Rubens.

Report has reached us, says the *Western News*, on most reliable authority, that the wife of Hon. Major William Le Poer Trench has become a convert to the Catholic faith.

It is our consoling duty to record it—let, says the Galway *Vindicator*, another of those consolations which cheer the saints of our priests and people, in the presentation by the people of Athenry to Rev. James Hosty, C.C., of a purse of sovereigns to purchase a horse. The purse contained over a sixty-five sovereigns, and, considering that this amount was handed in in three days, it speaks volumes for the respect and veneration of the people of this district only for their *Soggart Aroon*, as well as for their own traditional liberality and generosity. The movement was set on foot on Wednesday night in Kineen's hotel, and on the next Sunday, 3d inst., the committee waited on Father Hosyne and presented him with their well filled purse and an address.

KILDARE.

We deeply regret, says the *Freeman*, to perceive the announcement of the death of Robert Archbold, of Ferbishtown House, county Kildare, at the advanced age of 86. The ancient Catholic family, he inherited not merely the estates over which he was the kindest of landlords, but also the virtues of his ancestry. He was beloved by all who came in contact with him, and the great sorrow has fallen with especial severity on his bereaved mother and wife. He possessed every virtue that could adorn his station, and his demise has excited out regret from every class in the district with which he was connected.

KILKENNY.

The house-to-house census on the Sunday Closing question was completed at Kilkenny on Saturday week. The result appears in a paper containing the question:—"Are you in favor of the Sunday closing of public houses, taverns, shops, taverns and spirit groceries in Ireland on Sunday?" was left with the head of each family. The police received about [illegible] Ayes, 1,680; noes, 179; declined to vote 424. Of the Ayes, 128 publicans in Kilkenny who voted thus; Ayes, 39; noes, 27; declined to vote, 62. The population in 1871 was 13,710, occupying 2,760 houses, and it is hence apparent that the poll was very full and exhaustive.

KING'S COUNTY.

Over £200 has now been subscribed by the gentry of Birr and district to offer a reward for any person who prosecutes to a conviction the party or parties who poisoned five valuable dogs belonging to Mr. Hamilton's hounds. A meeting was also held by the farmers of the district recently during the spot where the offence is said to have been committed. After passing a resolution expressive of abhorrence of such a dastardly offence, they subscribed over £50 to the reward fund, and forwarded the amount to the treasurer, the Earl of Rosse. Irsdon has written to the King's county *Chronicle*, and through that journal tenders his warmest thanks to the farmers and to all the members of the hun'. The sport has not been abandoned, as a search proved that on Monday

LOUTH.

On Sunday, says the Drogheda *Argus & Saturday*, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, delivered a most instructive lecture in the cathedral of Navan, on the nature and properties of good wholesome drinking water, and also of soft water for sanitary and economic purposes. The lecture was largely attended by the clergy, lawyers and gentry of the town and its surroundings. The Most Rev. lecturer introduced his lecture by a series of interesting observations upon the nature of the various gases—namely, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—which, in their due proportions, was afterward made in the course of the lecture. He then proceeded to explain at length the chemical effects resulting from those various gases, and the irregular results arising therefrom. The Most Rev. lecturer in an proceeded to the subject matter of the lecture, which he treated in the most masterly, lucid and scientific style. The same illustrations were introduced throughout with marked attention.

LIMERICK.

It is really disgraceful, says the Limerick *Reporter*, to see a Protestant lady of high rank interest herself in the Catholic education of a Catholic peasant boy, who might become a prey to dangerous influences were it not for generous and scientific aid of the same class most interesting manner. The lecture was listened to

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— It is reported that Cardinal Morichini, Archbishop of Bologna, will, on account of health, be transferred to the suburban See of Albano, and that Cardinal Amat will succeed the late Cardinal Patrizi in the diocese of Ostia and Velletri.

— The Very Rev. Dr. O'Shea, V. G., and parish priest of Baltimore, is dangerously ill, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The melancholy intelligence will be heard with universal regret by a wide circle of friends.

— Rev. Thomas Quinn, lately pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart, Philadelphia, has been appointed to succeed the late Rev. James Kelley, as pastor of St. Stephen's church, Kensington, Philadelphia.

— On Thursday, the 4th inst., Octave of the Holy Innocents, died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., the good and virtuous Father John Edwin O'Heire. His death is a severe loss to the Bishop, whose faithful and trusted Secretary he has been ever since the erection of the diocese in 1872, and a no less severe one to the whole diocese.

— Rev. David F. Lasher died at the residence of his father in Lockport, N. Y., on January 5. He was in the 27th year of his age, and in the third of his priesthood, he having been ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, on the 30th of May, 1874.

— Maynooth College was established in 1795; since then seventy-six students have entered the holy ministry, and of these more than twenty can be to-day Prelates in the Irish Church. Ithas given to the world also twelve thousand priests. The religious orders of Ireland have been largely supplemented from the College, and by one who would reflect honor on any ecclesiastical establishment in the world.

— There is at Rome a College for the education of young Catholic missionaries, which presents the rare spectacle of more than a hundred youths from the four quarters of the globe, and the Islands of the sea, speaking collectively from fifty to sixty living languages of youths of different personal peculiarities and colors of different political predilections, all dwelling in all clear tolerance, in which they all agree with one heart and one soul.

— On November 25th, at the Convent of Mercy, Dungarvan, Miss Meagher (in religion, Sister M. Francesa de Sales) made her religious profession, and received the black veil from the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, V. F., and on the 27th, Miss Walsh, of Ballybricken, Waterford, received into the same religious community, taking the name of Sister M. Josepha Rodgers.

— We are sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. Moultyne, pastor of St. Stephen's, is not to be enlisted, as it was reported recently that he would be, to be the guest of Coadjutor Bishop of the Catholic province of New York. That one of the Catholic clergy of New York is worthy to be made a Bishop, however, seems to be true. Rev. Michael O'Farrell, for many years pastor of St. Peter's in Barclay street, New York, the oldest Catholic church in the city, we learn has been requested to elect between the Episcopal See of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the Deanship in the Archiepiscopic See of Toronto. This is a fitting recognition of the long and faithful services of this estimable clergyman in New York, and his friends generally hope that he will accept the position offered him in this country.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That in England and in Canada Catholics pay a proper share of the School Fund. So in the United States they do not.

That Catholic children should be empty in the next generation of Catholic children are not taught their faith in time.

That hundreds of thousands have been lost to the Church through the want of Catholic schools, and that the loss in the countries that stopped from 1634, when Maryland was founded, until 1776, when Liberty ate Orders of women are engaged actively in that work in the United States, and that seventeen hundred common schools, with 60,000 pupils. All without one cent from the Government.

That Christian schools were managed and originated by Catholics.

All the great Universities always and free schools attached.

That the printing was invented by Catholics.

That the first newspaper was started by Catholics—namely, the Gazette, of Venice, in 1563, over three hundred years ago.

The founder of Catholic journalism in the United States was Bishop England, who established the *United States Catholic Miscellany* at Charleston in 1822.

Sometimes a person is met who says that he "feels no interest in Catholic news." He is a curiosity, and will generally be found to take "no interest" in anything Catholic.

The number of residential sees of Catholic patriarchs, archbishops and bishops in the world is according to the new volume of the Catholic Dictionary, 894 and of these no fewer than 126 are in the British Empire—namely, 18 in England, 26 in Ireland, 4 in Scotland, 44 in British colonies and dependencies. The number of Catholic peers is 26, of whom 26 have seats in the House of Lords. There are 47 Catholic baronets, 7 Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 66 Catholic members of Parliament, all of whom represent Irish constituencies. The number of priests in England, Wales and Scotland is 2,000, and the number of public churches, chapels, etc., is 1,615. This gives an increase of 60 priests and one year of 64 priest's and 51 churches and chapels.

Happy Influence of a Great Specific.

For the proper vitality or recovery of health and strength the chief should be wholesome and nutritious food, and to promote this the alimentary powers are charmed by improper or half-matured food, the best remedy for the evil results of which the modern system in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most agreeable, prompt and gentle remedy for dyspepsia and the bilious and excretionary irregularities to which result from it. The true and benefit, in common with the stomach, experience its beneficial influence. The relief of the system is carried off through its natural outlet, a healthy, free and secretion of the bile is promoted, and a powerful impetus given to assimilation in consequence of its use. It benefit fully stimulates the bladder and kidneys when they are inactive, and by its tonic and regulating action fortifies the system against malaria.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Those by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Rev. W. F. Ingram, 191 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 1m

REFUSING AN INHERITANCE.

The terrible vice—it may well be called a visitation of the age we live in is the reckless reach for the accumulation of sudden wealth. It is encouraged because of the universal worship of the golden calf. Every one flings himself down before the rich man, and the word in society is never now, "What is he?" but "What has he?" If you are a poor man you are displaced, and would be ignored entirely, were it not that you may have good, healthy muscle and might learn the proper pecuniary action. If you are a rich man, no matter how you gained your fortune, you are "such a nice fellow" and such a good fellow" and your hundred pounds is equality, which, in comparison, may be infinitely less than the poor man's hundred pounds exotic extensions of—And oh! he is so generous! This is the man that ought to have money! In such a state of society—and it exists out as much on the Continent as in England—it is refreshing as it is strange to see him who might be one of the richest men in Europe, who might have an income of nearly a thousand pounds a day, willingly lay down his wealth, and refuse to touch a franc of his vast inheritance. Such a man is the young Duke de Galliera, who will not on any pretension accept a single franc of the vast fortune of his step-father, Philippe Ferrari. It was a mistake to think that this young man was not the educated—which abroad means the legitimate—son of the late Duke. He was, and one of the finest young men by his marriage with the duchess herself, a member of the great Bulgarini and Brignole families. Young Ferrari, who refused five millions sterling, is now at Genoa, but means soon to return to Paris to reside fully and to study practising languages to the sons of rich grocers of Paris. Young Galliera, in refusing splendor, especially the ladies, who take a great interest in the young man's affairs, says he will be a wonderful lover, may indeed him in accept a portion of the inheritance—at least, so they say herself, a sizable 50 000 or 60 000 pounds a year—but those best acquainted with the Ship Fever Hospitals claim the result was obtained by fraud.

— The Washington *Union* of January 19 has come out a long letter from Hon. John Kelley against the bill reducing taxation on National Banks, in which he shows that the profits realized by the banks are light in comparison to those of many other industries, and that the real beneficiaries of the measure are the bankers during the stock speculations.

— The London *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says: The Paris newspapers publish dispatches in the Ambassadors at the Congress of the Conference. It is stated that the proposals of the Turkish Ministers are considered inadmissible, and that the Turkish Ministers have decided to attack Montenegro before the expiration of the armistice.

— Cuban dispatches state that seventy bands of partisans, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000 in the island. The most important engagement was that in which the insurgents were defeated by Gen. Jovellar, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The other action was at Tapaia, west of Puerto Principe, on the south coast, and at Jaguey, in the north coast. Cuba and Spain are both apparently supplied with all varieties, prices remain unchanged. Exchange on London, 9 to 9½ premium; gold, \$1 00@1 01; coin, \$1 00@1 01; Coin and small bucks, nominal; bank bills, \$1 00@1 01.

CATTLE—Most of all varieties are dull. Beef, poor to fair, 2@3c; good to prime, 3@4c; choice, 4@4½c; quarter, free, nearly 5c; dressed, 5@6c; Veal, 5@6c; Sheep, 3@4c; Lambs, 4@5c; Hogs, 4@4½c; Calves, 5@6c; Cows, \$30@\$50. Receipts of cattle have been moderate for the week, and prices have advanced in sympathy with the improvement in the market, and prices have advanced in sympathy with the improvement in the market, and prices have advanced in sympathy with the improvement in the market

THE MEN OF KILDARE.

There were brave men who strove their devotion to prove
If for their country in fortune and fame?
There were true men who died on the scaffold with pride,
Who would never to tyranny yield;
Yet no truer here bone to the honour of green,
And no braver are men, while we answer,
In the white world around them,
To our country's call in the fight.
For our nationality right!
Are the bold, fearless men of Kildare.

There were staunch men who stood, and, like rain
shed their blood,
By the side of the brave Geraldine,
Who deserve that they should, with the noble and
good,
On the bright roll of fame now shine;
And through history hand, with the light of the land
Of sweat that has cherished there,
We will find no braver, better men of our race
Than the strong, manly men of Kildare—
Always ready to stand
In the name of our land
Are the brave, dauntless men of Kildare.

They're as bold and as free as the rocks by the sea,
Of the sea that stood on its plain
Ever first in the fray, ever last to give way,
Ever ready their blood to maintain;
In their homesteads we find they are faithful and
kind-hearted,
Hospitality always is there;
They are honest and true, food and warm-hearted,
For around the Swedes of Kildare,
Shamrock a-fly to May month,
Love and friendship and truth
Fill the hearts of the men of Kildare.

There are men to be met in that grand county yet
Who would fight the good fight to the end,
And no lover of liberty need ever despair to keep
The old green flag always erect;
There are men in that land who would stand up
again'
And for Ireland all dangers would dare;
When there's work in be'd'ne, or a victory won,
In the van are the men of Kildare—
Always cheerful and bold,
In the Land of the West
Are the gentle, generous men of Kildare.
—Dublin Nation.

ANON.

LOCAL IRISH NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of February 24.

ARMAGH.

Last week a public meeting was held in the town hall, Portadown, to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the persons who are suffering from the extensive floods in the county Armagh. An appeal to the people was drawn up, stating that in consequence of the serious and prolonged flooding of the lands between Portadown and the Bann, numerous families had been reduced to great extremity, and many home deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence, and that a considerable number of houses had fallen from the continued rains and the action of the overflow of the river Bann. An earnest appeal was made to the public for funds to relieve the large number of persons in distress.

CARLOW.

At the weekly meeting of the Carlow Town Commissioners, held on Wednesday week, Mr. Benjamin Coleman presiding, a letter was read from Mr. H. Owen Lewis, M. P., stating that he had waited on the Secretary to the Inland Revenue Department, in London, with a view of representing the wishes of the Commissioners to have the income tax office retained in Carlow, as it had been proposed to amalgamate certain districts, but that he was unable to get a satisfactory reply to his representations. The meeting had under consideration the new Prisons' bill, and directed the clerk to write to the county and borough members, requesting them to use their exertions to have Carlow made a central prison for the purposes of amalgamation take effect.

CAVAN.

Mr. Owen Clarke, a farmer living in the parish of Butlersbridge, has served the requisite notices that he intends to apply for £500 compensation at the ensuing assizes for the loss and damage sustained by the death of his son, who was accidentally burning from mate at on July 31st, 1875, from the effects of which he died on the 18th August.

Very Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, P. P., V. F., Drumlane, has been re-elected chairman of the Cavan Home Rule Club for the ensuing year, John P. O'Hanlon, *Anglo-Celt*, Cavan, honorable secretary, and Thomas Finatext, Corrinamuck, treasurer.

CORK.

A meeting of the Bandon Liberal Committee was held in the Conservative-rooms, South Main street, on Wednesday week, Mr. John Heron, chairman of Town Commissioners, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. George K. Sherlock, read his analysis of the voters' list. His facts as the groundwork the state of the party at Mr. Swanston's election, and showed the progress made at the different registries since then. They had now, instead of the majority by which Mr. Swanston was elected, a clear working majority of thirty-three.

On Tuesday week one of the convicts employed on the dockyard works at Haulbowline made a murderous attack upon the warder in charge of him. The other warders on the vicinity at once came to the aid of their unfortunate comrade, and the convict, who was armed with a heavy spade, engaged so lower than thirteen of them, and kept them at bay till fired on by the sentry, who was allowed himself to be disarmed. The incident caused great excitement among the other prisoners, and at one time a general *emeute* was feared.

DOWN.

A few days ago a tenant on the estate of D. A. Kerr, J. P., High Sheriff of county Down, sold to a neighboring tenant, with permission of the landlord, a farm situate in Cunningham street. It is a tenancy at will, and subject to a rent of £64, per acre. It sold for £22 10s. per acre. There is seaweed for manure obtainable on the shore, and the farm is situate at Portaew, between Groomsport and Donaghadee. The seller is to be allowed a residence for life on the premises. Under the circumstances, this is considered a high price for the land.

DUBLIN.

The Local Government Board Auditor has surcharged four of the Town Commissioners of Kingstown with £181, the amount of which they drew for the purchase of lime without advertising for tenders.

GALWAY.

A public meeting was held in Milltown on Tuesday week for the purpose of promoting the line of an extension railway from Tuam to Claremorris which would run most directly in the vicinity. The weather was inclement, but, notwithstanding, there was a large gathering in the spacious platform which was erected in the square. On the motion of Rev. T. McQuaitters, seconded by John Birmingham, Esq., the chair was taken by John Bodkin, Esq. The Secretary announced that a sum of £4,000 had been subscribed to the above list prepared in the district of Milltown.

KING'S COUNTY.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Town Hall, Edenderry, last week, for the purpose of considering the expediency of having additional fairs held and established in that town. The following resolution was put and carried unanimously, William Lohes Boy, Esq., J. P., in the chair: "That this meeting considers it absolutely necessary that there should be additional fairs held in the town of Edenderry, and that a committee be appointed to consider how many would be advisable, at what time of the year, and what days of the week, and to report to a general adjourned meeting."

KERRY.

At the petty sessions of Killarney, last week, a letter was read by the Chairman from Lord Kenmare, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions recently passed by the inhabitants condemning the outrages committed at his residence. The letter was dated from Cannes, in the South of France. Lord Kenmare observed that there was no excuse for the outrages, for he was not his absentee landlord, except at present for the benefit of his family's health, and spent the greater part of his time and income in Killarney.

KILKENNY.

A meeting, of which Mr. William Morris, Ridgestown, was President, has been held in the dispensary committee room at Kilmogenny, to resolve on the most convenient measures to be adopted in opposing the application, under the Coercion Act, with respect to obtaining compensation, made by the widow of the late Michael Hickie, of Kildromy. It will be remembered that Michael Hickie was shot within a hundred yards of his own house on the 18th of November last, and his widow now makes application for £1,000 compensation.

The first arrival of American beef in Kilkenny may date from Thursday last, says the Kilkenny *Journal* of Saturday, when a consignment of ten and a half tons was delivered at 81 High street. The establishment was opened on yesterday, and the sale attracted great notice. Considerable crowds collected before the shop door, and the appearance of the beef was the subject of much criticism. The quality of some of the meat, as might be expected, looked rather heavy, but when sliced down it appeared as if only lately killed, the fat and lean portions are very nicely balanced, and on the whole the beef presents the appearance of a sound, healthy article. The opening price was from 6d to 8d per lb.

LIMERICK.

Notice of a general increase of rents has been given to the tenants of houses in Limerick.

In Limerick last week special meetings of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Corn Market Trustees were held for the purpose of supporting the movement on foot by the Harbor Commissioners to secure a baronetcy for the Mayor, Mr. James Spaight. Resolutions were passed affirming that Mr. Spaight has fairly earned the distinction by his lengthened public services, and instructions were given for the preparation of a memorial on the subject to the Lord Lieutenant.

LOUTH.

The consideration of the National Teachers' Act was before the Ardee Board of Guardians on Tuesday week, when that body by a very large majority again refused to make the Ardee Union contributory under the terms of the Act. The decision of the Board was the Dundalk Democrat, will, we believe, meet with the hearty approbation of the vast majority of the ratepayers.

LONDONDERRY.—Ed. Or.

The Directors of the Derry and Enniskillen Railway, in their report to be submitted at a meeting of shareholders in this city next week, say that the traffic of the district as arranged to the 31st December last, under the terms of the Act. The decision of the Board was the Dundalk Democrat, will, we believe, meet with the hearty approbation of the vast majority of the ratepayers.

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LONGFORD.

At the Carrickboy petty sessions on Tuesday week the court was crowded to hear the cases between Mr. Murdock Campbell, Clonsaster Castle, and Messrs. Arthur and John H. Moore, Roseleighp. Tenders were for sale on the sub of Mr. Campbell against Messrs. Moore, but it was agreed by the solicitors on both sides that the entire of the cases should be heard at the same time. During the trial Rev. Dean Moore, father of the defendants, was examined in the vicinity of the bench. After a long hearing, Mr. Arthur Moore was committed to further examination, and found guilty of committing an assault on Mr. Murdock Campbell, for which he was fined £5. The other cases were dismissed.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Moatmisslink, convened by James Miller, Esq., J. P., (the request of a deputation), was recently held in the Town Hall, to consider the best means of assisting the poor of the town, who are suffering great privations for the want of food and fuel, owing to the extreme wet weather and want of out door employment. The meeting was attended by some of the principal inhabitants of the town.

SLIGO.

Colonel Cooper, of Markree Castle, has been appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sligo, in the room of the late Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.

TIPPERARY.

At the adjourned monthly meeting last week of the Nenagh Town Board on Monday, James Healy, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved—That it is the opinion of this body that the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874 as it relates to towns containing under 6,000 inhabitants, would be more satisfactorily administered by the Town Commissioners than by Boards of Poor Law Guardians, who are already overburdened with other business, and have not the same local knowledge, nor as direct an interest as municipal bodies, in whom the authority was formerly vested." Resolved—"Inasmuch as landlords of towns in Ireland, where the Town Commissioners are or hereafter may be intrusted with the administration of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts of 1874, or any acts incorporated therewith, are so much benefited by the due administration of such acts as occupying tenants, we deem it just that the rates levied under the authority of those acts should be borne equally by landlords and tenants; and pray that in future legislation there may be a clause inserted in any bill introduced authorizing the deduction by the tenant from the landlord half such rates, as in the case of poor law acts."

TYRONE.

All the available offices of William James Deville, Cookstown, were put up for sale on Friday week by Mr. William Ballentine, auctioneer, under an order of the Court of Bankruptcy. Buyers were numerous and competition keen, says the Belfast *Examiner*, every one seemingly anxious to have some scrap of the absent gentleman.

The parish church of Stewartstown, says the *Daily Express*, has been burnt down, and a large congregation left without a place of worship.

WATERFORD.

Not for very many years, says the Waterford *News*, has there been such a scarcity of shipping at our quays as is now the case, and has been so for the past week or ten days, the direct consequence of which is that labor in that part of the city is at a stand. From opposite the Custom House to above the Market House is one perfect blank, and wients generally has been seen brisk discharging there is now to be found the stillness of idleness.

WESTMEATH.

When the news of the verdict in the Westmeath will case reached Athlone the people of that and the neighboring villages turned out several thousands in number, and, having procured tar barrels, marched to Curriatown House, the residence of Dr. Charles Purdon, and escorted him to the hill of Knockdolgan, where an immense bonfire was raised amid hearty cheers for the Purdon family. The fondre was a signal for others, and the sky was soon illumined by the blaze from all the hills for miles around. The Doctor having, in a very feeling manner, thanked the people for their good wishes towards himself and his brother, was carried on their shoulders around the bonfire amidst tremendous cheering. Several barrels of tar were then broached, and all drank the health of the owner of Cockeborough. Before separating cheers were given for the jury, for Mr. Purdon's counsel, and for his attorney, Mr. Mooney.

WEXFORD.

John Fullam, poor-rate collector, Enniscorthy, has been committed for trial on the charge of having embezzled nearly £1,000 of the poor-rates collected by him.

With the view of adopting measures for the improvement of the harbor entrance the Wexford Harbor Commissioners held a communication with Sir John Hawkshaw, C. E., who will give an opinion on the subject. Several large vessels belonging to this port, and bound with valuable cargoes from Black Sea ports, recently arrived in Waxford bay, but owing to the dangerous state of the entrances the owners were obliged to send them to Dublin and elsewhere.

A meeting, says the Wexford *People*, was held in Gyngaue, on Sunday, for the purpose of forming an association for defense and prosecuting against unseasonable hours. The chair was taken by Mr. Sutton, Hyane. Mr. John Bolger acted as Honorary Secretary to the meeting. Prayer, duly proposed, and Mr. Bolger seconded.

The revival of conversions to Catholicism in England is taking place among the working classes. In the large towns the number of converts is daily on the increase. The junction of the countless neophytes. New various establishments are rising everywhere. The Duchess of Norfolk has just laid the foundation stone of a new church, and the fourth of the five churches she had vowed to build in honour of the five wounds of our Lord. Besides these, the hallowed hands of the Archbishop of Catholic basilica in Arundel. The light of such deeds, and countless of perfection, said in days when religious belief has grown cold, receive a new impulse, and even England was known as "Our Lady's Dowry," when rich and poor united in raising those grand edifices for the worship of God and the edcosation of youth that were the pride of our ancestors. Pope Romes Benedictine has been invited by the Bishop of Birmingham to select a house for the Benedictine Order, which is the hope of the land, and the novitiate are full of subjects.

The Rev. William Hennessy, Catholic chaplain of Waterford Union Workhouse, died at his residence, Dunmore, on the morning of February 16th, in the 40th year of his age and ninth of his ministry. Father Hennessy was born in the suburbs of Waterford city, and was connected with many respectable families in the city and county.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN 1877

For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the week Sayes of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are to be observed, as one penal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The days of fasting are Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and every day of Holy Week. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on Sundays, Tuesday, Thursday, during Lent, except on the Sundays of Lent, Holy Thursday, Holy Saturday, the Ember days, and the Vigils of Pentecost, the Assumption, and Christmas. But no more than one flesh meal, except by special indulgence, is allowed in any day, even when two days are taken for the purpose.

3. The general allowance on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.

4. All who are bound, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh meat, to take only one flesh meal, and at the same time, even by way of collation.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; on general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time, is or can be given; but the practice of the most regular life is never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. The quality of food allowed at collation is in general bread, with water, cheese, or all kinds of fruits, also vegetables and fish. Milk and eggs are prohibited.

7. Dairy produce has been taken by custom in drink in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or chocolate, prepared with milk.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of flesh meat, and even of lard, in preparing fish, soups, stables, etc.

9. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under 21 years of age, the sick, and those who serve them; those who are obliged to labor hard, as in the case of the poor, and in fact without great prejudice to their health.

10. Any dispensation to use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on other days, in favor of Thursday, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

11. Those are exempted from the obligation of fast, or, on account of reason or advanced age or bodily infirmity, are not able to fast without great inconvenience; and also those who are employed in the service of the sick, or in any other manner of charity.

12. Women with child, or who give suck, are not bound to fast.

PRAYER FOR THE INCREASE OF MISSIONARIES.

Almighty and Eternal God, who never art and will never cease to call Thy children to the work of Thy vineyard, and hast promised to hear the prayers of those that are gathered together in Thy name, grant, we beseech Thee, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Prayer for the Conversion of Infidels and Heretics.

Almighty God, who hast promised in receiving the Easter Communion, by any who profess daily the Catholic faith.

The same indulgence may be obtained at the point of death, by any one who duly confess the sin and prayer, or, receiving the Sacrament of Penance or the Eucharist, if this be impracticable, by invoking the name of Jesus.

† Eugene, Bishop of Gran Valley.

Caught and Cited.

[From Samuel A. Walker, Esq., the well-known Real Estate Auctioneer of Boston.]

"Having experimented resultes of a satisfactory character from the use of Wood's Hyphosphite, I take pleasure in testifying to its merits. I have used it in my family for two years past, and have found it to be the best medicine for the relief of nervousness, and have known it to be very beneficial in cases of consumption, and where relief from any cough, cold, or throat trouble is required, it proves a fair trial to insure a grateful recognition from the public." Sold by all druggists.

Important to all Invalids—Iron in the Blood.

The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle, viz: Protoxide of Iron. Its wonderful and beneficial success of the remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fever, Hysteria, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fever, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Consumption, and all Diseases arising from a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Sold by all druggists.

DRY GOOD, ETC.

SULLIVAN'S,
SULLIVAN'S,
SULLIVAN'S,
120 KEARNY STREET,

MR. SULLIVAN,

Having just returned from New York, where he purchased the Spring Styles of Ladies' DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, CLOAKS, JACKETS, SUITS, WRAPPERS, DUSTERS, etc; also a full and complete assortment of children's CLOAKS, Woolen SUITS, SILK SUITS and PIQUE SUITS—all of which are now open, and comprise the most magnificent assortment of

CLOAKS AND SUITS

Ever seen in this city, the most extraordinary inducements will be offered to customers, as the entire stock, consisting of all the very latest

Paris and New York Novelties,

Was bought for cash, thereby taking advantage of the dull times in New York, and saving at least 20 per cent. Customers will do well to remember this; also, that all Cloaks and Suits offered are the very latest styles, and will be sold much cheaper than old goods which are now being sold in this city Call at once at

SULLIVAN'S,
120 Kearny St.

For the information of ladies who have been absent from the city, we wish to state that SULLIVAN'S Cloak and Suit House has removed from Montgomery street to

NO. 120 KEARNY STREET,
THURLOW BLOCK.

m917

OUR GREAT
YEARLY
CLEARANCE SALE.

READ
OUR
PRICES.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Handsome French FLANNEL CLOTHS, reduced in 18 months per yard.
English DELAINES ALPACAS, double width, reduced to 20 cents a yard.
French POPLINS, double width, reduced to 30 cents a yard.
Handsome Silk and Wool BROCADES, reduced to 75 cents a yard.
French CASHMERE CLOTH PLAIDS, 44 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

FURNISHED SPREADS, all sizes, 50 cents each.
Part-size Heavy White BLANKETS, $2 50 a pair
Full-size Heavy Colored BLANKETS, $3 a pair.
Heavy Bleached TOWELS, 12 cents per yard.
Large-size TURKISH TOWELS, $1 50 per dozen.
Nottingham LACE, 12 cents per yard.
Heavy Bleached SHEETING, 74 yards wide, 25 cents per yard.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, 54 inches wide, 62 cents a yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

2 Cases Heavy Canton FLANNEL, slightly damaged, 12 1-2 cents a yard; regular price, 25 cents.

☞ We would ask the attention of the general public to our present sale, feeling assured that an examination of our prices will clearly convince them that so much bargains have ever been offered in San Francisco.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.
THE ARCADE,
MARKET STREET,
NEXT BALDWIN'S HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AND BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

50 cts. A YEAR. FULLER & CO'S MONTHLY, with Seed Annual for the United States, NATHAN JOSEPH & CO., 241 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal. Printed April 15, 1876. m17

E. SUPPLE,
867 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE POWELL,
—IMPORTER OF—
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Black and Colored Silks,
Cashmeres, Alpacas, Hosiery,
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Housekeeping Goods, Etc.

☞ For Goods and Prices call and examine.

E. SUPPLE,
867 Market Street, opp. Powell.

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HIBERNIAN SOCIETIES.

☞ Societies or individuals requiring Flags, Banners, Scarfs, Regalia, etc., should call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere, A large supply of Ancient Order Regalia constantly on hand. Prices moderate.

B. PASQUALE,
Jy26 844 Washington street, San Francisco.

A Wonderful Invention

IS THE RAZOR STROP MANUFACTURED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN CUTLERY OF England. The soft, silky effect of which is the reproduction of nature by scientific skill in making the leather with peculiar process of tanning, producing a strop free from iron, and gives a razor a more keen and durable edge than any strop yet known. Price $1 75 each. The trade supplied on liberal terms by 326 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. Pamphlets sent free on application. m917

BUTTER. LARGE STOCK. PRICES REDUCED. TEAS.

Congo and Cola.

[From Samuel A. Walker, Esq., the well-known Real Estate Auctioneer of Boston.]

"Having experimented resultes of a satisfactory character from the use of Wood's Hyphosphite, I take pleasure in testifying to its merits. I have used it in my family for two years past, and have found it to be the best medicine for the relief of nervousness, and have known it to be very beneficial in cases of consumption, and where relief from any cough, cold, or throat trouble is required, it proves a fair trial to insure a grateful recognition from the public." Sold by all druggists.

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Devotions During Lent.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Masses at 6, 8:30, 7 and 9. Rosary, Sermon and Benediction at 10:30. Sermon at 7:30. Rosary and Benediction on Sundays at 2:30. Lenten Sermon on Sunday evenings.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH (Valley street)—Masses at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Stations of the Cross and Benediction every morning at 8 o'clock. Rosary, Sermon and Benediction every evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lenten Sermon on Sunday evenings.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Tenth street)—Mass and Meditation every morning at 8 o'clock. Rosary, Sermon of the Stations of the Cross and Benediction every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sermon every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Stations of the Cross and Benediction every Friday evening. Sacrament every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Mass on week days at 7 and 8 o'clock, with Meditation. On Wednesday evening, Rosary, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Friday evening, Stations of the Cross.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—The Rosary and Benediction every evening except Friday, with short discourses by Father Bouvier. On Friday evening, the way of the Cross and Benediction.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (Spanish), corner of Broadway and Mason street—Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening, Rosary, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Friday, stations of the Cross and Benediction.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT

In the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles.

1. All the faithful who have accomplished the 21st year of their age are obliged to observe the fast and Abstinence ordained by Holy Fasting, including Sundays through Lenten, except the Sundays of Lent, and Holy Saturday, when the fast, they may be dispensed, as really the Church does not intend to compel sick, nor women with child, nor those who give suck.

2. Fast consists in taking only one full refection, or one meal, in the day, which is usually taken about 12 o'clock, or can be so much sanctioned from custom and in obtaining from flesh meat. At night a collation is permitted, which, however, cannot be more than about one-fourth of a meal, nor can it be of such material and kind as to be considered the use of flesh meat, nor even fish or eggs, unless they be used in the preparation of butter, milk, and also cheese, for the purpose of seasoning the collation, and likewise the use of small fish, as sardines.

3. We dispense with the abstinence, and allow the use of flesh meat, only in the principal refection or dinner, on all days during Lent except on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in Ember days, Holy Thursday, and Sundays and Saturday in Holy Week, and on such days in which a great feast occurs, as it is not lawful to mix up or eat flesh meat and fish at the same meal, except in the case of sick persons.

4. Persons who are not bound to fast, or are dispensed with for reason of hard labor etc., as it was said above, they are not for that dispensed with the duty of abstaining from flesh meat out of the days in which such abstinence is enjoined, except in the case of infirmity or delicate constitution.

5. According to the faculty we have received, we permit in the city diocese the use of lard to season fasting dinner, and to condiment the meals on all days of fast and abstinence, except only on Holy Friday.

Given in Los Angeles, February 5, 1877.

THADDEUS, C. M.,
Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.

Devotions During Lent.

CATHEDRAL, Los Angeles—Sundays, first Mass at 7½; second, with Sermon, at 10 a. m.; Vespers and Sermon at 7 p. m. Every morning during the Lenten and Sermon at 7. Mass every day at 7 a. m.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS (Los Angeles)—Sundays, first Mass at 7; second at 8, with Sermon; Vespers at 7 p. m. Every morning during the Lenten and Sermon at 7. Mass every day at 7 a. m. Wednesdays, Rosary and Sermon at 7. Fridays, Stations of the Cross and Sermon at 7. Masses every day from 5½ to 7 every half hour.

LENTEN REGULATIONS

For the Diocese of Grass Valley.

1. All the faithful who have completed their 21st year are bound to observe the fast and abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on Sundays, Tuesday, Thursday during Lent, except on the Sundays of Lent, Holy Thursday, Holy Saturday, the Ember days, and the Vigils of Pentecost, the Assumption, and Christmas. But no more than one flesh meat, except by special indulgence, is allowed in any day, even when they are hereby authorized in great in cases of necessity, or of advanced age, or bodily infirmity, or days of abstinence, but not of obligation.

2. The use of lard in preparing food for flesh meat at the same meal is forbidden in Lent, even on Sundays.

3. Some prayers, at option, are recommended for Lent, particularly on the Sundays, in which flesh meat is allowed.

4. Before taking a penitential time the pastors are required to instruct the people on the nature and end of Christian mortification, and also the grievous obligation they are under of complying with their Easter duty, which is to be fulfilled from the first Sunday of Lent; they will therefore, on the commencement of Lent, explain to the faithful the necessity of attending, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, by the use of the sacrament then to the faithful discharge of their duties to their families, and to the world, so as to avoid the overwhelming misfortune of dying impenitent, and the consequent everlasting torments in that dreadful place where there is no redemption. The following regulations may seem superfluous.

† JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

Devotions During Lent.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Masses at 6, 8:30, 7 and 9. Rosary, Sermon and Benediction at 10:30. Sermon at 7:30. Rosary and Benediction on Sundays at 2:30. Lenten Sermon on Sunday evenings.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH (Valley street)—Masses at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Stations of the Cross and Benediction every morning at 8 o'clock. Rosary, Sermon and Benediction every evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lenten Sermon on Sunday evenings.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Tenth street)—Mass and Meditation every morning at 8 o'clock. Rosary, Sermon of the Stations of the Cross and Benediction every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sermon every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Stations of the Cross and Benediction every Friday evening. Sacrament every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Mass on week days at 7 and 8 o'clock, with Meditation. On Wednesday evening, Rosary, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Friday evening, Stations of the Cross.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—The Rosary and Benediction every evening except Friday, with short discourses by Father Bouvier. On Friday evening, the way of the Cross and Benediction.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (Spanish), corner of Broadway and Mason street—Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening, Rosary, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Friday, stations of the Cross and Benediction.

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THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

THE FIRST PARTY.

Mr. to Mrs. about Mercury:
Was invited to a party,
Your company from 8 to 10,"
The invitation said;
And the maiden was delighted
To think she was invited
To sit up till the hour when the big folks went in bed.

The rosy little midget
Was ready for the party in Bridget,
With ribbons and hands and flowers a-lig, in Anna-belle's delight;
And said, with sparkling beauty,
"I will be the sweetest party"
If you're there yourself, me darlint! I wish it was to night!"

The great display of frilling
Was positively killing!
And, oh, the little bodies! and the lovely sash so wide!
And the gloves so very roomy!
And the way Mr. McCarty fairly regarded her with pride.

They gave nimble directions,
With great attention
Of "Will you stop at all?" and "Don't do this or that!"
"Do not be so rude!"
But, what with their carousing
Miss Annabel McCarty didn't hear a single word.

Then came the supper!
And the night was all enchanting;
As if lady-bugs could be, and were, positively jubilee!
There was laughing, there was prating,
And every thing that's fitting
And did and young together had a universal time.

The dear little midget
Was the youngest at the party,
And every move she made
Was beautifully driven;
For a doll she sat demurely
Or a rule, thinking sure by
It would cover her face so red and frolic with its rest.

The noise had growing louder,
The naughty boys would crowd her,
"I think you're very pretty, Miss Bridget!" the little lady said;
And then, without a warning,
Her home-instruction scorning,
She screamed, "I want my supper, and I want to go to bed!"

Now, by folks who are older
Than her, but little wiser,
For goodness, if the kids were bound, we've often felt inclined
To do the same ourself, before the end.
As did Annabel McCarty;
But we hadn't the courage, and we couldn't speak out aloud!
—Mr. Nobody. Josephine Pollard.

Divorce in New England.

The foundation of society is the domestic relation. The State is built of families. If a man would construct out of badly burned brick a very lofty and massive building he might naturally expect that at any moment its own weight would crush its low-walls and bring the fabric down in ruins. Several large vessels belonging to a prudence structure, and to have strength and firmness must be built of sound material. That material being the family, it is of the very highest importance that the family or domestic relation should exist in its purity and strength.

Any tendency that tends to weaken the bonds of the family must be of enough, and injure with dry rot the very material out of which the great fabric of civil society is built. And of what elements does the family consist? Of the union of husband and wife and the relationship of parents and child. Put husband and wife asunder, and the family is scattered, the blinding decency the obedience due by children to their parents, and insufficient of parents and children, and the cohesion of the family is turned into bare of sand.

Our wise and gracious statesmen of America are perceiving rapidly and they can on the bright project of destroying the family tie for the purpose of making a strong nation. They are not to be bound down by the shallowness of men who have machine-of railroads and telegraphs. The age is always old fogyism. Hence the public school is fostered by the State at private cost, and divorce makes strangers of man and wife. How long can society hold together when it has impressed into condit on like that described in the following paragraph from the Augusta (Maine) *Journal*?

"It is a monumental cause of most unhappy men and women, but only a small sample of what is going on in nearly all the other counties in the State. Twenty-two women asked to be divorced from their husbands. These cases have been made miserable by cruelty, neglect, drunkenness, crime and desertion; and who shall say that the Court has not been the instrument of blessing in setting the poor wives free from the marriage relation? In six cases husbands ask for divorce from their wives on the ground of high temper, incompatibility of disposition, and in seven cases a strong leaning toward ugliness and absolute cruelty."

Twenty-eight recent divorces in one county! It must be remembered that this kind of divorce imp'ies no blame in marriage, and

(Continued from First Page.)

The hours, the graves of suffering alone shall be
The records these left behind us to tell of pain
And the silent rising curses of the wan Freedom's
bondmen ask.

IV.

The Truth of God moves slowly, and her years
Are measured by the ages and the spheres;
With Him and yet not heard the tight of years;
The shame of former bondage, the heritage ran
With equal pace; but measure, woe by woe,
Of blood and tears and sobbed, never ceased
Yet in that heaven God's work is ever done,
But mortals see not beyond the hour, and wait
Impatient for the song, the song of nations saved.

V.

That one shall rise above the Atlantic wave!
The dawn is coming, and the time nearly nears
That through the darkness such their inner gaze,
Are indeed seers and more. Alas reader More
Grows paler as the foster morning's hue
Of crimson shows the last day and night the title
Of weeping Erin linked with sentient woes
And pitied pays when sentience yet kicks,
But which in patient vassal's modern rage subsides.

VI.

And then last sunrise, the, the widowed land,
Although by sickness killed, shall rise with the first
Between the shore and sea, for distant inland
Of wasted vitality the hour yet obtains.
With vests of hide and staves and star that Star
Befell a former land flame set to darkness's bane.
In that first land the echo of thy night
Has carried the dawn's word and light then the
sun
Is leader where Freedom reigns to keep her hallowed
vow.

Then, mother, if once more to rest if to our grief
We shall not be allowed, we shall not be left
Unaided by the Almighty's hand, but shall be
Protected beneath those the many title
Of widowed mother, and the sun shall rise on a
deeper vow than this our tears to fall.
Oh, whose are these sighs? Whose are these sobs?
Peal forth at reaper from the redeemed land!
We are, and glad are our sons to be counted as such!

The Oration.

After the "Star Spangled Banner" by the orchestra, General P. F. Walsh, the orator of the day, delivered the following eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause:

With the coming of the spring time, with the verdure in the hill, the shamrock blooms again, and the harp seemed to the brightest memories of the virtues the greatness and the chivalry of our country, to exist conquering and to conquer, their consecrations sanctities that apostolic mission. Even to-day, some follower of a Columba, or a Virgilius may be found far away on the banks of the Ottawa, in the wilds of Australia in the forests of Africa unawakened by the wondrous sight, surrounded by groups of dusky pagans, to whom he is telling the story that the memory of his island home suggests, and with a shamrock in his hand, to illustrate to them—as St. Patrick did to our Celtic sires—the mystery of which it is a symbol. As to the manner in which Ireland has preserved the character of St. Patrick through persecution fierce as the forest fires, I shall only say, that so long as constancy is regarded as a meritorious attribute, fidelity to principle as a noble trait, and fortitude in suffer persecution for the right of conscience an exaltation of the noblest examples, the middle ages of Ireland will point its people to the faith of their fathers will challenge the admiration of mankind. Such is the religion of the Shamrock, the midst of her penitential shade, changes the Lenten song of sadness into the angel hymn of gladness, and the glad sons of the *Te Deum* are heard above the solemn measures of the *Miserere Mei*.

I shall now endeavor to explain its national significance, celebrated by parade and accomplishes, banquet and all the other methods which our people adopt to express their feelings and exhibit their love of country. In the connective the celebration of to-day is significant of the preservation of civilization in Ireland and the achievements of patriotism. Whoever studies the history of English misrule in that ill-fated land cannot fail to observe the efforts that were made—to deprive her people of all sources of knowledge—and misuse of science. Her schools and colleges were razed, her language, the treasury of her literature, proscribed, and even the bard who sang of her fame was outlawed, for, as Sir Walter Scott tells us,

> The sacks of the bare tree
> Had called the harshest air to see.

The purpose of such a policy is plain, and enlightened statesmen can be held in contempt enthrallment. To enslave and keep them so you must necessarily debase them, but that is not so easy of accomplishment. A people without enlightenment or civilization accept it more readily than a people who possess it are willing to relinquish it, but the struggle is more to the one more willing wing then be returns to the mist-enveloped earth. That proscriptive law, supported by the sword of victory is one to degrade, have failed, and that Ireland has been preserved to be an example to the world is not to say a brilliant nation, is something of which not only Irishmen, but humanity may rejoice. Ireland, in fact, by conquerors, in taking a historical retrospect to day, it is gratifying to the sensibilities that the land that English policy would have extinguished has given to literature some of its brightest stars, or science some of its most distinguished masters, and to philosophy some of its profoundest teachers; that the light of its genius has never been quenched by the darkness, and the green hillsides, the sacred shamrock, and the green hillsides, where the Irish rebels of '98" made their graves have been trodden by victory's car, are as dear, nay, dearer, to the hearts of Irishmen than the field where Bruce triumphed, and the valley of Runnymede, for the union of the island, as far as the memories of the past are concerned, is not to be asked, has all the pageantry no significance, but to commemorate the past, looking forward with hope, to borrow some of their luster to adorn ourselves? I should be sorry to see a people without a past, and that past were not fired sinking to decay. A nation which has to turn to its past for its glories, its traditions, its poor to its graves for its heroes and its benefactors, is full open the hope and dignity of its present.

The present significance of the celebration is, that the Irish people, by its universal recognition of to-day, show that they continue to adhere to the teachings of St. Patrick, and continue to practice the lessons he gave—neither her self condition, years of exile, nor the probability that many of her children will never see her more, alter or loosen.

That this love is genuine, is proven by the heroism and fortitude of those who have suffered for Ireland in our day, and we shall suffer, for no other offense than striving to make her free. It is also, I think, attested by the respect that is manifested by the participants in the celebration to day, who march the streets, leading in many instances their children by the hand, to show them one scene on one spot—on the contrary, they are frequently laughed at for their pains, and sometimes hanged; but despite the laugh, the jibe and the bate, they don their green regalia, affix the shamrock on their breasts, and muster and march; and I tell you the shamrock has been planted in the hearts of nearly courage in his breast, of the spirit in his being, that, whatever found in prisons or in scaffolds, preserves and perpetuates religions, that have boyriests of those who have been a reverent spring, or sower in darkness at his green regalia.

The celebration of to day is also signifi in that its world-wide observance, as a protest against England's rule in Ireland. We believe that England has no moral right to rule there, not even the right of conquest, for Ireland never has been conquered. Her rule is a rule of might, not of right; of force, not of favor; of usurpation, not of consent. She is there as the Moor was in Spain, with the exception that the Moor was far more magnanimous: as the Spaniard was in Holland, as the Austrian was in Switzerland. She is there as the Turk is in Europe, encamped, not incorporated with the life and soul of the nation. She is in the barracks, in the offices, scarcely in the museums, but not represented; and from the hearts of the people, and just. Ireland, as sure as the Moors were driven from Spain, as the Spaniard was driven from Holland, as the Austrian was driven from Switzerland, and as the Turks are surely will England be driven from Ireland. Tala has so long been an almost accomplished fact, that it cannot with certainty be said that it is impossible of attainment. Had Edward Bruce not fallen at Dundalk, had Don Juan not defeated the overtures of Mountjoy, and secured O'Neill and O'Donnell, had Owen Roe been spared to cope with Cromwell, had Sarsfield delayed the signing of the treaty of Limerick, had the Volunteers of '82 obeyed the inspiration that swayed them, had Napoleon gone to Ireland instead of to Egypt or Russia—England's role in Ireland would have long since ceased.

It is said that opportunities lost never return. But who would say that with the past before us, we produced them continue, others will not be presented? Let the peace of Europe be broken, let a Bismarck or Gortschakoff arise, and let the power of England be shaken, and enough of men to guard them in Ireland, until such time that the people can rally around the standard of liberty. Enough of English role in Ireland will have tolled; then the long looked and prayed for opportunity will occur. Then Erin, and Liberty, summoning her standard sprite of Concord, Brotherhood and Peace, will raise the land that in all her vicissitudes has been faithful to her memory and to her God, and the sun of her nationality would shine forth, and the enthusiast's hope would be realized, and the poet's prophecy fulfilled, that the graves of martyrs and the solace of hero-rule sacrifice an awakened nation to the cause of freedom, while with more reason than when the disastrous news of Ireriarde defeat, indicated the sympathies for expatriated Irish soldiers fighting for France, caused a former monarch to "commiserate the misfortunes of the brave Irish nation." Another may have cause to impugn the policy that has made Ireland her foe of England.

But mee will say, while such an event is not impossible, yet history teaches us that few insurance has foreign aid brought freedom to a people, or insurrection stained with blood been successful. The success of Ireland's many unsuccessful attempts and the misfortunes that ensued, are known to all history, they ask, to abandon the ever-watched struggle—the vain uprisings—the useless sacrifices—the fruitless efforts, the impotent attempts to break a chain which only serves to bind closer, and which would have never healed, the offering of your best and bravest of each generation and fresh victims for the block and scaffold—woe.3 it not be better to accept the decree of conquest and submit to the yoke of the conqueror? See Scotland, they say, and Wales; they have long since forfeited their independence, and are contented with her mercy, and received it in no stinted measure. Sin-are men ask the question, is not Ireland a dependency for Ireland, and they are deserving of respectful answer. Wales there is no natural distinction. They are all portions of the same island. They are the same race, and were it not likelihood destined to be one nation from the beginning. They are divided by no natural boundary line in the ocean, separated from the others by leagues of sea, and kept distinct from each other for a considerable time. Yet, as counterbalance the annihilation of her independence, and even her very name as a nation, people of any favorite poet, Goldsmith,

> Sweet country there loveliest
> Where poor, but honest, they retire.

Such is the opinion of Burns, and who interpreted Scottish feeling more accurately than he?

Time will not permit me to dwell on all the instances our history affords where Ireland for peace and tolerance endeavored to make honorable terms with her enemies. From this time that Henry II. refused to restrain the excesses of the Norman adventurers and Strongbow, who preferred to exercise clemency towards the Pictish princess, every attempt to make terms with Ireland has been met with denial. Ireland has never received a concession in a spirit of peace, even when it was prudent, only when she was in a position to enforce it. When yielded, because of fear, and as soon as the menace was removed, and as a rule, when such terms were granted, they were but the sign exposed to the fury of the storm.

The kindly results that followed the few concessions she obtained furnished ample and suggestive proof of how easy it is for a spirit of justice to conciliate and tranquillize the people of any nation. Good begets good, and evil produces evil. If you sow a dragon's tooth you must not expect but it will bloom as olive branch. England has never seen so in Ireland other than dragon's teeth, and it is not to be wondered at if they have invariably grown up armed men.

From Hackney to Isaac Butt, she has regarded as an enemy all who have pleaded for Ireland. In matters little what character of redress may be proposed, whether by statute or by the sword, by national independence or Home Rule, every proposition for Ireland's amelioration, whether extreme or partial, have all given occasion for proof how little England is to do Ireland justice.

Under form of remonstrance one secretly conceived than O'Connell's; yet he was hooted down, imprisoned, and at length opposed with fixed bayonets and shotted guns, though moral force had in no age a more zealous and faithful champion. The trunk of Irish liberty is—and in that truth is the solution of the struggles of centuries—watered by the sweat of centuries and reverses, and of the "irrepressible conflict" between both nations—alone at his green regalia.

The celebration of to day is also signifi in that its world-wide observance, as a protest against England's rule in Ireland. We believe that England has no moral right to rule there, not even the right of conquest, for Ireland never has been conquered. Her rule is a rule of might, not of right; of force, not of favor; of usurpation, not of consent. She is there as the Moor was in Spain, with the exception that the Moor was far more magnanimous: as the Spaniard was in Holland, as the Austrian was in Switzerland. She is there as the Turk is in Europe, encamped, not incorporated with the life and soul of the nation. She is in the barracks, in the offices, scarcely in the museums, but not represented; and from the hearts of the people, and just. Ireland, as sure as the Moors were driven from Spain, as the Spaniard was driven from Holland, as the Austrian was driven from Switzerland, and as the Turks are surely will England be driven from Ireland. Tala has so long been an almost accomplished fact, that it cannot with certainty be said that it is impossible of attainment. Had Edward Bruce not fallen at Dundalk, had Don Juan not defeated the overtures of Mountjoy, and secured O'Neill and O'Donnell, had Owen Roe been spared to cope with Cromwell, had Sarsfield delayed the signing of the treaty of Limerick, had the Volunteers of '82 obeyed the inspiration that swayed them, had Napoleon gone to Ireland instead of to Egypt or Russia—England's role in Ireland would have long since ceased.

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At a recent meeting of a society called "The Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon," an address was delivered at Astoria by a Mr. W. H. Gray, which, for untruthfulness and bigotry, could not be surpassed. Our excellent and vigilant contemporary, the *Catholic Sentinel*, took the speaker to task for some of his wild assertion, and thus disposes of one of them:

Passing over the first part of the address we come to the pith and marrow of the whole distribe, where the President announces in this his horrible bobby—the Jesuits—after this fashion:

A DISCOVERY OF AN ELEMENT OF POWER.

The Hudson Bay Company, with its absolute control of the trading interests of the country, found, in the space of four years, that the American missionary establishments were, by their moral influence and agricultural improvements, destroying their future prospects of Indian trade and gathering around them an element of power such as would, if not checked, drive them from this country. To circumvent this moral and civilizing influence, and destroy the American settlement, they introduced and sustained Jesuits from foreign countries, who arrived with the companies over land and supreme in the fall of 1838, having previously dismissed their English Episcopal chaplain (Mr. Beaver) and wife.

The "Jesuits from foreign countries" alluded to by the infatuated President of the Oregon society with the long name, were no others than our beloved Archbishop, Most Rev. F. N. Blanchet, and the Rev. Modeste Demers, afterwards Bishop of Vancouver's Island; neither of whom belonged to the Order hated with such gusto by President Gray! But, then, so entire absence of his orders every missionary is a Jesuit, whose only aim is to proselytize the Goddess of Liberty, and to place a Roman eagle on the shores of the American eagle! This is Gray's hallucination relative to Jesuits, and being the all-absorbing idea of his life, it naturally manifests itself in the years of his intellectual decadence.

We do not intend to controvert the insane expressions of Mr. Gray, but we merely desire to inform the members of the Society which he recently misrepresented, that there is not in the whole State of Oregon a single Jesuit teaching Indians or anybody else! The whole idea is simply an ignus fatuus of the disordered imagination of Mr. Gray, whose mental aberration on the Jesuits has demoralized his intellectual faculties—so that he never sees the blackened stump of an Oregon tree that his hallucination does not shape it into the form of a Jesuit. Nor can he even partake of a Shoalwater Bay bivalve without professing its demolition with the soul-soothing soliloquy—

"Ah! wart then but a Saint smote!
That I might swallow him whole!"

Archbishop Blanchet—one of Gray's "Jesuits from foreign parts"—has resided in Oregon for forty years, and if his career is to be taken as a specimen of the lives of "foreign Jesuits" in America, we heartily thank Mr. Gray for citing him. This venerable prelate of this Church of God has lived among the people of Oregon until he has earned a patriarchal years, yet there breathes not a man on the American continent who dare lift his voice to accuse him of a solitary action unworthy the most exalted station among men. For forty years this "foreign Jesuit" has never been known to sully his sacred office with the political strife which has surrounded him; for forty years this venerable "foreign Jesuit" has seen Oregon emerge from primitive isolation to that of an important State in the Union, and he has measurably promoted its prosperity. He has dotted its hills and valleys with edifices erected to the true worship of Almighty God; he has erected schools and colleges for the education of American youth; he has erected hospitals for the care of the sick; he has caused to come hither thousands of our present citizens; he has introduced into the State two religious Orders of men who have been for long years instructing the rising generation and in visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, comforting the afflicted, and soothing the sorrows of the widow and orphan. These are the results of the presence of this "foreign Jesuit" in Oregon, and he, Mr. Gray, we grasp your fanatical fingers, and, in the spirit of charity, we thank thee for the evil allusion you thus make to the introduction of "foreign Jesuits" into the State of Oregon.

Bishop Modeste Demers labored many years in Oregon. He has gone to his heavenly reward, and not even the traditionary pen of Gray has ever dared to sully the purity of his pious life. Both of these sentiments and exemplary praises of the Catholic Church can well afford to instruct their characters in the results of the contemporary prejudices among whom their lives have been spent, and as an unanswerable assertions of a maudlin monomaniac and even the shadow of a blemish over the honor of their fame! They were the agencies of the Church in this land; the Church has honored them with its high dignity of the episcopate, and every Oregonian should feel a pride that we have had such exalted characters among the pioneers of civilization in Oregon.

Near the village of Dorne, in Germany, there died recently an old Catholic priest, who had served up to a late hour of his life and made the parish church his sole legatee and this disposition was well known to his natural heir, a young physician, living on the Rhine. When was the latter's surprise on learning, after the clergyman's decease, that short time previous the whole ecclesiastical of the village had visited him on his death bed, and prevailed upon him in his less is property to his relatives, as they feared if it were left to the church it might eventually be confiscated by Bismarck.

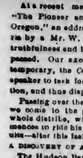
A NEWSPAPER QUESTION.—Quin was once at a small dinner party. The master of the house, pushing a delicious pudding towards the wit, begged him to taste it. A gentleman had just before greedily helped himself to an immense piece of it. "Pray," said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, "which is the pudding?"

"Look upon this picture and on that!"

We have all heard a great deal of Turkish intolerance, yet Constantinople is more liberal in the choice of its representatives than New Hampshire. In the Turkish capital there were recently elected as representatives five Turks, four Christians and one Jew. Neither Turk nor Jew would be eligible in New Hampshire, nor Christian, unless a "Protestant."—*Boston Pilot.*

A clergyman was preparing his discourses for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to note that which he was disposed to disapprove, when he was accosted by his little boy, who somewhat put few sommers, "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

MERCHANT TAILORS.



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CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL PARISH.

Boundaries—North by Bush street, to Montgomery, to Pacific, to Mason, to Broadway, to Powell, to Jackson, to Dupont, to Sacramento, to Kearny, to Pine, to Post, to Market, to the Bay; east, by the Bay. Mass first Archbishop Alemany; Very Rev. Thos Gibney, V. G., pro tem; J. W. A. Specht and Father T. Mahoney, Assistants; Rev. J. Flood, rector 1877.

Masses at 6, 7½, 9 and 10½ a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7½ p. m. Sunday-school in the Cathedral Church for boys and girls at 1 p. m. Catechism and Benediction for girls at Convent Vespers and Benediction.

SOCIETIES.

Rosary—First Sunday of each month.
Sacred Heart—Under care of Sisters of Holy Family—1st Sunday of each month.
Holy Name—Second Sunday in each month.
St. Joseph's Benevolent—Second Monday of the month. President, John Mahoney; Secretary, D. L. Twohill. First street, west Kearny. Treasurer, Thomas Mahoney.
Temperance, Benevolent and Library Society—Meet in basement.
Total Abstinence, Benevolent and Library Society—Meet in basement.

SCHOOLS

For boys, in the basement of each pupils.
Sacred Heart Female—Limited school, Taylor street, between Post and Sutter; pupils, 100. Sisters of Holy Family—Boarding and day school, No. 2 Powell street; pupils, 200. Sisters of Holy Family—Parochial school, No. 2 Powell street; conducted by the Christian Brothers, on Eddy and Larkin street; 1,000 pupils.

ST. FRANCIS PARISH, MISSION DOLORES.

Boundaries—North, Jackson street, to Baxter and Daisy, street, to Mission creek and the Bay; east, by the Bay; south, by Mission creek and the Bay; west, by Twelfth and Twenty-fifth streets to the Bay; south, to the Bay.

Rev. J. F. Brennan, Pastor; Rev. M. R. C. Scanlan, Assistant.

Masses, seven daily, 5½ and 8½ a. m. and on Sunday last Mass at 10½. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. Vespers every Sunday from 3½ to 4½ p. m.

ST. FRANCIS' PARISH.

Boundaries—West, by Laguna street; north and east, by the Bay; south, by Broadway, to Montgomery, to Pacific, to Mason, to Broadway, to Larkin street.

Rev. J. P. Harrington, Pastor; Revs. T. Caraher and J. Prendergast, Assistants.

Masses at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Catechism, for girls, at 1 p. m.; for boys, Junior class, in the basement of the Church; Senior class, in the basement of the Convent. Vespers every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. Rosary and Benediction on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Rosary and Altar Society—President, Mrs. Mary Carter; Secretary, Miss B. Harrigan. Meets every fifth Sunday of the month.
Church Society — President, Myles D. Sweeny; Vice-President, J. Mahoney; Secretary, J. Monaghan; and Meets every third Sunday of the month.
Young Men's Society—Under the direction of Rev. Father Prendergast. Meets every second Sunday of the month.
Young Ladies' Sodality—Under the direction of Rev. Father Prendergast. Meets every second Sunday of the month.
Married Ladies' Sodality—Under the direction of Rev. Father Prendergast. Meets every second Monday of the month.
Young Men's Literary Association—Meets every Monday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Men's Temperance Society—Meets every Monday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Ladies' Temperance Society—Meets every Tuesday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society—Meets every Wednesday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Ladies' Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society—Meets every Thursday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society—Meets every Friday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Young Ladies' Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society—Meets every Saturday evening, in the basement of the Church.
Children of Mary—Numbering from 1,500 to 2,000 members. Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Brennan; Secretary, Miss Mary Mahoney; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Martin. Monthly meetings are held on the first Sunday of the month, at 9 a. m., in St. Joseph's Hall.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul—100 members. President, A. J. Cowing; Secretary, Thomas Nugent; Treasurer, Thomas Nugan. Meet at the Archbishop's residence every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Society of the Living Rosary—71 members.
Society of Children of Mary for the Conversion of Sinners—50 members.
Altar Society—50 members. The last three societies are under the immediate supervision of the Archbishop.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE.
(Mission.)

Location—Corner Broadway and Mason streets, immediately in front of Brooklyn. Mission also Portuguese Church, on Powell street, between Union and Greenwich, Assistant.

Masses on week days at 7 a. m.; on Sundays at 7 and 10 a. m., with a sermon in English, and 12½ o'clock with sermon in Spanish. Vespers at 3 p. m. during winter. Sunday School—Under the direction of Miss Mary Reid; attendance, 50.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH.

Location—North side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Rev. Father Accolti, S. J., President; Rev. Father Maraschi, S. J., Vice-President; Rev. Father Caredda, S. J., Minister; Rev. Father Varsi, S. J., Prefect of Studies; Rev. Father Bandini, S. J., Treasurer.

ST. MINNIE'S MONASTERY AND CHURCH.

Location—North east corner of Powell and Sutter sts. Attended by the Dominican Fathers. Rev. Pio Mazzoni, O. P., Prior; Rev. Jordan Vaccheni, O. P., Sub-Prior.

Masses on Sunday at 5, 7 and 10½ a. m. Vespers, sermon, rosary and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 7½ during winter. Masses on week days at 5, 7 and 8 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Classes in progress—Four years' course of Latin and Greek. Rev. J. Pinasi, S. J., President, assisted by a full corps of Professors. Number of pupils, about 400.

The Church attached to the College is one of the finest upon the Pacific Coast.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Location—Berral Heights. Conducted by the Christian Brothers; President, Brother Justin; 130 students. Number of pupils, 200.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location—South San Francisco, near Bay View. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Sister Mary Peter, Superior. Sisters Mathilda and Agnes, assistants. Number of children, 200. Under the direction of Sister Philomena, and she has been so under the direction of Sister Philomena, and she has been so under the direction of Sister Philomena, and she has been so

(Continued from Fifth Page)

IN SAN JOSE.

The 17th of March has come and gone, and the anniversary of the birthday of Ireland's Patron Saint has received another fitting commemoration. The observance of the occasion in San Jose was creditable to the Irish citizens, was pleasant and participated in it. The weather was delightful, and hundreds of people came in from the country to join with the throng in San Jose. Large delegations of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from Gilroy, Santa Clara and other places were present, and when the procession moved at 10 o'clock, headed by Bronson & Daggett's band, there were several thousand people on the street. At St. Patrick's Church, Rev Father Dowling conducted the religious services, and an eloquent eulogy on the faith of Ireland was delivered by Rev. John B. McNally, of East Brooklyn. After the services were over, the procession formed under the marshalship of John Paiste, of Gilroy, and after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to Music Hall, which by this time was thronged with people. D. J. Tooby, President of the day, called the meeting to order, and made a brief address on the character of the occasion, etc., in his usual felicitous style. Mrs. H. H. Mayo was then introduced, and a poem, written by S. W. DeLacy, was delivered in an eloquent and feelingmanner, and amid frequent bursts of applause. The poem is here on our columns unless up to lay the press over till next week.

J. T. Malone followed with the following oration.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is ever something in occasions such as that which calls us together to-day that awakens a thrill through hearts whom nature has endowed with even less of enthusiastic vigor than she has those of Irishmen. Why one day should be more to man than another I am sure has little reason in the condition of natural things. The same sun shines on the same cloudy sky obscures to-day as yesterday, and the same scenes, bright and drear to us for their associations of joy or cheerless for those of woe, gladden or sadden our eyes without dependence upon the fixing of the setting of the sun. But some days are more to men than others, and such man has for himself a day dear and holy—some sweet anniversary or some time of sad but sacred recollection. Families, communities and nations have each their anniversaries, all devoted to some corresponding commemorative idea. Some are peculiarly cherished for the commemoration of their joys and woes as individuals and as commonwealths with jealous carefulness, ever desirous of the keeping of time, it is not strange that we should find the custom still preserved, and it is in the hearts of men that we must seek the reason.

This day, while it appeals to us for all that belongs to the due observance of the national anniversary of a great people, brings with its recurrence something more. To us it is the day of Ireland—is not that, enough? While to other peoples their national anniversaries bring the memory of all that is glorious in their past, to Ireland's anniversary is ushered in by a joy that is free-born and joyous. When men set apart days on this solstitude of people, that inward monitor who holds communion with the heart of man demands. Why come these people here? Exiles, homeless, fugless, and branded with the stigma of rebellion; what have they to do with nationality and national commemoration? Let the object of my present task be the answer of that question.

Yes, my friends, all nations and peoples of the earth who celebrate these anniversaries can say with pride, "this is our nation's day"; but Ireland and Irishmen can only say, "this is our nation's day." But be it said without a blush, for what though force and fraud have wrested from us our country and our national name, they have not and they cannot pluck from our hearts the love of land that is as dear as their own ruby drops, and leaves us but to follow the too often martyred soul to heaven.

Without a home we may be, and without a flag, but we have made all earth our country and all flags are proud to shelter us. The bright sun which rises upon her lands is our lord's day and warm the blood in Irish hearts that beat in unison with yours, to the same lofty thoughts that stir your souls, till the last cankered body lay around the peopled orb. Oh, no, my friends, it is merely material reasons that justify this pomp and circumstance of anniversary observance, there would be found but little in the history of these exiles of Ireland and her people to give our assembly here a motive and a cause. Then you, then, make no answer to the question, "Why come you here?" Answer it proudly, that the ages of oppression you have suffered have not made you forget the glorious glory and the present worth of Erin's sons and daughters, and that the tears which you have wrung from your aching eyes have but watered the growing hope that the promise of that steadfast worth will be fulfilled, and that ancient glory be restored.

Ireland as she was—a nation once again. Lips more eloquent than mine have often uttered the sacred aspiration, and there is not a heart that is worthy of the warning pressure of a true Irish Irish blood that does not echo it. Ireland, Erin, the old sod. What associations cluster in the very name. Let us go back into the past. Let us leave the worry and perplexity of the present, the hopes, politics and hate reasons, and follow for a moment the light foot of memory through the dim paths of our country's history. When he, whose sainted memory we renew to-day, came for the first time to the shores of the sea-girdled island, that centuries before the song of Miletus had begun to people with a race who were to become the noble blood in the veins of sons of Sidon and of Troy, of Carthage and of Tyre, he found there a people and a nation worthy of that title and of him. Not like their present bore fruit among them by the bloodless victory of the cause of Christ of Nazareth. Those dazzling spirits whom old Phœnicia bore and cradled by the much-encroaching sea, the same *polyphloisboio thalasses* that Homer sung, the only souls that dared the unknown terrors of the seas, drove their adventurous prows in the face of storms and lightnings, over the treacherous Syrtes, past Scylla and Charybdis, and out into the unknown bays and the Pillars of Hercules, even into the boreal ocean. They were the first discoverers —they the heralds of civilization. How many times have their returning barques ushered into the presence of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Grecian pomp, tidings and witnesses of wonder equal to those with which the indomitable sailors of Genoa astounded the empires of the earth when, from the decks of his mere-carved canvel, he told them that another world lay hidden beyond the limit of the western sea. Trade, the calm health of nations, followed in their wake. They planted their colonies upon every shore they visited, and by their keen superiority on sea and wielded empire where first they sought but wealth. The shores of Erin had long been familiar to their eyes. Her mountains were to them gold and precious stones, and her fair valleys teemed with the richest harvests. The softness of her skies and the beauty of her landscapes wood them to a sweeter life than that which coursed the gorils of the waves and storms. When Miletus and his followers spread their sails and turned their faces toward her shores, they went to found a nation. Let the tongue of scorn be silent upon their cause of flight, and let destruction and the ruin of the walls of Rome were cemented with the blood of fratricide; that Athens rose beneath a traitor's hand; and that ages have since washed out the stain of murder from that boasted Norman blood which England claims the fountain of her glory.

Erin, under the sway of the Milesian kings, became great enough to send her armies even down to the walls of that Rome which had begun to awe the world. Well-considered tradition tells us that the Gallic chief whose arms laid Rome in ru and who dictated a conqueror's terms that is ne of her forum, was one of those bold, adventurous spirits, whose ancient Erin nurtured on her bosom, and his Irish name of Brin is stamped indelibly upon the annals of great Rome in the Latin form of Brennus. The last of the pagan kings of Ireland perished by the hand of God, at the head of his army upon the frozen Alps, and his sad followers, looking back on ancient Italy and vague for one conquest, turned their backs upon the cruel path and bore the blasted corpse of Dathy back to kingly Tara. In the latter site upon the throne of the Ri-Nal, the reign of the soldier is ended, and the sword of conquest rests in its silent sheath. Erin changes her warrior garb for the robe of peace, and puts on her brow the sacred lay of learning. All over her valleys and mountains, by her beautiful lakes and rivers, there have risen cloisters, schools and colleges, and her people, made happier by the possession of the pure legacy of faith and science than in the opportunity of universal empire, stand before the world a glorious triumphal spectacle of virtue, honor and integrity, coupled with the profoundest learning and the highest intellectual endowments. It was this period which inspired the poet's theme:

> Isle sacred and free, the wonder and envy,
> And a bright gold ring on a staff she bore;
> Forth the Princess went, and her maidens followed,
> Her sparkling gems of snow-white wand.
>
> "Lady, dost thou not wear that royal circlet,
> So fair and lovely through the lands way:
> Ah, Erin, a gem of purest ray serene,
> As sun to be adopted by women or gold!"

> For many a day, for many a year,
> Now on Erin will offer me harm,
> For though they love women and golden store,
> Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more."

It was this period which gave to Ireland the name of Island of Saints, Island of Sacred Isle. It was this period which made her the school-master of Europe. It was this period that brought him to her shores whom English poets and historians justly call the father of English civilization, the great Alfred. From the Isle he went to obtain that learning and that wisdom which could not be obtained in his own. It was this period, too, that gave to the world a system of complete jurisprudence, which, though subjected to the scorn and prejudice of a jealous and conquering ten centuries, only measured by the duration of English power, has received the most unqualified than that most undeservedly much belauded hybrid, the common law of England. Let no man suppose that I am about to speak with more regard of respect for that system; it has much that is noble in it, and much that is the foundation of law and custom have ameliorated its harshness and destroyed its true rigor, and as in name, but in very little more, the foundation of our present laws, it is entitled to our respect for that of good which it contains. But, my friends, I have more pleasure in making an unrelieved comparison, I will give you the laws of the Brehon Code, and you shall be umpires. Here is a set of lectures delivered in the University of Oxford, England, by Sir Henry Sumner Maine, and devoted to the comparative study of Ancient Law, and called "The Early Histories of Institutions." Permit me to quote an extract:

> "The system of legal rules contained in these law tracts is distinguished by a merit which is not repeatedly condemned by Anglo-Irish legislation, and repeatedly noticed by English observers of Irish manners, namely, by the extent of its territory. It is the same law which in 1367 a statute of Irish Parliament denounces as the mere Brehon laws. It is the same 'lewd' and 'unreasonable' custom which Sir John Davis contrasts with the 'laws of England,' and which he regards as that which he attributes such desolation and barbarism in Ireland as 'the like was never seen in any country that professed the name of Christ.' Even if the worst that has been said by English writers of the Brehon laws, and of the Irish who were true, we might console ourselves by turning over the pages of Tacitus, the inquiry father of immediate promise to the world than ours, and observe how much of the wealth of modern thought has been obtained from the dross which earlier generations had rejected. Even though the Irish were virtually the same institutions as those out of which the just and honorable law of England has grown. Why should the Irish, involved in their development such different paths, it is the fashion with some to call the Brehon law, as it gives an impartial decision, I doubt much its wholly attributing the difference to native faults of Irish character. We who are now to examine coolly the ancient Irish law in its actual condition, can see that it is a very remarkable body of archaic law, unusually pure from its origin. It has some analogies with the Roman law of the earliest times—more with the Scandinavian law, some with the law of the Sclavonic race, and with that of the Germanic (there are particularly strong) with the Hindoo law, and quite enough with the old Germanic law of all kinds and ages to account for, or, at least, to suggest the comparison which English observers so constantly institute between the laws of England. Nor does the Brehon law altogether disappoint the expectations of the patriotic Irishmen who looked forward to its recovery. Pathey says it was published as *opusty and reasonableness* which was in force among the BARBAROUS JURISPRUDENCE of England."

The emphasis is mine—the words are the same. Let an Englishman, entered himself at the bars of Englishmen, "the halls of England's ancient learning—the University of Oxford. O the hand of the God of retribution! Over the grave of Alfred, and within the walls of the temple of learning, which was the ancient fountain of the glorious civilization of that England which now sneers at the Irish institutions that time-tried code of written law from which in Irish schools he culled the knowledge of imperishable glory, and upon which a people have been fairly made then that be, educated to the love of their own country, would have made it the model of his own, and taken his still honored rules of jurisprudence from its true, pure, time-tempered principles.

In the politics of the ancient Irish there ever appeared the same equity that we displayed in their laws. Had I an audience of Irish people I should expect the appreciation of family right, the truest representative of the family possessing the right to rule, from which the exclusion of the son by the daughter or the kin by that of Tanistry, is derived. Periodically all of the local chiefs, ranged with their personal followings, assembled at a grand Parliament, where the Arch King, as the king of all Ireland was known, presided over the affairs of state whose importance were submitted to two co-acting bodies, one composed of the local lower chiefs and the other of the hereditaries kingsand various members of the learned professions. Here was chosen the monarch of Ireland, and upon the death of the incumbent here was the Tanist installed upon the throne. Should the monarch prove unworthy the Irish people had all of the better elements which constitute the beauty of a people's power, and as nature's greatest peaceful people, they maintained only so much military force as was necessary for the internal police of their country.

Two military training was a necessary part of the education of their chiefs, and no Spartan youth ever endured a stricter course of war-like study than the ancient Fenian or Knight of the Red Branch. The virtue of that training is attested by the success with which the onslaught of the indomitable Vikings were repulsed, the iron-hearted pirates whose gory blades and blazing brands had ushered shrieking terror even to the gates of the imperial halls of France, then almost mistress of the Western world. For hundreds of years those bold and cruel vultures of the North were forced their black ships out of the stormy Scagerack and over the Northern Sea, and lowered not their somber realm until they bore it into some peaceful Irish bay, and shook its folds above some horrid scene of midnight carnage and the brutal massacre of some unguarded and unprotected monastery or hamlet. They found the hearts of Innisfail on many occasions the hearts of bar sons were stronger than the spears of the white strangers. There is a beautiful story which illustrates the ruler and the ruled in relation of the inner hut of the women of that time of conquest. O'Malachy, weak and conquered-ing, had allowed the Viking Thorgils to take a steel-fast hold upon the island. Soon the whole country groaned with the fierce oppression of the pirate tyrant. His bloodthirsty followers overran the rich valleys. Thorgils fixed his palace on lake island near the royal residence, and freedom, security and peace were unknown in Erin. The Irish soldier sought in vain to throw off the yoke —their weak king, shorn of all but the name of power, despondent and despairing, would not rouse himself to action. The brutal Northman, forgetting in his arrogance that courage may awe a nation into momentary and successful, demanded that Melcha, the daughter of O'Malachy and fifty of her maidens, present to his palace for the sport of himself and his retainers. Struck dumb at the fiendish outrage, the unfortunate father sought delay in seeming to accede. Aroused by his agony from the lethargy of unresistance, he formed a bold resolve to rid his country of her tyrant. He sent out swift emissaries who found eager thousands ready for the word. He sought his daughter, he told her of the horrid fate proposed for her, and of the plan of deliverance. He asked to work out full relief or rim for himself and for his people. A part of his plan was that consenting to the proposed visit to the palace, and that she should go herself to his stronghold with the fifty maidens destined for the lake. Like Judith in the Jewish girl shrank not from peril in her people's need. Lulled by the seeming resignation with which his wishes were met, the tyrant waited patiently the day and time when the maidens were to be delivered to him in the lake palace walls. In secret, O'Malachy's armed thousands gathered. Upon the day of the visit above the pirate fortress were filled with the impatient bands. The time came. The maidens, fifty maidens and Melcha, were landed, and arrived at the palace of Thorgils, in the midst of a mad debauch. Intoxicated with the evening's entertainment was the recital of "Robert Kemmy's Dream" and the name of Ireland's own Joe, Frank D. Ryan, a pupil of the Christian Brothers' Institute in this city. Thorgils, with the fire of young gentleman acquitted himself was received. Then came the dance of the Irish girls, and the rare with the warm approval of his guests, he was invited to lead the dance with Melcha. The dance ended, the Irish girls were dismissed upon the heads of the tyrant's followers. The night of terror began. Any day or hour may flash out the news that the Powers have appealed to that dread arbitrament, a general war. And in that event England cannot hope to escape a bitter struggle. With dependencies removed from her by three bands of miles of sea and land, themselves ripe to act upon any probability of breaking their own bonds, and to give an example to the world attention distracted in every quarter of the globe, she will stand alone in the midst of the storm. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." This England knows, and the dreams of her statesmen are very like those of a troubled the conscience of her own guilty Richard on the eve of the battle which ended his cruelties and his life together.

How that opportunity may be availed of when it comes, this is no time nor place to speculate upon. That the circumstances of the occasion will present, I for the present assume as one of self-proven. For the consummation of the result there is a necessary part of the education of their chiefs, and no Spartan youth ever endured a stricter course of war-like study than the ancient Fenian or Knight of the Red Branch. The virtue of that training is attested by the success with which the onslaught of the indomitable Vikings were repulsed, the iron-hearted pirates whose gory blades and blazing brands had ushered shrieking terror even to the gates of the imperial halls of France, then almost mistress of the Western world. For hundreds of years those bold and cruel vultures of the North were forced their black ships out of the stormy Scagerack and over the Northern Sea, and lowered not their somber realm until they bore it into some peaceful Irish bay, and shook its folds above some horrid scene of midnight carnage and the brutal massacre of some unguarded and unprotected monastery or hamlet. They found the hearts of Innisfail on many occasions the hearts of bar sons were stronger than the spears of the white strangers. There is a beautiful story which illustrates the ruler and the ruled in relation of the inner hut of the women of that time of conquest. O'Malachy, weak and conquered-ing, had allowed the Viking Thorgils to take a steel-fast hold upon the island. Soon the whole country groaned with the fierce oppression of the pirate tyrant. His bloodthirsty followers overran the rich valleys. Thorgils fixed his palace lake island near the royal residence, and freedom, security and peace were unknown in Erin. The Irish soldier sought in vain to throw off the yoke —their weak king, shorn of all but the name of power, despondent and despairing, would not rouse himself to action. The brutal Northman, forgetting in his arrogance that courage may awe a nation into momentary and successful, demanded that Melcha, the daughter of O'Malachy and fifty of her maidens, present to his palace for the sport of himself and his retainers. Struck dumb at the fiendish outrage, the unfortunate father sought delay in seeming to accede. Aroused by his agony from the lethargy of unresistance, he formed a bold resolve to rid his country of her tyrant. He sent out swift emissaries who found eager thousands ready for the word. He sought his daughter, he told her of the horrid fate proposed for her, and of the plan of deliverance. He asked to work out full relief or rim for himself and for his people. A part of his plan was that consenting to the proposed visit to the palace, and that she should go herself to his stronghold with the fifty maidens destined for the lake. Like Judith in the Jewish girl shrank not from peril in her people's need. Lulled by the seeming resignation with which his wishes were met, the tyrant waited patiently the day and time when the maidens were to be delivered to him in the lake palace walls. In secret, O'Malachy's armed thousands gathered. Upon the day of the visit above the pirate fortress were filled with the impatient bands. The time came. The maidens, fifty maidens and Melcha, were landed, and arrived at the palace of Thorgils, in the midst of a mad debauch. Intoxicated with the evening's entertainment was the recital of "Robert Kemmy's Dream" and the name of Ireland's own Joe, Frank D. Ryan, a pupil of the Christian Brothers' Institute in this city. Thorgils, with the fire of young gentleman acquitted himself was received. Then came the dance of the Irish girls, and the rare with the warm approval of his guests, he was invited to lead the dance with Melcha. The dance ended, the Irish girls were dismissed upon the heads of the tyrant's followers. The night of terror began. Any day or hour may flash out the news that the Powers have appealed to that dread arbitrament, a general war. And in that event England cannot hope to escape a bitter struggle. With dependencies removed from her by three bands of miles of sea and land, themselves ripe to act upon any probability of breaking their own bonds, and to give an example to the world attention distracted in every quarter of the globe, she will stand alone in the midst of the storm. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." This England knows, and the dreams of her statesmen are very like those of a troubled the conscience of her own guilty Richard on the eve of the battle which ended his cruelties and his life together.

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Ireland! When passed, there by a time when genius, honor, valor, virtuprunt were needed, that same son of Erin sprung first among the children of men? Irishmen have filled the world with their deeds. Born of a hardy, healthy race, of rare intellect, even though untutored, gentle and loving as a woman when sympathy asks a tear, but brave, and bold and fearless when a strong arm and stout heart are wanted, God seems to have formed the Irish men for good deeds. Driven out of his native land, finding a home wherever the sole of his hand and his head can build him one, locally, time and change have no influence upon him. He is content to his nature.

> "Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
> My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;
> Still one dear charm attracts me to thy shore,
> Sweet native Ireland, and forever more."

His motives only flow toward his friends, his family, his country and his God. It may be in the beat of the hospice; it may be under the shades of some forsten berg; it may be in sunny France; it may be in frozen Russia; the rich harvest fields of America may pour their golden plenty into his waiting hands; the barren sands of Africa may grudgingly bestow a scanty remembrance; in one place more than another he is not one whit the less an honest child of nature and of truth.

There is nothing in the nature of Irishmen the belonger of circumstance, he formed a bold resolve to rid his country of her tyrant. He sent out swift emissaries who found eager thousands ready for the word. He sought his daughter, he told her of the horrid fate proposed for her, and of the plan of deliverance. He asked to work out full relief or rim for himself and for his people. A part of his plan was that consenting to the proposed visit to the palace, and that she should go herself to his stronghold with the fifty maidens destined for the lake. Like Judith in the Jewish girl shrank not from peril in her people's need. Lulled by the seeming resignation with which his wishes were met, the tyrant waited patiently the day and time when the maidens were to be delivered to him in the lake palace walls. In secret, O'Malachy's armed thousands gathered. Upon the day of the visit above the pirate fortress were filled with the impatient bands. The time came. The maidens, fifty maidens and Melcha, were landed, and arrived at the palace of Thorgils, in the midst of a mad debauch. Intoxicated with the evening's entertainment was the recital of "Robert Kemmy's Dream" and the name of Ireland's own Joe, Frank D. Ryan, a pupil of the Christian Brothers' Institute in this city. Thorgils, with the fire of young gentleman acquitted himself was received. Then came the dance of the Irish girls, and the rare with the warm approval of his guests, he was invited to lead the dance with Melcha. The dance ended, the Irish girls were dismissed upon the heads of the tyrant's followers. The night of terror began. Any day or hour may flash out the news that the Powers have appealed to that dread arbitrament, a general war. And in that event England cannot hope to escape a bitter struggle. With dependencies removed from her by three bands of miles of sea and land, themselves ripe to act upon any probability of breaking their own bonds, and to give an example to the world attention distracted in every quarter of the globe, she will stand alone in the midst of the storm. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." This England knows, and the dreams of her statesmen are very like those of a troubled the conscience of her own guilty Richard on the eve of the battle which ended his cruelties and his life together.

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THE O'MAHONY OBSEQUIES.

Funeral Oration by Mr. J. C. Mickam.

It has never been the custom of Ireland to eulogize the illustrious dead over their graves; and, for my own part, I have always thought that the grave of the patriot was not the fitting place for oratory, even for eloquence the most chaste or the most inspiring, but rather for the prayer, the tear, and the resolve. I have not forgotten the address made in Glasnevin Cemetery upon a memorable occasion, when the ashes of Terence Bellew MacManus were being carried over two oceans and a continent, found a resting place in his own land. I forget the eloquent passage—it more recently spoken in the Academy of our Southern capital. But "God's acre" seems to me like God's house; and for this reason alone I will restrain to express myself in the words of another, as mine may continue among us to be the exception and not the rule. You will easily understand from what I have just said, it is with the utmost reluctance I consented to address a few words to you over here, rather than embarrass by my refusal the committee who have given so much time and labor to the preparation of the most impressive and significant manifestation of a people's gratitude and a people's faith. But I am sure you will all agree with me that this is not the moment, nor is this the place to deliberate or try to delineate the character of the prelect patriot, the earnest worker, the able and prudent leader, who has died in our midst to-day; or to speak of his many claims to our love and sacrifices in the undying cause of this unhappy but unconquered nation. The name of John Mahony is a household word in Ireland, and in every clime where her scattered children are to be found. To those who was given to his country. True, never was to claims, never knew the cruel, and treachery had plunged her—by men who have been to speak his praises, were very distinct from what many have esteemed his virtues. And, oh, how he did love Ireland! She was his mother, his queen, his life all the world! And in the long list of her patriot martyrs there is none for whom will shine with purer luster than for him.

Let us dry our tears; and standing by the door of our dead chief, let us resolve to watch and labor and action, always living in the justice of God, who has endowed the immortal longing for nationhood in the hearts of our people, and hopefully remembering that

> Freedom hath arisen
> Gift from prince's hate,
> Gift from battle dismay,
> Gift from slaughter's day,
> Offerest from his master.

His travels are all over, and gently he rests in the bosom of his adored motherland, and as that sun goes down, millions and millions of the Irish race, remembering that its last beams will rest upon the grave of John O'Mahony, will join in our prayer—God rest the soul of its true and the brave!

The Church and the World.

On Sunday, March 4th, his Eminence Cardinal Manning delivered the third of his sermons on the "Church and the World," at the Pro-Cathedral, from which text—"I will ask the Father, and He shall give you another Paraclete, that He may abide with you forever—the Spirit of Truth whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, nor knoweth Him; but you shall know Him, because He shall abide with you, and shall be in you." (St. John, xiv., 16, 17.) His Eminence said: In the words were, there was no safeguard from the spirit of the world but the Spirit of God. The world is not the outward visible ocean of human action so much as the invisible, subtle and all penetrating spirit of the world. The body is not so, but the soul. The spirit is the soul of the world. Nothing was easier than for men to set the Diatisee, and to say they were not worldly, like other men, and then enter into their chambers, shut the door, and lock themselves in with the world, because the spirit of the world is within. The world is

THE FLAG OF FONTENOY.
(1745.)

Comrades, fill the purling glass,
And drink this toast with me;
Rouse! let the sparkling goblet pass,
And pledge it warm and free!
Then kindle up the cheering coal,
And fire the trusty rifle;
Thus pledged in brimming bowl,
The flag of Fontenoy.

To-morrow on the battle plain
Perchance I still be o'er her;
To fall 'mid heaps of human slain—
To die and be forgot;
Now bumper high the sterling bear away,
For if we fall, by heav'n,
High over our heads shall proudly wave
The flag of Fontenoy.

Our mess is full, beyond the sea
Have not brave fathers stood,
And borne that flag triumphantly?
Mid fire and flame and blood;
But never yet could foeman's hand
Or tyrant's power destroy
The banner of our own dear land—
The flag of Fontenoy.

In vain perfidious England strove
To trample and destroy
The noble sound symbol of the heroic love
We yet shall preserve me;
We'll rear it on the rolling waves
In peace and battle glorious;
Or sink, or float, the flag shall be
Where'er our banner victorious!
The flag of Fontenoy.

And yonder yet that flag shall wave,
And higher still it soar
Our Yarra hill and Kinmont's grave
In Alfred's isle once wore;
When joined together, heart and hand,
We'll half that day with joy,
And plant upon our own dear land
The flag of Fontenoy.

Then, comrades, fill your glass with me,
And drink before we go,
Fill up to each—be interrow we
Shall meet to greet the foe;
And if amid the battle's shock
Purchance we fall, my boy,
High o'er our heads shall proudly flow
The flag of Fontenoy.—WILLIAM COLLINS.
—N. Y. Irish Globe.

"OUT" ON ST. PATRICK'S EVE

A Tale of the Rising of '67.

BY T. M. HEALY.

[CONTINUED.]

Well, while we got near the castle, either it got dark, the main body was posted in one quarther, an' myself an' a few more, wid poor Carty, was to hould to remain kwite as we wor, till we'd get the word, at the strroke of twelve.

We wor all in great speerits entirely; an' begor you'd wondher the way the boy kep' jokin' an' laughin' to themselves, though, faith, it wasn't any laughin' matter

And afore us,

their day. an' the capital buggy afther used to call the Gallvanther, as we to-day

"Begor, Jer, 'would do us a power o' good if we could get something to ait before the *kind* begins; an', faith, Jer, I'm inkinlin' an empty belly isn't as good for stoppin' a bayrah as a wan wid somethin' aback of it!"

"More power, Gallvanther," says the comrades, "if you can give out the gra time nolen. If you're thin spoke yit, that you got the kind of this mornin', I think that's a little like that's smokin' beyant, an', begor, roast pistaue has a mighty persuadin' way wid 'em of a night like this."

Wain they mintioned the kile I thought 'would be a fine place to keep poor Bill Carty out o' the cowld; an' so we all med over as kwite as possible, an' there was the lime-burner gote' about wid his lanthern, maidin' his work, whistlin'. So, whin we saw there was nobody else, out come the Gallvanther wid his big cowt an' hat, as we civil as if he were afther likin' a neighbor's lanch. But whin the poor *constable* of a man turned round an' saw the whole of us, wid the guns an' pikes, gethered about the place, he dhropped his lanthern wid the fright, an' couldn't as much as get a word out.

"Why, tishe, you onforbidth *kushpe*," sez the Gallvanther, "where's your manners? Ara'n you med to seein' Chrischnus in this part o' the counthry, or is it the way the smoit o' the lime gev you a krik in yer tongue?"

Wid that we all burst out wid the laughin', an' the poor man, seein' he wasn't goin' to be massacred, sez kwite hearty:

"I ax yer pardin, sir. God save ye kindly and *kaads fakha*!"

"That's right, now, lime-burner," sez the Gallvanther, wid won of his aire, still takin' the rise out of him, "an' I suppose you'll let us warm ourselves an' roast a few plates at the fire, if we won't throw the skine about on you?"

"Thrush, I will so," sez he, "an' give you plinty salt for them too."

"Round man yourself," sayethe Gallvanther. "Sure 'tis the *Sishuis* spot we've come to, an' I'll engage now it *herself* was 'idhin 'tish's long till we'd be towld where the noggin o' milk was kep'. Faith, 'tis you's the dacent boy entirely, an' so you be! I believe that was the *Colleen dhas cruthin* as you yon wor wishtlin' whin we kem up."

"Arrah, lave off yer jackeleerin'," sez Jer, gettin' tired o' the dissecrance. "Shure, we're not goin' to stop here all night."

So the pair of *Sochels* sate to work wid their sockin', an' the rest of us med ourselves as snug an' as cosy as we could round the kiln, an' the poor lime-burner was as civil as ex when he grew to know we wor. "Twas great to hear himself an' the Gallvanther talking together afther awhin as friendly as if they'd known each other a hundred years.

"I was out myself the last time," sayethe to him, "that we were bate; 'tas' though, o' course, there's no harm thryin', I'm afraid 'tis bate we'll be this time again, an always."

"Ay, mayte were bate this time, orra," sez the Gallvanther, confidentially, "but I'm a rale Asre, but ov'ry wall a-while. Do you see them stars, lime-burner?" sez he, pointin' to the skey.

"Faith, I do so, God bless 'em," sez the lime-burner.

"Now, isn't that a sighth?"

"Deed 'tis fine!" sez the poor man, not guessin' rightly what he was comin' to.

"But do you know what they're sayin'?" sez he, as solemn as a counsellor.

"Oh! God help us, sir," sez the other, quite frightened, thinkin' mayte it was Columkille was talkin' to him, or some other great prophet. "Nothin' wrong, I hope."

"O' conree not, man," sez the Gallvanther, an' I never saw him so serious before, "there God isn't a sayethen. Listen, an' I'll tell you what they're sayin', but 'tish'll all of 'em that's talkin' to us, you understand. You see some of 'em takes an interist in us, so' some of 'em don't care.

But, blud alive, man, don't you see that them that's twinkliu' down on us so spitefully, 'tis *sookin'* at us just be, an' sayin' to us every time they shut their purty eyes: 'Wait awhile, boys, wait awhile! We'll see ye all free yit.' *Sistersis* shin, lime-burner!"

"Why, thin, to be shure I do! Begor, 'tis the wonderful larnin' you've got, sir!" sez he.

"I spose so," sez the other, "we used never lose hope."

"In the rale thruth yer tellin'," sez the lime-burner. "More power to 'em every blight they shine! Arn't the Lard Mayor an' his family a bright as a wan wid somethin' aback of it!"

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"No," sez I; "there they either is! Walk on!"

"Then that," sez he, "but I can't lave me word, and there's somethin' rustlin' an' talkin' behind me. Maybe he's not dead."

I was very saint I heard the sound myself, an' I knew it kem from the body. 'Twasn't a very dark night, an' I stooped me head to hiry an' see what it was. My glory be to God! there was the Rosary beads he had worn in his hand, gripped tight in me poor boy's hand, an' rustlin' and thrailin' over the frozen snow!

I got as I wasn't sittin' like to be frightened the captain kem up, an' we burried him with our coats on the graveyard.

The captain had towld the Gallvanther an' some more o' the boys to go on straight to the castle, so as to be on the watch. 'Twas himself was cut to the heart at what had happened, for the time we got near the cold abbey, we could see where the dark heap of earth was turned up black wid' fare the white snow, an' we know may wor diggin' the grave. 'Twas the bother an' deasth' Archbishop's sarrant for us, I'll know, an' 'twould rush yer blood cowld to hear the sound o' the pick like they had thrown the grave wid' a curse for ivery stone an' *rone*, and the Marcus wonderyin' through the cowld ruin.

The Gallvanther was hard at work, an' when we got near him 'twas a'most finished, an' a step he got high enough to climbed up and sez, "I'll already now, boys. Lower him down." An' thin' I know, an' 'twould rush yer blood cowld to hear the sound o' the pick like they had thrown the grave wid' a curse for ivery stone an' *rone*, and the Marcus wonderyin' through the cowld ruin.

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"Webb, you're a nice one to be sent on a job like this," sez the Gallvanther, wid won of his aire, still takin' the rise out of him, "an' I suppose you'll let us warm ourselves an' roast a few plates at the fire, if we won't throw the skine about on you?"

"Thrush, I will so," sez he, "an' give you plinty salt for them too."

"Round man yourself," sayethe Gallvanther. "Sure 'tis the *Sishuis* spot we've come to, an' I'll engage now it *herself* was 'idhin 'tish's long till we'd be towld where the noggin o' milk was kep'. Faith, 'tis you's the dacent boy entirely, an' so you be! I believe that was the *Colleen dhas cruthin* as you yon wor wishtlin' whin we kem up."

"Arrah, lave off yer jackeleerin'," sez Jer, gettin' tired o' the dissecrance. "Shure, we're not goin' to stop here all night."

So the pair of *Sochels* sate to work wid their sockin', an' the rest of us med ourselves as snug an' as cosy as we could round the kiln, an' the poor lime-burner was as civil as ex when he grew to know we wor. 'Twas great to hear himself an' the Gallvanther talking together afther awhin as friendly as if they'd known each other a hundred years.

"I was out myself the last time," sayethe to him, "that we were bate; 'tas' though, o' course, there's no harm thryin', I'm afraid 'tis bate we'll be this time again, an always."

"Ay, mayte were bate this time, orra," sez the Gallvanther, confidentially, "but I'm a rale Asre, but ov'ry wall a-while. Do you see them stars, lime-burner?" sez he, pointin' to the skey.

"Faith, I do so, God bless 'em," sez the lime-burner.

"Now, isn't that a sighth?"

"Deed 'tis fine!" sez the poor man, not guessin' rightly what he was comin' to.

"But do you know what they're sayin'?" sez he, as solemn as a counsellor.

"Oh! God help us, sir," sez the other, quite frightened, thinkin' mayte it was Columkille was talkin' to him, or some other great prophet. "Nothin' wrong, I hope."

"O' conree not, man," sez the Gallvanther, an' I never saw him so serious before, "for is God isn't a sayethen. Listen, an' I'll tell you what they're sayin', but 'tish'll all of 'em that's talkin' to us, you understand. You see some of 'em takes an interist in us, so' some of 'em don't care.

But, blud alive, man, don't you see that them that's twinkliu' down on us so spitefully, 'tis *sookin'* at us just be, an' sayin' to us every time they shut their purty eyes: 'Wait awhile, boys, wait awhile! We'll see ye all free yit.' *Sistersis* shin, lime-burner!"

"No," sez I; "there they either is! Walk on!"

"Then that," sez he, "but I can't lave me word, and there's somethin' rustlin' an' talkin' behind me. Maybe he's not dead."

I was very saint I heard the sound myself, an' I knew it kem from the body. 'Twasn't a very dark night, an' I stooped me head to hiry an' see what it was. My glory be to God! there was the Rosary beads he had worn in his hand, gripped tight in me poor boy's hand, an' rustlin' and thrailin' over the frozen snow!

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS APRIL 11.
April.
8—Sunday—Low Sunday.
9—Monday—Annunciation of the B. V. M. (Mar. 25).
10—Tuesday—St. Francis of Paula, Confessor (Apr. 2.)
11—Wednesday—St Leo, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
12—Thursday—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
13—Friday—St. Hermenegild, Martyr.
14—Saturday—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor (Apr. 5.)

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

OFFICE—624 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 3, 7 and 8, up-stairs.)

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LYONS & O'SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 7, 1877.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20, 1877.

MESSRS. LYONS & O'SULLIVAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE MONITOR—Dear Gentlemen: Right Rev. Bishop Amat, of Monterey, and Los Angeles, Right Rev. Bishop O'Connell, of Marysville, and myself take pleasure in declaring to our respective flocks that we beg to avail ourselves of your useful and ably edited MONITOR as our official organ. Very respectfully,

✠ J. S. ALEMANY, A. S. F.,
In behalf of the Bishops of the Province.

We have appointed Mr. John P. Croke special agent and convey ncer for THE MONITOR, and he will visit in the interest of the paper various towns and localities within the State in the course of the next three or four months. Mr. Croke is brother of the Very Rev. James Croke, so long Vicar-General of this diocese, and also of Most Rev. Thomas Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland; so he will hardly be reckoned a stranger by those upon whom he may call in the prosecution of his mission. He bears with him a very flattering recommendation from his Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, whose good wishes, we are certain, should be sufficient to insure him a splendid success among the Catholics of California and the Pacific Coast; and, in fact, wherever he may travel on behalf of THE MONITOR. We ourselves need say no word in commendation of Mr. Croke, beyond stating that whoever meets him will find a genial, whole-souled gentleman, self. We—he stands friends for himself all our friends, by our knowledge trust that every one who has the interests of Catholic journalism at heart will lend him a helping hand and aid him in the mission. We tender our sincere thanks to Rev. Father King and the good people of Oakland and its vicinity for the liberal and generous reception accorded Mr. Croke. We hope he will be equally well-received everywhere else.

The Dublin *Irishman* is a paper which is much given to fine language and to bombastic utterance. Commence sense is too frequently ignored, and intelligence is too often insulted. It is one of those journals that think rhetoric is a substitute for logic, and empty sentiment for hard fact. In an article upon the O'MAHONY funeral it says: "It has been reserved for Ireland to show how a Nation mourns for her dead sons and faithful Knights. Herein may we not recognize the controlling Hand of Providence, which utilizes the humble at times to heights forbidden to the proud. Ireland, though suffering sorely in many ways, has yet had her moral victories." This is rather incoherent, but it has plenty of capital letters and sounds well. It seems to us that it would be much better if Ireland provided for her living sons and knights, and did not demand such bitter sacrifices from her dead. JOHN O'MAHONY died in actual pauperism, and would have starved but for the kindness of a gentleman who makes no show of his nationality. Half the money spent upon the useless pomp of a funeral would have cheered the last days of the patriot, if it would not have prolonged his life. But then there would have been no flourish of trumpets about the expenditure of the money; there would have been no "eulogies" to or from any place required, and no orator could have a chance to deploy his abilities. JAMES STEPHENS is still living in Paris, we believe, and in circumstances the reverse of affluent, yet how few there are, among even "distinguished" patriots, who care how he is getting on, or what his means of support may be. Probably the same could be said of other brave and devoted men who parted everything for the sake of Irish liberty. All this shows a lack of thought, a want of practical common sense, which should be reproved instead of countenanced or encouraged by an honest, national journal, whether published in Ireland or America. It indicates, also, the absence of that intensity of purpose which must be linked to every revolutionary movement. It will never do to be changing our politics[a]r one fine so often, or to forget valuable services once rendered. This fickleness is the greatest defect in the Irish character of the present day, and the efforts of all true patriots should be directed to its elimination.

We do not know where so many of our Eastern contemporaries get their peculiar ideas about the character of the Mongolian hordes that have settled in California, or what foundation they can cite in support of them. It rather surprises us to find the coolies described, time and again, as a very cleanly, peaceful and industrious race, who would be extremely useful in developing the resources of the State if they were only left alone and not subjected to bad treatment at the hands of hoodlums. Their neatness and their shocking disregard for sanitary considerations are so painfully and revoltingly evident that they cannot be denied or concealed. There is no ground for discussion of these things. And as for the peacefulness with which they are so freely credited, that can well be judged from the number of shootings, stabbings and beatings of which Chinatown has been the theater during the last month or six weeks. The coolies have soundly run riot in bloodshed, and they seem to have got the notion into their heads that they can safely set the law at defiance. Criminals are concealed or spirited away by their proselyting companies, and where an individual is arrested it is a mere matter of chance whether he is the person wanted or not. The Chinese imagine that one victim will answer as well as another, provided that some one is put-in-hed, and they act accordingly, if they act at all.

PRESIDENT HAYES has practically settled the dispute about the Governorship of South Carolina by ordering the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the State House. The pieces WADE HAMPTON in power, for he well knows that without the aid of Federal bayonets CHAMBERLAIN could not maintain even a semblance of authority for twenty-four hours. CHAMBERLAIN has deluded upon yielding gracefully if not gracefully. He will not fight the battle any longer, either legally or physically, but, after issuing an address to the Republican party, will quit South Carolina forever and settle somewhere in the North, probably in New York. Well, he will hurt nobody by that. The State of which he pretended a short time ago to be Governor will do without him, and in circumstances the reverse of affluent, yet how few there are, among even "distinguished" patriots, who care how he is getting on, or what his means of support may be. Probably the same could be said of other brave and devoted men who parted everything for the sake of Irish liberty! All this shows a lack of thought, a want of practical common sense, which should be reproved instead of countenanced or encouraged by an honest, national journal, whether published in Ireland or America. It indicates, also, the absence of that intensity of purpose which must be linked to every revolutionary movement. It will never do to be changing our politics[a]r one fine so often, or to forget valuable services once rendered. This fickleness is the greatest defect in the Irish character of the present day, and the efforts of all true patriots should be directed to its elimination.

The domestic affairs of the German Empire seem to be in a very disturbed condition, accidently there are important Not many days ago we re[a]ble policy, court party suffered a great defeat in Parliament upon the question of the taxation of the matter the Supreme Court to Leipsig, and now we hear that Prince BISMARCK has presigned ministry, and retired into private life. We take these two things to indicate that the German people have grown tired of military rule, and have begun to understand that even the glories of Sedan are but poor compensations for the loss of liberty. It was natural that they should be for a while dazzled at the wonderful success of their war with France, and take more, much more interest in military organizations than in anything else; but sober reflection, which was bound to come some time, could hardly fail to show them that trade and peaceful industry were more necessary for the life of the nation. The Germans have learned that military glories are rather unsubstantial, especially when they are not backed up by corresponding achievements in the path of industrial progress, and they are now displaying dissatisfaction with those leaders who have led them from victory to victory and make victorious battles the sole object of national ambition. Prince BISMARCK was undoubtedly the very personification of the despotism of brute force, and liberals might be pardoned if they felt that the nation was passing through the ordeal of war; but he was manifestly out of place when the business of ordinary government had to be resumed. The Emperor appreciated this thoroughly with him because he was a soldier by profession and wished to transform the whole country into a vast camp; and consequently he maintained him in power as long as he dared. But popular opinion proved stronger than either or both, and the Prince who nothing ago seemed so powerful, and was believed so arrogantly to all who crossed his path, had to retire from his proud position. Prussia stands more in need of statesmen than of warriors now. All the money of the French indemnity has been spent, and the country is nothing the richer for it. Trade is dull and thousands of men are out of employment. Socialism, the most terrible expression of popular discontent, is spreading in every direction, and has even a strong body of supporters in Parliament. The tendency of the country is plainly towards revolution and republicanism. This tendency has not yet reached the point where it can be struck at by the sword, and therefore the soldier is no use in combatting it. The future of the Empire and the existence of the Imperial dynasty may yet be imperiled by events which are progressing noiselessly and peacefully. The Germans are slow to act, but, once they have made up their minds for action, they neither stop nor falter, so if they have decided against their present system of government, he does is sealed. Just yet the discontent is confined to the lower or ers, but revolutions always work upwards, and the upper classes may in time become disloyal, too, if a remedy be not applied. The retirement of BISMARCK is proof that the main concern of the Government is to combat the revolution, and that no foreign war is meditated just at present. His withdrawal from power will have the effect of allaying French suspicions, and perhaps of bringing about a better understanding between France and Germany. It is indeed, a matter upon which the lovers of industry, peace and good order may where should congratulate themselves.

A TRAGIC affair occurred in our city towards the end of last week, upon which we may with propriety make a few remarks. Two men, named CARDIFF and MCDONALD, went to pay, what we presume was a friendly visit to an acquaintance called YORLL. The latter was a Protestant, with, we believe, the reputation of being an Orangeman; the two former were Catholics. In their talk the subject of religion was unfortunately introduced, and almost as a matter of course a quarrel ensued. YORLL applied an insulting epithet to the Pope, and MCDONALD returned by knocking him down and beating him. YORLL managed to get a pistol out of a trunk in the room and immediately shot his assailant dead. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, and at the Police Court investigation YORLL was acquitted of all blame. These decisions are in strict accordance with California usage, but we doubt whether they are fair or legal. It seems to us that life should not be taken unless life is directly attacked, and that a blow or even a threat that a man upon whom a common assault is committed, may legally kill the person striking him, is to perpetrate an outrage upon law and order. A stiffer verdict could get away from his antagonist so as to procure the pistol, he certainly could have shot the room and gone for police assistance, and if he failed to find one he could have returned so arrogantly to all who crossed his path, had to retire from his proud position. Prussia stands more in need of statesmen than of warriors now. All the money of the French indemnity has been spent, and the country is nothing the richer for it. Trade is dull and thousands of men are out of employment. Socialism, the most terrible expression of popular discontent, is spreading in every direction, and has even a strong body of supporters in Parliament. The tendency of the country is plainly towards revolution and republicanism. This tendency has not yet reached the point where it can be struck at by the sword, and therefore the soldier is no use in combatting it. The future of the Empire and the existence of the Imperial dynasty may yet be imperiled by events which are progressing noiselessly and peacefully. The Germans are slow to act, but, once they have made up their minds for action, they neither stop nor falter, so if they have decided against their present system of government, he does is sealed. Just yet the discontent is confined to the lower or ers, but revolutions always work upwards, and the upper classes may in time become disloyal, too, if a remedy be not applied. The retirement of BISMARCK is proof that the main concern of the Government is to combat the revolution, and that no foreign war is meditated just at present. His withdrawal from power will have the effect of allaying French suspicions, and perhaps of bringing about a better understanding between France and Germany. It is indeed, a matter upon which the lovers of industry, peace and good order sev ywhere should congratulate themselves.

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BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

—William M. Gray, an old sailor, married Miss Kit Ti Wong, a Chinese girl, last week.

—Paul Morrill, the new Surveyor of the Port, took possession of his office last Wednesday.

—James O. Dean, formerly Auditor of the City Street Bank, and for over a year Liquidating Collector of this city, died last Saturday night.

—The total sum of the defalcations of Beale, the absconding Secretary of the California Stock Exchange, amounts to $15,781 60.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Bamboo Express Company, with a capital of $100 000. The Directors are, John Bamber, Leander Sawyer, J. H. Payne, E. B. Freeland and John Campbell.

—Last Friday morning Quy Lin, a Chinese woman, living in one of the Chinese alleys, was found to death by her husband, Yun Ah Tong. He twisted her long, plaited hair around her neck, and thus choked her to death.

—George W. Tyler, a lawyer, assaulted Judge Robert Ferrell, of the City Criminal Court, last week. Tyler commenced the conversation with the evident purpose of having a row, and succeeded. Tyler has acquired quite a reputation for this sort of thing.

—The ship Frank Jones ran ashore last week at Port Point. She is fast aground, having settled down by the head. She is full, and it is believed that little will be saved before the vessel goes to pieces. Another vessel is now ashore. She was sold on Monday last for $4,750.

—The Hip Yee Tong, an association of Chinese seamens, have been doing a lively business in the back room. They make their regular rounds every day, and levy on the unfortunate women of the Chinese quarter, and if refused, maltreat and often murder them.

—An individual named James Sullivan, a boot and shoe maker, was arrested yesterday to walk along the bank of Mission Creek, in the vicinity of the Ocean Works. Two men stated that they had seen him throw a bundle into the water, and that it contained a child. Sullivan denied the charge, but was held to answer.

—The Board of Health of the Board of Health Dr. Thus, Resident Physician of the County Hospital, declared that it was impossible for so much as $2 000 000 to be spent, as had been used at that institution in February, as represented by the erratic meter of the Water Company.

—Colonel Wason has entered a team from the Third Regiment, N. G. C., to compete in the Spring Parade, to be given by the Rifle Association. Delegates from the different companies will meet for practice to-morrow (Sunday) at San Bruno. The marksmen of the First will also have another competition after the parade, deciding on the ten to represent the Regiment.

—The Friday evening of last week John McDonald, the bookkeeper with one Matthew Cardiff, visited the house of Thomas Joell. During the evening the conversation took a polemical turn, and, as is usual in such cases, ended in a row, in which McDonald was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The Coroner's Jury acquitted Joell, who did the shooting.

—The subpoized report was last Monday laid before the Board of Supervisors by A. P. Dunbar, and the Board immediately declared sometime since. "That he never witnessed such aids and through teaching of the Public Schools of this city and County. There is no doubt that the Catholic Church has, and will be, the Magic Ring which shall entwined with green, a green sash, and on the left breast the coat of arms of the province of Ireland also represented. Also a color over skirt of green poplin laid dressed in white, with sashes, on which were inscribed the names of the different counties of Ireland.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ancient Order of Hibernians—J. J. Mahoney, Marshal; Thos. Leonard, General President; Wm. F. White, General Vice President; Chas. Dullea, General Secretary; E. Brody, General Treasurer; Aids, J. Curran and J. Moore.

Shina Cross Division—Michael Lynch, President; P. Darcy, Vice President; Lynch, F. S.; D. Sheehan, R. S. F. Smith, Treasurer.

Wales' Hills Division—P. J. Kelly, President; J. Burk, Vice President; D. Duffy, F. S.; D. McGarty, R. S.; P. McAllister, Treasurer.

Division on foot wearing appropriate badges.

Citizens with their families in carriages.

After marching through the principal streets of the town, the procession halted in front of the Asylum, and was received by Grand Marshal Kelly and disbanded.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES,

Which were of a very high order of merit were held at the Rink. Long before the procession disbanded this capacious building was filled to overflowing by the ladies and gentlemen interested in the occasion, and the President of the Day, Mr. Jas. Sneehy, delivered an appropriate address and was succeeded by Hr. J. W. Bailey, who read a highly original poem. The oration by Mesar J. W. Sneehy, its a student in St. Mary's College, was a truly creditable effort, both in matter and manner.

"Alison Alanna" was finely sung by Miss Mary Hogan, and Mr. Bernard Cardinal Simmons' rendering of "Pomeroy" was admirably received by Miss Jennie Fallon of Watsonville.

I inclose you copies of the oration and poem, but presume your space is too much occupied with matters of more universal interest to give them insertion, especially as they have already been published in the local papers.

CHAIN OF THANKS.

At a regular monthly meeting of H. Emmet Branch, of Santa Cruz, held Wednesday evening, March 28th, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Emmet Branch of Santa Cruz, tender our heartfelt thanks to Rev. M. Mahoney for his services and kindness to us, and are rewarded by him on most recent visit to Watsonville and Santa Cruz, March 17th, 1877.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks for the kind manner he has performed the ceremonies of the Church, and for the eloquent manner in the form of each anniversary of our Patron saint that he would be pleased to our memory as to commend the solemn of our memory.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the secretary of the meeting, and a copy sent to Rev. Father Mahoney, and that they also be published in the San Francisco Monitor.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
M. MCCARTHY,
Committee on Resolutions.

THE finest and most varied assortment of ladies' wearing apparel, and out in the very latest style of fashion, are to be found at Sullivan's, 120 Kearny street. Look at his prize list in another column.

HERMAN, the hatter, gives as good value as can be had in this city. All shapes and all sizes are represented in stock, so he can guarantee to give satisfaction. Inspection of the fine stock is solicited.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

—No forms or written instructions will be given to the Louisiana Commissioners.

—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Louisiana Commission expects to conclude its labors in a week or ten days from the time of commencing.

—Chamberlain said, speaking of the determination to remove the troops from Columbia: "It ends the struggle, and makes General Hampton practically Governor."

—The first object of the Louisiana Commission will undoubtedly be to secure a Legislature which both parties will acknowledge, and on which everything else will hinge.

—There is strong proof that the President has notified the rival claimants in Charleston that the troops will be withdrawn. This is looked upon as a practical recognition of Hampton.

—As the result of the Cabinet deliberations, it has been decided to withdraw the troops from the State House at Columbia, but to keep them in the State. A letter to that effect has been addressed to Hampton, and duplicated to Chamberlain.

—An attaché of the Associated Press states positively, that he saw and conversed with A. Oakey Hall in Liverpool. Hall was traveling under the name of Sutcliffe. Hall's family place no faith in the report.

—The *Herald's* New Orleans special of March 30 says: Only one additional seceder took his seat in the Nicholls Legislature today, being Silas Sawyer, of Pointe Coupee. Such others are languishing, and the probabilities are that they will witness a heavy defection from Packard's ranks.

—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special of April 3 says: The Cabinet met at 2 o'clock at the President to-night. There is the best of feeling between them, and though this decision is regarded as a practical victory for the Democratic party, and a virtual surrender of former opposition to the President's position, and gives credit for an honest and sincere intention to do right.

—The Visalia *Delta* of Saturday last says: There are many fields of grain in this county that are looking very unfavorably, but vitality, and should it only keep a good rain, followed by a few showers, they would make fine crops.

—The Wheatland *Free Press* says that the labor difficulties at Smartsville are to be compromised at $82½ per month. Work was last Monday at $2 50 per day, all gold, and on Wednesday morning the fire where they please. The Mooney Flat steel gave up $3 50 for twelve hours.

—The Visalia *Times*, San Joaquin county, of a precocious five-year old boy who smoked half a cigar before he could wee. She is the Spring Valley, and is becoming a regular smoker, and invests his ten cent piece in tacco instead of candy.

—A correspondent of the *Los Angeles Express* tells of the discovery on the Colorado river of a remarkable threadless screw. The screw is of iron, and has a square thread, and the nut is made of wood, and is cut with a die. The screw is then dipped in boiling oil, and the nut screwed on. The oil penetrates the wood, and makes a perfect screw, which will not work loose, and is not affected by moisture

LOCAL IRISH NEWS.

From the Dublin Nation of March 10.

ANTRIM.

At the usual meeting of the Belfast corporation on Saturday, Mr. James A. Henderson, J.P., in moving the adoption of the report of the law committee, explained that in the County Courts bill the corporation of Belfast would not be relieved of the county of the Recorder, while that of Dublin was, and they asked that Belfast should be placed in the same position as Dublin in that regard.

CARLOW.

At the weekly meeting of Guardians of Carlow Union on Thursday week, Dr. Chas. D. Allen, medical officer of the Rathvilly dispensary, was, on the motion of ex-chairman Mr. S. Crosthwaite, seconded by Captain Myrtle, appointed to the Ingelis-yan fever hospital, in the room of Dr. Jas. J. Fraser, resigned.

CAVAN.

Mr. Thomas Fegan, Tullyleagh, has been appointed High Constable for the barony of Castlerahan.

CORK.

An anti-Sunday closing meeting was held in Cork on Sunday, at which it was suggested that the public houses should be left open on Sundays, as at present, but closed on Saturday nights at 8 o'clock.

The Cork Steam-packet Company have resolved to grant free passages to and fro to horses brought from England to run at the Cork Park Races.

DUBLIN.

On Friday week Mr. James H. North, auctioneer, of Abbey-street and Grafton-street, sold by public auction twenty acres of land, being the New Tayor Mills Company, Limited, held from year to year, subject to £70 per annum. It was knocked down for £300, and auction fees.

DOWN.

At a special meeting of the Newry Town Commissioners, on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to petition against the bill now being promoted by the Great Northern Railway Company, with the view of securing the insertion of the clause securing to Newry terminals advantages of geographical position.

GALWAY.

At adjourned meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners was held on Friday week in reference to the bill before Parliament for the construction of a line of tramways from Galway to Salthill.

At the meeting of the Ballinasloe Board of Guardians last week, Major D'Arcy presiding, a letter was read from the Local Government Board complaining that no action had been taken by the Guardians on the report of the sanitary officer of the Ballinasloe dispensary, who reported that he visited a house occupied by a man named Kenny, at Clooleeny, and found it unfit and unsafe for habitation. Mr. Mac den said as Mr Gardner was in attendance he might be able to give some explanation as to how the house in question was reduced to the condition described by the sanitary officer. Mr. Gardner said he had very little explanation to offer. The people of the house in question were formerly in his employment, and as he usually gave houses to his laborers as part payment of their wages, the people referred to occupied this house for a number of years, and as they themselves were in the employment the house was kept in proper repair, but about two and from that time—about—took for citizens to improve the condition of the premises. Wishing to get out of these people he consulted the sanitary officer, and found that the most convenient way would be to call upon the Guardians, as the sanitary authority, to institute proceedings under the Act. After some further remarks, it was agreed that the house should be closed up in accordance with the terms of the Sanitary Act. Mr. Gardner—I accept of the notice, and I will act upon it.

KERRY.

A Dingle correspondent, writing to one of the Tralee papers a few days ago, says: "A shock called the Thomas, of Dingle, James Lane, master, which sailed for Cork in the month of October last, has just arrived at the pier with a cargo, after a passage—going and coming—lasting of twenty weeks. This speaks well for the severity of the weather since last October."

KING'S COUNTY.

The legal offence of seeking for game on "unreserved" property is growing to seem an exist in King's county that the magistrates in a portion of it have decided on increasing the fines with which they usually visit such breaches of the law. At the last Philipstown petty sessions a young man never before convicted of trespassing in pursuit of game was fined £5. The defendant lodged a notice of appeal, as did also another individual fined £5 for a like offence committed in the Clonsergoose petty sessions district. At the session of Tullamore a farmer was trespassed on the property of Mr. Daly, J.P., was fined £1, as it was proved he had a gun in his hand and was looking for game. The penalty will probably take is likely to have the effect of making game more plentiful when the season arrives for the pursuit of legitimate sportsmen.

LIMERICK.

At a special meeting of the Limerick Town Council, on Wednesday week, says the *Cork Examiner*, a somewhat lively discussion took place upon a proposal that the corporation should unite with other public bodies of the city in a memorial to the Government in order a veritable municipal" upon the Mayor in reception of the services to the commercial interests of Limerick. After an excited debate, the motion was carried by 25 votes to 3.

The Limerick Farmers' Club discussed on Saturday an alleged case of harsh dealing of a Limerick landlord towards his tenantry, and Mr. O'Sullivan, M. P., Mr. Gerlock to lay the case before the House of Commons.

The Nationalists of Newcastle West and neighborhood assembled on Sunday for a demonstration in honor of the memory of Colonel John O'Mahony. Upwards of two thousand persons joined in the procession. In front was carried a nice mourning flag, trimmed with green, and "48" painted on one side and "67" on the other. The Newcastle West National Band followed and played appropriate airs; then followed the men of this society, wearing badges. The route was through the principal streets to the burial ground at Churchtown, where some words were addressed to the men assembled by Messrs. John Morrison, John Moore and John Nash.

LEITH.

At the last Dundalk petty sessions, Capt. Keogh, R. M., in the chair, Patrick Hargan, whose extraordinary escape from Louth Mode Prison came before Judge Barry at the recent assizes, was brought up in custody charged with a series of assaults on police committed on the day following his discharge by Judge Barry. From the evidence of the constabulary it appears Hartigan, although arrested over one hundred times, never yet walked to the police station; he had always to be dragged there after a severe struggle. On Wednesday, the 21st ult., six policemen were engaged in his arrest for drunkenness and disorder, and he assaulted every one of them in succession. The prisoner endeavored to prove that the police ill-treated him, but failed to do so. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Patrick Joseph McLoughlin, Secretary of the Dundalk Harbor Commissioners, was brought up in custody on the charge mentioned in the previous week. His solicitor, Mr. Dundalk on Friday week, and on Saturday every one of them in succession. The prisoner endeavored to prove that the police ill-treated him, but failed to do so. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

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— On Monday, March 19, at the Convent of St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minn., five young ladies made their final vows, and five postulants received the habit.

— Mgr. Howard will take his title of Cardinal from the Church of Saint John and Saint Paul, which was held by his ancestor, Cardinal Howard, who died in 1640.

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— Mrs. E. Maloney, on Sunday, March 18th, renounced the Baptist faith and was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. A. Kara, of St. Joseph's church, Louisville, Kentucky.

— Mgr. Conroy, or rupyaza, Agent of Canes, U. S. of Colombia, has been established from the republic by the edicts of the Liberal party. They did not deign to assign any reason for the outrage.

— The Jesuit Fathers are about to commence the erection of a building to be used as a college, adjoining their church in York street, Jersey City.

— The Belfast *Examiner* announces the death of Very Rev. William Martin, P.P., V.F., Dunseaz. He was born near Fresbford, in the county Kilkenny, as near as we can ascertain, in the year 1831.

— The Holyoke Mercury has lately ordered a bust of Pellegrino Rossi to be placed in the Pincio, where he was assassinated by the dagger of the Liberal Mazzinian revolutionists.

— A grand pilgrimage of Irish and Canadian Catholics will leave New York on April 21st, in order to be present in Rome on the Golden Jubilee of the Pope's Episcopacy.

— The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* announces that the Right Rev. Dr. Persico, formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, has arrived in Bombay, bent on a very special mission from Rome to India.

— Mgr. Angelo Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, has been appointed successor of the Holy Office and Canon of St. Peter's, in the room of Mgr. Nina, created a Cardinal.

— The Duchess of Norfolk has recently brought to a conclusion, says the *Dublin Catholics*, the works of the fourth of the five churches she vowed she would build in commemoration of the wounds of our Loss who survived from Bellenaspy, Ireland, about one year ago, made their vows at the Convent of the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, in the Annunciation Perpetual Adoration, in the Annunciation Convent, Rochester, New Orleans.

— Rev. Wm. Cobbs, SJ., died in London March 16th. The appreciation by which his remembrance of the Society of Jesus is England.

— The English residents and visitors at Rome have subscribed a sum of money to decorate and furnish Mgr. Howard's private chapel in his new residence. The palace where Cardinal Howard will reside is the Pavatti Palace, built by Pope Sixtus V. in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

— He said that negotiations have recently been going on between a delegate from the Pope and the Federal Council of Switzerland with a view to the readmission of Mgr. Mermillod to the exercise of his episcopal functions in the Swiss Federation.

— A correspondent at Matale, India, writes to the *Catholic Messenger*:—"Conversion to the true faith is going on in a miraculous way. No less than twenty one souls (both Buddhists and Protestants) were added to the sheep fold of the True Shepherd during the last month end this, and there is yet a full harvest before Father Mayor."

— The obsequies of Very Rev. James Tittz, O. S. F., were solemnly celebrated in St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, New York, on the morning of the 9th inst. The deceased was pastor of the church, and died at the parochial residence on the previous Sunday, at the age of 60 years.

— Mrs. Ellen Knox (in religion, Sister Mary De Sales), died March 8, at the Presentation Convent, Holyrood, Waterford. The deceased was in her eighty first year, and had spent fifty three years in religion. She had been for many years Superioress of her Order in Wexford.

— We have to see to report the conversion of another Masonic dignitary, thgnor Mariano Marsiko, Grand Master of the Neapolitan Lodge. During his last illness he received several times the last Sacraments of the Church with great fervor and devotion, and thus reconciled to his Creator, he breathed his last, full of peace and consolation, a hope which Freemasons could not give him.

— John Brennan, one of the legion who left Ireland and went to the support of the Holy Father in his contest with Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, died in New York on Saturday, March 17. Mr. Brennan had the honor of receiving a personal medal decorative of the hands of the Pope immediately after the siege of Spoleto.

— Rev. Father Converse, S. J., last week sent to Rome 21,000 francs, or $4,200, in gold, which was a demonstration of affection by the Catholic ladies of St. Louis, to the Most Holy Highness Pope Pius IX. on his golden jubilee of elevation to the Episcopacy, which takes place on the 21st of next May.

— At St. Mary's (Archbishop's) Church, on the 18th inst., Rev. Father Pierce, Most Rev. Napoleon Joseph Perché, Archbishop of New Orleans, conferred the Holy Orders of deacon and priest on the following named gentlemen: Jean Marie Laval, a native of Ille et Vilaine, France; Joseph A. Couchet, a native of Lourdes, France; and Charles Clark, a native of New Orleans, La.

— Quarterly, March 18. Right Rev. Dr. Mol., Lord Bishop of Ossory, conferred the order of priesthood in the Chapel of the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, on the five following gentlemen, who had recently received minor orders from his lordship: Rev. J. Doyle, Higginstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. M. Barry, Sugarstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. T. Rochford, Johnstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. M. Phelan, Piltown, county Kilkenny; and Rev. M. Corcoran, Mullinavat, county Kilkenny.

— A number of Catholic young men of the city of Sydney have proposed to Archbishop Vaughan, the Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, a handsome crozier. We learn from the local papers that the crozier is about six feet in height. The massive crook, which is composed of solid colonial gold, is of the orthodox pattern, and is made up of a number of scrolls, beautifully entwined one in another. The staff is made of polished myall wood, the joints or sockets being of pure gold fringed with golden leaves beautifully frosted. There have been 50 ozs of gold in the manufacture of it, and its estimated value is 200 guineas.

— On Friday, March 2, Rev. Dr. J. A. Campbell, the Vice Rector of the Scots' College in Rome, who has returned from a visit to Scotland, was received by the Holy Father in private audience, and presented to the Pope, on the part of Bishop McDonald of Aberdeen, the sum of £125 sterling, being the contribution of Peter's Pence from the Bishop, clergy and faithful of the Northern District of Scotland. The sum is a large one considering the poverty of the few Catholics in the Northern Victorias and expresses the great devotion felt by them towards the Holy See.

— On January 20 was issued a decree of the Sovereign Pontiff prescribing the close respecting the decrees of the Vatican Council added by his Holiness to the Creed of Pius V. The profession of faith known by this name is a summary of the doctrinal definitions of the Ecumenical classical authority, including those of the Council of Trent, the last Ecumenical Council. It is the one made by all bishops, ecclesiastics connected with the care of souls, rectors of universities, professors and others on special occasions. The decree declares that no one can obtain an acceptance of the more recent declarations and definitions of the Vatican Council. Following is a translation of this new decree:

"If likewise unhesitatingly accept all that is handed down, defined and declared by the Ecumenical Canons and the General Councils, but especially by the Holy Synod of Trent and by the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, particularly the reasons concerning the primacy and infallible authority of the Roman Pontiffs, and at the same time, I equally condemn, reject and anathematise all that is contrary to these and I likewise profess myself of my profession, and persevered the sake of several dozen of it here. I've ran this letter for the sake of this letter to suffering from general debility, a symptom of typhoid character. I had been under the treatment of a physician for three weeks in Charleston, without relief. At the expiration of that time I commenced the use of the Syrup. The first few doses made but little impression, but while using the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the bottles, she has regained her strength, and is able to do most of the work about the house. I am glad that I can add again, too highly in praise of the PANCHIAN SYRUP. I have testified to a personal experience, and have

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Extravagance in Schools

A writer in the New York *Tribune* takes the following common-sense view of the extravagance of our public school system:

I do not know that one can say right to set forth his personal feelings and private griefs in the eyes of the public, and yet "open confessions" seem all the rage. I am a poor man, yet not so poor that I do not every day waste, and, in proportion to my salary or Free College, and I know in my soul that I help to support public colleges, for I see rich men's sons going there and getting their education at cost. I can't afford to send my children to such colleges, but I have to help pay for it.

And then I passed the other day a girl's college—I suppose it is, from the air of studies, or rather of fashion, and French and German and painting. It was some sort of high day, and there were carriages there, and girls in dimness and fur bellows, little bunches of flowers; real fine doings. And there was a long line of carriages waiting instead of cutting down teachers' salaries, why not cut down idle free education, and if people were willing and able to pay for them, I believe in good, plain learning; but I don't see and I can't see the justice of taking me to teach rich men's sons and daughters what they call the "higher branches," and which are of no use to my daughters, if they want to perch on the higher branches of the tree of knowledge, let them climb up, and I think they would be a good, solid foundation. It's a great mistake to bring up people to depend on charity, even for their education.

"By their Works ye shall Know Them."

The man who thought the dray an stingy because the music was so small, is only surpassed in his meanness by the man who, on the occasion of the funeral of the dead of those unwashing, disgusting lodgers and boarders, who, in the days of their flourishing state, were in a position to pay for larger than usual meals, will, by their study and acute action on the part, relieve the poor, and thus permanently overcoming consumption. In South America the Jesuit Fathers have entirely superseded other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and they need as a preventive of and for the relief of the sickness, fever and bowels, so prevalent in that part of the country, and which Holloway's Pills have given away at drug store.

PETERS, Arcadia Co., Mo., Nov. 8, 1874.

R. V. FRENCH, M. D.—Dear Sir: I write to inform you that I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and tried them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have not been well for two years, and I have a family with entire satisfaction. I have been four years a traveling salesman for a wholesale house, and think it the best thing that I have ever seen. Yours truly, MORGAN.

From a Physician.

HIGH PARK, Va., February 7, 1876.

Messrs. Reid, Wells & Co.—Gentlemen: I think you may perhaps remember that I wrote you to recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, and was much reduced in flesh and strength. She has used several bottles of the "Discovery," and also in Canada, without relief. At your request, I write this to say that I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in my own family with the most gratifying results. I have used it in my own case, after using six of the dollar bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and is now in the enjoyment of much about the house, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the merits of the remedy in such. I have prescribed it in several of my patients, and have proved the most satisfactory results in all of them. You can make any use of this letter you see fit. Yours very truly, JAMES H. REID, M. D.

"It's only a Cough"

Has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? Nature's effort to throw off disease. Shall it be checked? Is it safe? Reason says no, and warns us against the use of opiates, which only relieve the cough by paralyzing the nerves of sensation. Shall we use Wistar's Balsam or Wild Cherry? It has stood the test of a century, thousands speak in its praise. Is it proper to use it in a cough, which is a danger, for the cough is a safety valve. Use with her and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, a retired physician, has by providential discovered, while a medical missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it the recipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, the preliminary discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this charity will please contact (free of charge) with the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

Among the music received this week are the "Cobweb's Waltzes," dedicated to the members of that club by the composer, Ernest Lowenberg. They are published by M. Gray, 105 Kearny street.

CONVENTION OF THE A. O. H.—The Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has been in session in New York for the past few days, adjourned finally Monday afternoon. An Executive Council, consisting of the following named members, was elected for the ensuing year: E. Mortarity, of Massachusetts; J. J. Donovan, of California; C. L. Carey, of New York; Mr. Jennings, of Pennsylvania; P. Gleason, of Connecticut; P. A. Mulligan, of Ohio; M. Kerrigan, of Illinois; and M. J. Ward, of Indiana. Before its adjournment the Convention appointed a National Directory of eight members to act with the national officers in the management of affairs of the Order. Everything objectionable in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church was eliminated from the constitution and obligations of the Order.

Encouragement for the Feeble.

Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, rendering an object unattainably nearly akin to despair, and enforcing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily for the victims of this state, even in its worst forms, its conquest is not impossible. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will speedily and thoroughly invigorate the weak and debilitated organs of digestion, assimilation and nutrition, and in addition to affording the most salutary tonic influence, it possesses regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties in general will depend. Thousands of cases might be cited from among the most unexceptionable evidence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, that have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, but the following must suffice:

HILK.—The supply is light, with a good demand at unchanged prices. Sales of Sacramento Co. Dairy, Jersey Co., Pioneer, Point Reyes, Petaluma and Sonoma Co. Creamery at 25@27½c; Sacramento Co. Dairy at 22½@25c; Sacramento Co. Creamery at 25c; Petaluma Dairy at 22½@25c; Sonoma Co. Dairy at 22½@25

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—The Jesuit Fathers are about to commence the erection of a building to be called Holy Faith in his convent with Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, died in Naples. York on Saturday, March 17, Mr. Brownson had the honor of receiving a personal Medal decoration at the hands of the Pope. immediately after the siege of Spoleto.

—Rev. Father Corcoran, S. J., last week went to Rome 21,425 francs or $4,285 7 step in gold, which was a donation of the Unless tion by the Catholic ladies of St. Louis, to the his Most Holy Highness Pope Pius IX. (became his golden jubilee of elevation to the Papacy, which takes place on the 21st fighting next May.

—At St. Mary's (Archbishop's) Church among on the 16th and 17th ult., His Grace, Mc possible Rev. Napoleon Joseph Parez6, Archbishop of Nancy, France, condemned the Holy Orders, to deacon and deacon on the follow presbyterate. Rev. Marie Laval, a son to the of St. Etienne, France; Joseph A. Co her one a native of Lourdes, France; etc all her Christ, Clark, a native of New Orleans. I

—On Saturday, March 10, Right Re Ireland Dr. Mc Gill, Lord Bishop of Ossory, co lated the order of priesthood to the Chu ver sion of the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, ri. ish fine following gentlemen, who had ously received the minor orders from r Coughlin; Rev. J. Doyle, Higginstown every town County Kilkenny; Rev. M. Barry, Nagor by the Johnstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. Phelan, Piltstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. Rev. R. O'Connor, Mooncoral, county Kilkenny into deacons.

—A Number of Catholic young men at the city chrydsey have presented to Arc and they pen their o declares ary," and ne lessons it invaria- ing.

THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

took place in the New York police court three weeks ago should, if anything ever can, indnce the scots to have nothing whatever to do with "reformed priests," but to leave them severely alone to work out their own destruction. There the Rev. PAUL VALENTINE, D. D., was convicted of infamous crimes, perpetrated upon little children who were placed under his care, that he might teach them the Gospel according to Methodism, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, the Judge stating from the Bench that he was very sorry he could not send him, where he richly deserved, to the gallows. Now the Rev. PAULHAD been a priest in Italy, but being discovered in some of his bad conduct, he was suspended, and to escape the law he fled to America. In New York he made his first appearance as a "convert," and he was immediately appointed a Professor in Dansbury Theological Seminary, nursing Methodist, as a matter of course. He did not stay there long, however. For some reasons, probably not worth while making public, he left and joined the ranks of the Episcopalians, and was "ordained" minister. Full of zeal, he proposed that he should open a school and refuge where the little waifs and strays of his own nationality, floating about the squalid purlieus of New York, should be taken in, saved from the "abominations of Popery" and brought up staunch Protestants. The scheme found up stanch Protestants. The scheme found no lack with public philanthropists, who never like a work of charity half so well as when a little proselytism is connected with it, and the necessary funds were soon forthcoming. Then PAUL VALENTINE, the great brand snatched from the Papal bonfire, was put at the head of the school; and he set to work at once to show that people can be behaved himself so vilely that before long he was hauled up before Recorder HACKETT, charged with cruelty and other things considerably worse. His guilt was so clear that he was convicted without hesitation, and the Judge, in passing the heavy sentence imposed, used the very strongest language of reprobation. The Rev. PAUL'S Methodist and Episcopalian friends ought to feel very much ashamed of themselves; but we are afraid they have not so much honest sensitiveness about them. They are waiting now for the next "converted priest" that presents himself, have sending for possession, in readiness for him, and more little children to put under his care.

Up to the time of our writing this—Wednesday—nothing very important has been telegraphed from the seat of war. A few minor engagements have taken place in Asiatic Turkey, in which the Sultan's troops are said to have been successful. In one of these the Russians were stated to have lost eight hundred men and fled in disorder, while the Turkish casualties were only eight killed. This is scarcely to be considered as more than a skirmish, and probably ordinary have to be a little more moderate in his exaggerations, otherwise with be apt to be suspected of speaking the truth. We have had some acquaintance with "magnificent lying" in this country; it was freely used at Washington during the civil war, and we believe the general opinion now is that it could have very well been done without, and the nation might safely have been spared the shame of it. Besides, all the world cannot be readily exploded by simple reference to an atlas. When we find that the Russians, who died in disorder, have advanced into the country and taken Kars, and are actually besieging Kars, we naturally begin to doubt the correctness of that tale about the eight hundred Russians and eight Turks being the sole result of an engagement. In regard to the Crimean war, twenty-three years ago, Kars was defended by a combined English and Turkish force, but the Russians took it and made the garrison prisoners. It is probable they will do the same this time.

THE cowardly and unprovoked murder of Special Officer Cocran by one of our city policemen, on the night of the 11th inst., is one good effect of rousing the authorities to take sharp measures against the criminal classes. The law-breakers are just now particularly defiant and audacious, as if they deemed it out of the power of any authority or force to bring them to justice. The remains of the brave officer who lost his life in the execution of his duty were hardly laid in their last resting-place when another officer, bringing in a prisoner, is assailed with coarse and brutal threats and insults, and pistol-shots are the penalty for the nonwelcome activity. The public, whose lives, property and peace are at stake, want to know how long this state of things will be permitted to continue. They want to know if the administration of justice is completely paralyzed in this community, and the prosecuting attorneys, judges and other judicial functionaries have resigned their powers or are afraid to exercise them. Beyond any doubt, the failure or the weakness, whichever it may be properly called, of justice is to be laid to the account of those officials, and to that of the police. It is not to be within the ability of the veriest "abyssine" lawyer to obtain postponement after postponement of these bootless cases, and then when the public vigilance has died out to secure an acquittal upon some miserable legal technicality. We could mention several cases of this kind, but it is quite unnecessary to do so, because every citizen will recognize the truth of our remarks.

We are satisfied that no true-hearted Irishman will say that the columns which are to-day devote to the publication of Hon. B. F. BUTLER'S letter upon "The Irish Soldier in America" have been misapplied, or could have been turned to better use. If we look at the American press of all parties and of all sections, we shall find that those papers which treat Irishmen justly—we will not speak of respectfully or sympathizingly—are in a very decided minority. The best use to which the majority ever put a Celt is to make him the object of some meaningless sarcasm, or else to fatten upon him some stupid, polatoism witticism. They all forget what a large share of the progress and prosperity of this nation is due to the superior brain, activity and business capacity of men of pure Irish birth and blood. They are equally quick at forgetting the heroism and fidelity with which the Irish fought to found and preserve this Union from the days of Washington to the present time. Impartial historians have freely acknowledged that America owes at least twenty times more to Ireland than to any other country in the world for the present proud and enviable position; but all that is flung into oblivion, and *great study* is shown by making the ignir and representative Irishman invariably a creature devoid of education, intelligence, or the semblance of culture. The lecture of Gen. BUTLER is a splendid tribute to the patriotism, bravery, efficiency and reliability of the Irish troops when fought for the republic, and coming from such a man it should have great influence on public sentiment. But, much as we admire it, and gladly as we give it insertion, we confess we have little faith in the assertion of his duty were heartily laid in their last resting-place when another officer, bringing in a prisoner, is assailed with coarse and brutal threats and insults, and pistol-shots are the penalty for the nonwelcome activity. The public, whose lives, property and peace are at stake, want to know how long this state of things will be permitted to continue. They want to know if the administration of justice is completely paralyzed in this community, and the prosecuting attorneys, judges and other judicial functionaries have resigned their powers or are afraid to exercise them. Beyond any doubt, the failure or the weakness, whichever it may be properly called, of justice is to be laid to the account of those officials, and to that of the police. It is not to be within the ability of the veriest "abyssine" lawyer to obtain postponement after postponement of these bootless cases, and then when the public vigilance has died out to secure an acquittal upon some miserable legal technicality. We could mention several cases of this kind, but it is quite unnecessary to do so, because every citizen will recognize the truth of our remarks.

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It is becoming more apparent every day, notwithstanding the strenuous endeavors of the Radical press to conceal it, that Free-dom to the slave will have great trouble in managing the Senate. In fact the chances are that the honorable members of the august assembly will do all they can to impede, hinder and thwart the policy of the Chief Executive. And, reasoning in one way, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that they are perfectly justified in adopting such a line of conduct. For, let our own city and State be examined, and we feel confident that they support a President that deliberately and systematically departs from the old traditional ideas of his party and follows those of the fanatical adverse, and by so doing he has a great deal of trouble in keeping the Senate. In fact the chances are that the honorable members of the august assembly will do all they can to impede, hinder and thwart the policy of the Chief Executive. And, reasoning in one way, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that they are perfectly justified in adopting such a line of conduct. For, let our own city and State be examined, and we feel confident that they support a President that deliberately and systematically departs from the old traditional ideas of his party and follows those of the fanatical adverse, and by so doing he has a great deal of trouble in keeping the Senate. In fact the chances are that the honorable members of the

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DEATH OF REV. BROTHER FACILE.

EDITOR MONITOR:—In your issue of last week you mentioned the death of the Venerable Bro. Facile, the founder of the Christian Brothers' schools in this country. Permit me, if you please, to say a word on the career of this good man.

He entered our Society in early life—short time after the throes of the great Revolution, having passed through the ordeal of childhood and youth in the midst of the fearful days of the Reign of Terror. His success was marked from the very beginning. About 1802 he was placed in charge of the principal of the central houses of Paris, and in 1806 they opened a school for brothers to educate, and, as far as possible, reform the prisoners. Here the wonderful energy, self-possession and truly Christian zeal of Bro. Facile were universally admired. Such was the ascendency he had gained over the unfortunate inmates, that he quelled, by his self-possession and a few words, an outbreak among the prisoners, which had been instituted in position until 1865, when he was sent to Canada to take charge of the few schools then under the direction of our Brothers. There were about four hundred pupils in these schools, in Lower Canada in that day. In the United States there were very few Catholic schools—the Christian Brothers were almost unknown. In some cases a change of clothes was needed—a man with a head and a heart—and the Reverend Bro. Facile was the man was unacquainted with our manners and habits—a stranger to our language, and too old and too ready to study it with success. Indeed, he never acquired anything like a fair knowledge of it; yet very few men have done so much for Christian education in this country. His success was simply marvellous, and fewer vocations; but he had an indomitable will—a heroism superior to every trial—and a confidence in God that never gave way.

In his thirteen years of active personal administration he established schools in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, New Orleans, Toronto, Kingston, and many intermediate places. He visited these schools annually, and, strange as it may appear, examined the pupils, each one personally, giving the standing not only of each school, but also of each class and the qualities of the teacher. It can be said of him that he labored to the last hour—out of bed at 4 o'clock, dressed at night and retired during the day; crossed the Atlantic about forty times, seeking laborers for the harvest, which indeed was plentiful, but few to reap it. He was successful in obtaining the help he required, he appealed to the reverend clergy to encourage pious, zealous and devoted young men to join the community. His appeal was productive of the happiest results. The reverend clergy took the matter in hand, and in a short time the novitiate of Montreal, the only one then in the country, was full of generous, heroic souls, who came to consecrate their young lives to the glorious work of Christian education. The whole country, and the Archbishop in particular, expressed with them to such an extent that two new novitiates were opened—one in New York, the other in St. Louis.

But it was not for his Society alone that the venerable Brother Facile worked. He was a true son of the Church. He saw with regret the very small number of vocations for the priesthood. He made it a special study to encourage, to pretend a respect for the sacred ministry that wherever his schools were established vocations were abundant for the state. This was one of the happiest fruits of the great man's mission.

The next, great good this noble soul effected was the wonderful impetus he gave to Christian education. He proved how zeal and devotedness, in the face of serious obstacles, can build up schools and support them. In fact, schools multiplied no every side, and many localities where the venerable form of Brother Facile was never seen, owed to his zeal and self-sacrificing devotedness the Christian schools that sprung up in their midst.

It is not surprising that such a man was highly respected by the illustrious hierarchy of our country. The great Archbishop Hughes, his friend and admirer, used to say of him that he used all the qualities of a great military leader.

Brother Facile was a profound thinker, a distinguished educator, an able administrator, and, better than all, a true religious. He was simple in his habits, a model of regularity, full of will and humor in recreation, and everywhere thoughtful of the welfare and happiness of his dear young brothers and the children confided to his care. How often have I head him say, "Oh! take care of these dear young children; teach them how to preserve their purity; inspire them with a horror for sin, and whatever might lead to it." No wonder that he was loved, and that his memory is held in fond remembrance by those who had the happiness to grow up in religion under his wise and prudent direction.

Wherever we find him, whether in the prisons of France or in the towns of Canada; in the first-hearted cities of the South, or in Paris during the terrible days of the late war and Commune, he was always the same devoted, heroic religious.

Two years ago I had the happiness to be at a retreat at which he assisted. He was bent and broken, and partially paralyzed, and had to be helped in and out of the chapel—how honored I felt when I was the one selected by the kind old man to assist on this occasion. He died as he had lived, full of faith and confidence in God; and I fondly hope he is gone to his Father's house, where the just find joy and rest.

BROTHER JUSTIN.

MAY FESTIVALS.

At the Presentation Convent, Powell Street.

The festivities opened by the procession of the Blessed Virgin around the convent garden. The long line of children, headed by a cross-bearer, Miss Mary Cruz, bearing a large floral cross, followed by a banner of "Our Lady of the Grapes!" after which came the pupils of the Infant Jesus. Angels' School next came the rosary of the Blessed Virgin, headed by a beautiful blue banner with pearl rosary beads gracefully fastened on the staff, and bearing appropriate devices, the Torres were 100,000 along the Danube and 50,000, or less, with 125,000 in Bulgaria, and 100,000 more in skilled generals.

—Not only has Russia warned the Khedive, but the latter occupies to aid the Sultan, but France has warned him against disturbing any movement that may set apart for credit to such a purpose.

—A Paris dispatch gives the text of a circular note, protesting against Russia's entering Roumania before her declaration of war could reach Turkey, as contrary to the rules universally observed by civilized States.

—H. Dobbel of Portsmith, San Mateo county, has an immense crop of canary seed, nearly ready for harvesting. He says it looks very promising. This is a valuable crop when the seed can be protected from the birds.

Aid for the Banished Priests of Poland.

We have received the following from an esteemed friend, and request our readers to give it careful perusal:

Appeal to the Catholics of America.

Brethren in Jesus Christ! We live in a time of great persecutions of the Catholic Church in Europe. The cruel days of Diocletian's time arrived, and Poland specially has to suffer the most. The churches are closed up or handed over to schismatics; its bishops, its priests and its people driven into exile and the most dreadful persecutions and outrages, imprisonment, confiscation and banishment, are used to force the nation to renounce Catholicism. The number of martyrs still increases, and the population of Russia (a part of Russian Poland), the most persecuted of all, has already to suffer the most. In the

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— The death is announced of Rev. Thos Qually, P. P., Kuoknanore, Tallow.

— Rev. Thomas O'Hara, one of the oldest officiating clergymen of that part of the country, died at Chicago March 16.

— Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has been seriously ill from erysipelas in the head and face. He is now recovering.

— Father Innocent Wolf, O.S.B., Director of Theology, was consecrated as Abbot of Saint Bede Order in Atchinson, Kansas, on the 21st inst.

— An anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father Beecham was celebrated on Tuesday, March 18, in Mercy Priest's church, Rouse, N. Y.

— On Monday, March 19, at the Convent of St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minn., five young ladies made their final vows, and five postulants received the habit.

— Mgr. Howard will take his title of Cardinal from the Church of Saint Johnevan and Saint Paul, which was held by his uncle Hector, Cardinal Howard, who died in 1850.

— Rev. M. M. Coghlan, President of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., died Carnival Sunday, March 11, between the hour of 9 and 9 o'clock in the evening, aged 61 years.

— Mrs. E. Maloney, on Sunday, March 18th, renounced the Baptist faith and received into the Catholic Church by Reverend A. Kurz, of St. Joseph's church, Louisville, Kentucky.

— Pope Pius IX. refuses on pain of excommunication to appoint Bishops of the Kingdom of Cuba, U. S. of Columbia, has become established from the republic of the states. The the Liberal party. They did not deign even assign any reason for the outrage.

— The Jesuit Fathers are about to commence the erection of a building to be used as a college, adjoining their church in York, on street, Jersey City.

— The Belfast *Examiner* announces the death of Very Rev. William Marlin, P. Prior, V. F., Dundalk. He was born at Tray, Ireland, in the county Kilkenny, as near as the can ascertain, in the year 1751.

— The Roman Municipality has lately ordered a bust of Pellegrino Rossi to be placed in the Rotunda, where he was assassinated by the dagger of the Liberal and Masonic revolutionists.

— A grand pilgrimage of Irish and Canadian Catholics will leave New York on 15 April 21st, in order to be present in Rome on the Golden Jubilee of the Pope's Episcopate.

— The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* announces the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Paraboni, formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, has early arrived in Bombay, bent on a very specific mission from Rome to India.

— Mgr. Angelo Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, has been appointed Assessor of the Holy Office and Canon of St. Peter in the room of Mgr. Nina, created a Cardinal.

— The Duchess of Norfolk has recently brought to a conclusion, says the *Catholic Outlooks*, the works of the fourth of five churches she vowed she would build in commemoration of the wounds of Him Jesus who suffered from Wednesday.

— On Saturday, March 10, Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, Bishop of Ossory, ordained the Rev. Mr. Lord Bishop of Ossory, ordained the Rev. Mr. Lord Bishop of Ossory, ordained the Rev. Mr. Lord

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—Mgr. Capel, V. G. of Nova Scotia, Canada, Knight of Cuneo, U. S. of Colombo, has been in Tri established from the republic by the obliging Liberal party. They did not deign to assign any reason for the banishment.

—The Jesuit Fathers are about to commence the erection of a building in connection with their as a college, adjoining their church in Van Nest street, Jersey City.

—The Baltimore *Examiner* announces 15th, died at the death of Very Rev. William Martin, P. P. V. F., Dunsaun. He was born near Fermoy Dunsaun, and for many years was parish priest of Kilkenny, he was banished by the Duchess of York on Saturday, March 17. Mr. Dunsaun was had the honor of receiving a personal letter of condolence on the death of the Po immediately after the siege of Spoleto.

—Rev. Father Converse, S. J., last week Catholic Indians will assemble at St. Ignatius, in April 21st, in order to be present in Montana at the Golden Jubilee of the Pope's Episcopal Brotherhood.

—The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* announces that the Right Rev. Dr. Parisi, formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, has been elevated in Bombay, bent on a very special mission from Rome to India.

—Mgr. Angelo Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, has been appointed Secretary of the Holy Office and Canon of St. Peter's, and in the room of Mgr. Nina, created a Cardinal.

—The Duchess of Norfolk has recently brought to a conclusion, says the *Universe*, a Catholic Orphanage, the works of which have been carried on in three churches she vowed she would build if her husband's life was spared. Her Grace has also, in commemoration of the wounds of the Lord, added a new window to Arundel Castle.

—Bishop Dwenger, who died in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Tuesday, March 13, after a short illness, was born in Germany, and was consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne in 1872. He was a native of Darmstadt, and was sixty-four years of age. He was a man of great learning, and was highly esteemed by his clergy and people.

—Rev. Thomas Hendrick, pastor of St. Peter's church, Rome, N. Y., died on Monday, March 19, at the Convent of St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minn., five young ladies made their final vows, and five postulants received the habit.

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—Rev. M. M. Coghlan, President of Manual Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., died on New Sunday, March 11, between the hour of 9 o'clock, in the evening, aged 61 years.

—Mrs. E. Maloney, on Sunday, March 26th, renounced the Baptist faith and was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. A. Kurr, of St. Joseph's church, Louisville, Ky.

—Rev. Mr. Kenny, who was expelled from Cuba, U. S. of Columbia, has been established from the republic by the chiefs the federal party. They did not deign assign any reason for the outrage.

—The Vault Fathers are about to commence the erection of a building to be used as a college, adjoining their church in York street, Jersey City.

—The Belfast *Examiner* announces the death of Very Rev. William Marlie, P. P., V.F., Dunmore, who was born in County Dunbarton, in the county Kilkenny, as near as can be ascertained, in the year 1831.

—The House of Lords has unanimously ordered a bust of Pellegrino Rossi to be placed in the Pincio, where he was assassinated by a dagger of the Liberal party in the days of violent revolutionists.

—A grand pilgrimage of Irish and Catholic gentlemen will leave New York on April 21st, in order to be present in Rome on the Golden Jubilee of the Pope's Episcopate.

—The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* announces the Right Rev. Dr. Persi formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, has been arrived in Bombay, bent on a very speedy relation from Rome to India.

—Mgr. Angelo Jacobini, the Secretary the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, has been appointed Assessor of the Holy Office and Canon of St. Peter's, and in the room of Mgr. Nina, created a Cardinal.

—The Duchess of Norfolk has recently brought a conclusion, says the *Universe*, to have just purchased the works of the fourth of five, near five churches she vowed she would buy, and the accommodation of the crowded city, and the loss who arrived from Jerusalem a week or about a year ago, made their way to exhibit in the Convent of the Sisters of Providence of the Visitation, in the Annunciation parish, Talbot, Third Darius, New Orleans.

—Rev. Wm. Cobb, S.J., died in London March 10th. The appreciation by which he was regarded.

—The English residents and visitors at Rome have subscribed a sum of money to decorate and furnish Mgr. Howard's private chapel in his new residence. The pew where Cardinal Howard will reside is in the Pontifical Palace, built by Pope Sixtus in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

—It is said that negotiations have been going on between a delegate from the Pope and the Federal Council of Switzerland with a view to the ordination of Mgr. Mermillod to the exercise of his episcopal functions in the Swiss Federation.

—A correspondent at Mexico writes to the *Catholic Messenger*: "Convent says: The news to the true faith is going on in a more which are slow way. No less than twenty new schools (both Buddhists and Protestants) were added to the number in the month of July last, and I heard during the last month and the, say were two there is yet a good harvest before Father (Mayer."

—The obsequies of Very Rev. James Tiry, O. S. F., were solemnly celebrated in the Church of St. Anthony's seraphic Sullivan Square, New York, on the evening of the 14th ult. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and died at the parochial residence on the 10th inst., Sunday, at the age of forty-five.

—Mr. Ellen Lang (in religion, Sister Mary De Sales), died March 8, at the Presentation Convent, Holycross, Waterford. The deceased was in her eighty-first year, and had spent fifty-eight in religion. Her brother is the forty years Superioress of the Order in Wexford.

—We have now to report the conversion of another Masonic dignitary, Signor Mazzoni de Sanctis, Grand Master of the Neapolitan Lodge. During his last illness he saw Mr. R. Calvert several times the last Sacraments, and died in the Church with great fervor and devotion. He was then reconciled to his Creator, received and breathed his last, full of peace and consolation, a boon which Freemasons could never give him.

—John Brennan, one of the leaders in Ireland and west to the support of the Holy Father has made his contest with Vincent Scully, Esq., returned by Emmanuel and Garibaldi, died in York on Saturday, March 17. Mr. Brennan was had the honor of receiving a personal and deathbed decoration at the hands of the Pope immediately after the siege of Spoleto.

—Rev. Father Converse, S. J., has been sent to Rome 21,425 francs, or £1 285 gold, which was a demonstration of addie to be delivered by the Catholic ladies of St. Louis, to the Most Holy Highness Pope Pius IX. on the golden jubilee of elevation to the Episcopacy, which takes place on the 21st inst. May.

—At St. Mary's (Archbishop's) Church, on the 16th and 17th ult., (His Grace, Most Rev. Nicholas Joseph Perché, Archbishop Council of the New Orleans, conferred the Holy Orders of the Order of the deacon and deacon on the following Sacrament of St. Jo- Most Rev. Archbishop: Jean Marie Laval, a native of St. Etienne, France; Joseph A. Cogot, of Louisiana, France; at Chas. Clark, a native of New Orleans, La.

—On Saturday, March 10, Right Rev. Dr. Lord Bishop of Galway, consecrated the altar of priesthood in the Chapel of the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, in virtue of his ordinary residence, the interior orders from the Bishop of Kilkenny, Most Rev. Dr. Doyle, Higginstown, Co. Kilkenny; Very Rev. M. Barry, Superior of the county Kilkenny; Rev. T. Rochfort, Johnstown, county Kilkenny; Rev. Patrick Phelan, Piltsnown, county Kilkenny; Rev. Patrick Dowling, Mullinavat, county Kilkenny.

—A number of Catholic young men in the city obydney have presented to Archbishop Vaughan, on the occasion of his departure for Rome, a handsome gold chalice, and a silver gilt ciborium, as a testimonial of their affection and esteem.

—Over the private meeting of the Paris Catholic Committee, held on Wednesday, April 4, Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, presided. Senator Chesnelong delivered a speech, in which several allusions were made to "the threatened existence" of the Paris Catholic Committee, but which, the speaker affirmed, would nevertheless continue to live. Cardinal Guibert, at the close of the meeting, recommended the Catholic Committee not to deal with purely political questions.

—M. Odysse Barot, one of the most spiritual of religious skeptics, says in the *France* of Easter Sunday evening: "All the churches of Paris were this morning invaded by an enormous concourse of the faithful. The vastness of them were much too small to contain the crowd; to move within them was impossible; the crush was so great that strong bodies of police could hardly preserve order. To judge from appearances, a foreigner who arrived in Paris to-day for the first time might well believe that there was the in the world a more fervently Catholic population than that of Paris, and that France was still the eldest daughter of the Church."

—It has been remarked that next year Pius IX. will, if happily preserved to Christendom, enter on the 33rd year of the Church's monarchic epoch, noting that, according to the divergent views of Cardinals and Bossuet, St. Peter was the visible Head of the Church during thirty-two years, including the six years of the Supernatural Church of Antioch. But, as the Roman correspondent of the *Morning Herald* remarks, the number of the years of which our Saviour was counted Peter the Chief of the Apostles, the foundation of his office as Head of the Church would have been thirty-eight years, which forms another interesting year for Pio Nono to look forward to next, adds the contemporary, is it at all out of the range of possibility that the Pope may celebrate in 1881, or even considering his robust constitution and the traditional longevity of his family.

Presentation to Rev. Father Muirille.

The Catholics, although the most numerous one of any denomination, are not, as a class, the richest; but what they lack in ability to give will be made up in the goodness of their will. The Catholic, though he be a poor hard-working laborer, is always found doing his duty to his Church; when she calls for assistance he divides with her his means, and when asked from him it and so it is with those who are rich.

A very pleasant incident occurred in this city on Wednesday evening, April 26th, which illustrates, not exactly what we have asserted above, but shows the pleasant relationship which exists at this time between our resident priest, Rev. Father Muirille, and his parishioners. Father Muirille has a generous himself so common was about to same among us, after the death of the lamented Father Croke, as the occasion arose, has shown himself to be a man of mark. He has taken hold of the Church relatives with a vim, and pushed them for ward. His efforts to raise money to build a church worthy of the Catholics of Napa, have been crowned with eminent success, because managed with skill and energy; he has portrayed a most excellent Sunday School organization, and generally pleased his parish in first-rate order. His parishioners, knowing his worth as a priest, have resolved to show the good man that they appreciate them. So they quietly raised a fund and prepared a purse for their pastor, and on Wednesday evening they gathered at the parsonage in a body, and gentlemen from the presentation was duly performed. Mr. L. Meaker was spokesman, and in a feeling and impressive manner delivered the following little speech, which was heartily applauded:

"Father Muirille: During the past year your parishioners have noted your continuous labors in their behalf, have observed your unflagging efforts to build up a strong church, with a numerous and devout membership; have seen you at work early and late with the week, leading them to their duties with a firm and yet gentle hand; they have watched for the rising generation in the Sunday school, and now you have gone night and day to smooth the pillow of the dying and render consolation to the living; now you have been a guide and support to the widow and orphan—how, in short, you have been a true, devoted, devout and unwearying minister of Him who died and died that we might live. Having seen all these things, we have therefore appreciated them, and therefore come this evening to tender your noble horse as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of your labors. We wish you to know that we return in part the great love we know you bear us, and that we especially admire your virtues."

Father Muirille was greatly moved, and after a few moments' silence, during which the presentation was carried out in part only, but the words in which it had been made were duly appreciated by the donor, deeply grateful is his parishioners for their generosity, and begged only to be left to finish in raising funds to build the new church, and in washing over and guarding his flock, was but enjoying out the admonition of the Master. But still he was deeply touched. He would not, he said, accept the horse was due to the hearty co-operation and aid given by the good people of Napa, in the erection of the new church. They had succeeded his endeavors, in every instance had met with hearty co-operation, and he could only say he thanked them from his heart.—*Napa Reporter.*

Mr. G. Barth was called upon to make some remarks. And Father Muirille said some complimentary things of the people of Napa, and how much he had always been interest in Church matters than is customary; here it had sought to assist him, and how he had received nothing but courtesies and kindnesses from it; and he hoped he would be enabled to do the duties of his office in the fear of God and to the satisfaction of the Napa press.

As in duty bound, the editor of the *Reporter*, although now representative present, replied, and said that the press was only doing its duty as a conservator of good morals, and that Father Muirille had done more for good than any preacher that ever came generally who's supported the Church. There were more speculative made, but we have not space to publish them. It was a good time.—*Napa Reporter.*

A Wonder-working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated in all comparable to Ron. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of malarial intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous affections, rheumatism and disorders investing constitutional debility, whether originating in "miasmatic vapors or wonders." The boldness ingredients which he spirituous liquors basis is notorious, not but a charm upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the blood, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is probably in the compound that is needed to effect a cure in all cases of the above complaints, but it is sufficient to say that it has never been known to fail, when fairly tried, to relieve the most horrible, attended with a most distressing torment. The Bitters are particularly prepared to those engaged in exhausting or laborious occupations, or by on the strength to sustain the ability of the system to resist all impurity and other influences prejudicial to health and happiness.

The Art of Reason.

The boy that went to the mill on horseback, carrying the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, when reproved by the miller, and told to divide the grist, replied that his father and grandfather had carried it that way, and he, being no better than they, should continue to do as they did. Similar, or equally as absurd, reasons are occasional as sufficient by some to warrant them in indiscriminate condemning Dr. Pierce's Plantic Medicines, even though there is overwhelming proof that they possess the most exalted for them. For many years the Golden Medical Discovery has been recognized as the leading Pure and Blood medicine in our market. Each year has brought an increase in its sale, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office, attesting its efficacy in any recurring aggravated coughs, colds, throat and lung affections, also scrofula, humors, and blood disease. Are you suffering with some ailment to which you have not yet found a remedy? Remember that are scientifically prepared; that are reduced and that are sold at reasonable prices. Dr. Pierce's Pellets for Liver and Stomach, their action, their cheapness, their adaptation to the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, are the Purgative Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Common Sense Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.

From H. Pinsmore, M. D. Auburn, N. H.

"Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its compounder, Dr. Pierce, is a skilful physician, and his medicines are worthy of confidence. I have used it in my practice for more than two years, and I have always found it to be of the most efficacious. The Discovery is the best blood purifier I have ever used, and I therefore recommend it with the greatest confidence to those requiring an alterative and tonic."—Sold by all druggists.

One More Unfortunate.

Almost every day the papers chronicle the untimely death of some poor unfortunate whose name has been contributed by dyspepsia, over whose earthly remains the usual formula has been pronounced, and over and satisfiable agonizers of this great complaint. Dyspepsia is a disease which is more generally fatal than any human fly. It is contemptible in its nature—no wonder that people are ashamed to confess that they suffer from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead! It is to be found in every drug store in the land. For years it has been scattering its countless blessed, health-giving influences among the children of men, and is amply proved to be remediable by the PECULIAR STOMACH BITTERS. The name of this wonderful remedy is the theme have been commonly cursed by the medical profession, and the unsuspecting portion of our first citizens prove. Sold by all druggists.

Produce Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3, 1877.

Under the hideous influence of the recent storms, the growing wheat has in very many fields fitted out astonishingly, and now we are told that in some favored localities the yield will be as large as last year. Oats will begin next week, then making the time of harvest fully four weeks earlier than it was last year. We wish we could speak more encouragingly of the Carmel yield, but this we cannot do. The crop prospects in Monterey county, as seen by a gentleman recently from that county, are not flattering. The storms have done considerable damage to the late sowings, and must be very disappointing to many. Oregon, on the contrary, promises to have a larger and better crop than ever before. Our informant's estimate is now made that between California and Oregon combined the Pacific States will have a surplus of one thousand tons over and above the wants of the people. This will do very well for a dry year, particularly if we are to have the benefit of the new ports to help us out. We closed up the month of April without hearing one single ship on the Liverpool berth for Wheat loading. The same condition did not before occurred in two years. April closed with the following values for Wheat, Peas, Barley, Corn, etc., in a long period, sales having actually been made, April 30th, of choice milling Wheat at $1 75@1 77½ per ctl. Choice to fancy milling Chevalier Barley, $1 37½@1 40. These are all good quotations for wholesale parcels. On May Day lower Liverpool quotations came on to the wires, and which had a depressing effect upon holders of Grain, causing free offerings at a rapid decline from those figures. The receipts of Wheat, with small lots, for April average ten of milled Wheat. Holders of Barley have been weak for some days with free offerings, and a decline of 2½c per ctl. has occurred, with buyers still out free shipments from Los Angeles and the South, and reserved rates from the Interior brisk. Oats do not advance materially. Beans remain in plentiful and cheap, very little demand for at this season of the year. The receipts of Potatoes have obtained shipments to Hongkong in a very marked degree, and the market is now in a very favorable condition. Are you suffering with some threat to malady? If so, and you wish to employ medicines that are scientifically prepared; that are reduced and that are sold at reasonable prices, their action, their cheapness, their adaptation to the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, are Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Common Sense Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.

FLOUR—There has been a notable advance in price, say from $5 50 to $7 50 for Superfine, $6 50 to $8 for Low Grades, and $7 50 to $9 for Extras, $10 per bbl for some of any real scarcity, but chiefly speculation based upon short crops and the rapid rise in the King William wheat market. The extent to which the depression is having its effect in stopping shipments of Grain in a very conservative estimate. Extra family mill price for Extras is $9@9 50 gold, $10@10 50 for jobbing lots. The wholesale rates are for Superfine $7@7 50; Extra, $8@8 50; Family, $9@9 50; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $9@9 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—The rise in prices during the last fortnight is quite unprecedented, ranging from $1@1 50 per ctl. with free sales at $1 62½@1 65 per ctl. for choice Milling. On the first day in May, by reason of a decline in New York and Liverpool, our market responded and fell back to $1@1 65 with free offers. A somewhat severe price of the day offerings are more free than for some time past, and the tendency is to lower rates for the season. At this writing there is the promise of a very early harvest. Within a fortnight new Barley will be coming in, and new Wheat soon. California and Oregon combined give promise of a surplus for export of one million tons. Oregon will be the first to ship, and is now preparing for extending as storage, while ours will be only half a crop. Transactions last day of April were as follows: 1,000 sks choice Milling, $1 50; 600 ctls Shipping, $1 60; 300 ctls choice Milling, $1 60; 600 ctls Shipping, $1 60; 300 ctls do, $1 62½; 1200 ctls do, $1 62½ @ 1 65 ctls do, $1 1000 ctls do, $1 62½@$1 65; 400 ctls do, $1 62½; 1000 sks do, $1; 1000 sks do, $1 65; 1000 ctls do, $1 62½. Liverpool quotations May 1st—10s 10d@10s 6d; Liverpool quotations of yesterday—10s 10d@10s 6d. Liverpool quotations of yesterday—10s 10d@10s 6d. Liverpool quotations of yesterday—10s 10d@10s 6d.

"THE PATTERN."

(Michaelmas Boy. '79.)

To hold Shelgobbins' town again
I've come with boots fondly bounding,
To greet the good old pallid face
And view the lovely scenes surrounding;
Once more with visage fat and lean
To shake a mug of simple pleasure,
And spend a sportive Michaelmas
With those I very dearly treasure.

Alas! how altered the Mills since
Since first I sorrowfully left it.
Of many a soul, familiar face
Hero's as little and the much saved it;
The comrades of my youthful years,
My heart was hoping here to find them,
But all are gone to home unseen,
And Keto's home is far behind them.

MacGeogan's boys, forever true,
Old Dan O'Grogan's sons and daughters,
And Maguire's noble fellows, too,
Have crossed the ocean to great waters:
And members whose who's who's dead.
And little orphans left in weeping.
Of all the dear band one can find in
Beside the ruined abbey sleeping.

Still there are many hearts around—
O'Donohoes brave as ever and sweet O'Dwyer—
The truest hands and truest shrewd,
And Keto's hopes are rising higher;
Their lovely manor is unshrived,
And, while the bitter past forgiving,
They possibly prove in all the world
Their cheerfulness upon earth is living.

O Michael of the holy fame
That gleams the first in mortal glory!
O centurion of the Reformed race
That became a star of Irish story!
What to every habit of born
As a college, and the lovingly poor scholar
street, Jersey City? none ever evil powers!

—The Italian Jubilee has very greatly breathed death of Very Rev —[Dublin Weekly News.

V. F., Duncetee. —

—The Homen ordered a boat, ty of Old Accidents by Flood and Field. pleased in the Pinch- ... ...

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3. October.
24—Sunday—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
25—Simon and Jude, Apostles.
26—Monday—Feria. 27—Tuesday—Feria
28—Wednesday—Vigil of All Saints.
November.
1—All Saints. Holyday of Obligation.
2—Friday—All Souls.
3—Saturday—Of the Octave of All Saints.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

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LYONS & O'SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1877.

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the pressed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper in the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. They should also know that their taking the paper from the postoffice renders them liable for the subscription price as long as they continue to be so. Persons have no excuse to make for not knowing when they are in their subscription period expires. If they wish their paper discontinued, they must notify the publishers of that fact, and to have the same stopped. We make this explanation for the reason that many of those who make the subscription payment, that they paid for it so long as street, Jersey City, will continue to take it from the office.

— The Ballad "Sedition's Bequeathed Mr. John P. Croke V. F., Dunsoun, ..., and canvasser for THE MONITOR, is in the county ..., on a visit in the interest of the MONITOR. He has been with him a very flattering reception, and will visit in the interest of the MONITOR. He has been with him a very flattering reception, and will visit in the interest of the MONITOR. He has been with him a very flattering reception, and will visit in the interest of the MONITOR.

— The Honorable Thomas Francis Meagher has ordered a ... He leave with him a very flattering reception, and will visit in the interest of the MONITOR. He has been with him a very flattering reception, and will visit in the interest of the MONITOR.

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— A grand pilgrimage from ... will be organized by the Archbishop Alemany, whose Indian Jubilee ... will be celebrated on April 21st, in order to be Catholics of California on the Golden Jubilee of ..., and, in fact, wherever ... be of THE MONITOR.

— The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* of ... formerly Vicar-Apostolic of ... subscribers. ... rived in Bombay, best on— mission from Rome to ... became agreeable to us ... Mgr. Agnelo Zaro ... our subscribers with the Congregation of ... Holy Ghost, he did not ... he find it ... the Holy ... be done commercially, nevertheless. In the ... J. P. Croke, our traveling agent, is energetic and untiring; but there are quite a number of places, whose remittances have accumulated, that it is utterly impossible for him to visit just now. Those who are delinquent—and a glance at their address on the paper will tell them whether they are or not—are hereby earnestly requested to forward the amounts due to our office at their very earliest convenience. As we have already said more than once, the accounts are, individually, small, but the total amount is ... a very high figure. We ... are doing the best we ... can to make THE MONITOR a first-class newspaper in every respect, but we certainly cannot succeed unless we receive the support of the people. We are willing to do our part, and we ... The times, we know, are not as prosperous as we could wish them to be; yet, at least some out of the many who stand indebted to us could ... their individual attending the Holy Sacrifice will go prepared to contribute according to his or her means.

Another matter of almost equal importance touches upon in the Pastoral, is the advisability of some of our young men, who abroad the reputation of being devoid of true scholarship—the scholarship that requires time and study and thought—and of being distinguishable by a miserable compound of shallowness and pretension. On the contrary, Dr. PLATT is a gentleman of very considerable attainments. He is master of his own mind and borrows no ideas from any one. He has opinions of his own, and has sufficient manliness to express them without wasting to consider whether they may suit the popular taste or not. In a word, he has the thorough honesty and sincerity of profound convictions. We should by no means like to bind ourselves down to the endorsement of all his ideas and opinions, even on this subject of education, where we evidently hold so much in common; but under all circumstances and on respect what he says as the utterances of a man of liberal mind and unimpeachable conscientiousness.

In the discourse which we print to-day Dr. PLATT very clearly shows the line of demarkation between the duties of the State or government with respect to education and the duties of the parents and the Church. In this country the two methods prevail about these matters. We boast about our liberty, about our principles which develop and ennoble individuality of character, yet we give our sanction and support in theories of the responsibility of government which lead directly to the despotism of ancient Sparta. We seem willing to accept as scientific persons the most superficial and to relegate God-given duties as heads of families, to State supremacy and to State control. The is what is really back of the whole question. Fathers and mothers are too lazy, too indifferent, or else too ignorant to fulfill their sacred duties toward their offspring, and they seek to throw all the burden upon the State. Consequently they think they have no right required of them when they send their children to public schools. And so they cannot agree as to the exact nature of religious instruction, they hit upon the compromise of excluding religious instruction altogether from the curriculum of studies. It is a wretched and miserable expedient. Dr. PLATT indicates pretty plainly what he believes must be the ultimate result of this, and we perfectly agree with him. One of the daily papers of the city has endorsed the proposition to exclude religious instruction altogether from the curriculum of studies. It is a wretched and miserable expedient. Dr. PLATT indicates pretty plainly what he believes must be the ultimate result of this, and we perfectly agree with him. One of the daily papers of the city has endorsed the proposition to exclude religious instruction altogether from the curriculum of studies. It is a wretched and miserable expedient.

Of course it will be readily understood that additional priests are among the very first and most pressing necessities of a diocese, the population of which is increasing like that of San Francisco, and a peculiarity of the case is that they must be provided for beforehand. Priests cannot be improvised according as wanted; for they must undergo a long and careful training before they are fitted for the sacred ministry. They require a peculiar education, such as mere secular institutions can never give. As we have got no diocesan seminary of our own as yet, though that, too, will come in its good and proper time—it is necessary to have the young students intended for European colleges, presided over by learned, zealous and pious ecclesiastics. This imposes upon the diocese a great deal of expense, but it is perfectly unavoidable. It is to meet this expense that his Grace the Archbishop calls for the generous contributions of his faithful flock. The collection will be taken up to-morrow (Sunday) at all the Masses, and we trust that every individual attending the Holy Sacrifice will go prepared to contribute according to his or her means.

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COLLECTION FOR THE SEMINARIANS.

Last Sunday there was read in the different churches of the city a Pastoral Address from his Grace the Archbishop, which we publish in another column of this day's issue. It referred to a matter closely relating to the future progress of the Church in this coast and to the duties of the Catholic community. Population is increasing rapidly in this State. Towns and villages are springing up in places where previously scarcely a house was to be seen. Old settlements are extending almost beyond recognition. New industries are being created and new avenues of employment are being opened up. It is true we have had a very bad year and passed through a season of very discouraging depression; but every one knows that this will prove only a temporary check, and that a renewal of old-time prosperity is close at hand.

With all this advance the Catholic population has steadily kept pace. It is daily increasing and daily gaining power. With increase of numbers, as a natural consequence, comes increase of wants—there is no possibility of avoiding this. New churches have to be provided, new schools established, new convents, asylums, etc., erected. People so profoundly impressed with the inestimable value of holy faith as Catholics are, and ought to be, do not look upon this as a embarrassment but rather regard it as a blessed triumph. It is an incentive to renewed exertions. The additional duties imposed by these ever-progressive circumstances are in stories rejoiced at, and grateful. Therefore is it that his Grace the Archbishop appeals with boundless confidence to his faithful people whenever the necessities of his Church or the requirements of his diocese demand their generous assistance. He has never yet been disappointed. On the present occasion he asks them to take up a collection in the different churches to defray the expense incidental to the education and training of the young Levites who are studying in European seminaries for duty upon the California mission.

Of course it will be readily understood that additional priests are among the very first and most pressing necessities of a diocese, the population of which is increasing like that of San Francisco, and a peculiarity of the case is that they must be provided for beforehand. Priests cannot be improvised according as wanted; for they must undergo a long and careful training before they are fitted for the sacred ministry. They require a peculiar education, such as mere secular institutions can never give. As we have got no diocesan seminary of our own as yet, though that, too, will come in its good and proper time—it is necessary to have the young students intended for European colleges, presided over by learned, zealous and pious ecclesiastics. This imposes upon the diocese a great deal of expense, but it is perfectly unavoidable. It is to meet this expense that his Grace the Archbishop calls for the generous contributions of his faithful flock. The collection will be taken up to-morrow (Sunday) at all the Masses, and we trust that every individual attending the Holy Sacrifice will go prepared to contribute according to his or her means.

AN HONEST ENGLISHMAN.

The average Englishman appears to be totally incapable of understanding Irish questions. He has never been in Ireland, knows little if anything of the people, has not studied either the wants or requirements of its people. He is thoroughly satisfied with the British Government for Ireland, and is always ready to back it up, well it does not interfere with his amusements; it allows him all the rational liberty he can desire. Then, again, he is proud of his substantiality, and proud of the rank to which it has led his country. He, therefore, for the life of him, cannot comprehend how anybody else can be dissatisfied with it, and the idea of rebelling against it seems to him something like sacrilege. The fact is he argues that if it was not to be a full of national pride himself he will make no allowance for he existence in the minds of other people. He would start back in horror if any one were to say to him that all the rights and privileges he holds now he might also enjoy under French Government and that, therefore, there could be no grave objection, on the part of Englishmen, to the annexation of that country to France. Of course he cries out that Englishmen would never submit to foreign domination even for a single moment.

Exactly. Now, if this typical Britisher would only reflect for a moment and get the idea into his head that Irishmen, very naturally, regard the British government as alien and foreign, and that they have just as much objection, or at least as much to enduring the yoke of a strange nation, he would begin to understand that there is not, after all, so much unreasonableness in the Irish demand for national independence. And, again, if he would only read a fair and uncolored account of the pitiless plunderings, burnings, robberies and massacres, which marked the progress of England's conquest of Ireland, he would, unless he were an idiot, acknowledge that it is impossible for the two countries to be governed except on a harmonious union. A man may, out of Christian motives, forgive the assassins of his father and mother; but it would be rather too much to expect him to occupy the house with them and live in close and friendly relations. That would simply be unnatural. Now it is yet within the memory of living men and women how England suffered thousands and thousands of Irish people, young and old, or rot of fever and die of starvation, in the midst of plenty sent by a bounteous providence, sooner than "disturb commerce" or "interfere with the laws of trade." There are plenty of living witnesses of how England refused to lend one of her hundred ship warships to convey food from America to the perishing peasantry; and they remember, too, how duly had to be paid upon the alms of generous-hearted Americans before it was allowed reach the people. All these are historic facts which cannot be concealed or ignored, and they certainly will not be forgotten. Yet Irishmen are expected not only to forgive but to forget all this heartless tyranny and insensibility to human suffering.

But we have dropped out of sight our friend, "an Honest Englishman;" and wandered away from our proper subject. Let us resume it. Sometimes it happens that an Englishman, *above the average* either in information, or in intelligence, or in honesty of mind, deals with the Irish question, and then he is sure to make admissions most disagreeable to the vast bulk of his fellow-countrymen. Such a one is Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, son of that Duke of Marlborough who is at present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Addressing his constituents at Woodstock, for which he is Member of Parliament, a few weeks ago, he spoke of the Irish Home Rulers and the conduct of Parliament towards them. He acknowledged that Mr. PARNELL and his companions acted perfectly within their rights and he confessed that at the cause and occasion of her death. "Had there been no onslaught on the synagogues," says Baring Gould, "there would have been no murder of Hypatia." It is worth while inquiring into the cause which led to the "onslaught on the synagogues" and the expulsion of the Jews and Jewesses. Who were the aggressors? Let a near Socrates, the Novatian historian's account:

"On the Sabbath an immense multitude of Jews assembled in the theatre, where a women was to exhibit ordinary exhibition—namely, the performances of two famous dancers. With all their acrepulency in the observance of the Mosaic law, they were not occupied with the study of it than with all kinds of licentiousness and wantonness. The Jewesses also vied with one of the dancers, whilst the Christians applauded his rival; they came to blows; the fist was mutually exchanged, and the Prefect Orestes, by reason of the subsidy, succeeded in separating the combatants not exhausting order. But it was not of long duration. Some days afterwards the whole population was assembled again in the Amphitheatre. Among them was a certain *professor de grammar* [named Hierax,] a constant hearer and admirer of the Bishop, Cyril. As soon as the Jews per, they began to insult him, and they were no sooner in the theater in order to excite a sedition. Their vociferations continued a long time, and endured until supper-time. The Prefect Orestes sent to Hierax to be arrested and publicly scourged on the spot. This was a severe punishment for a man of his age, who having heard of this outrage, notified the leaders of the Jews, and warned them that unless they would cease to molest the Christians he would have them punished. These menaces, although well known to the multitude, did not in the least intimidate their fury. A conspiracy was organized among them to massacre all the Christians. According to a preconcerted plan, they provoked a fray on a public street. The church of Alexander is on fire!' said they one. scarred those Christians who rushed out to save their church. At daybreak there was a fearful carnage of the Christians. Cyril put himself at the head of the survivors, attacked the synagogue, expelled the Jews from Alexandria, and ranted their property as spoils of war. Orestes was overjoyed at this result of all hopes of peace. The governor cast the Book of the Gospels on the ground."

Then for Socrates, the Novatian historian. (Lib. VII., chap. xiii—xv.) Although bitterly opposed to St. Cyril, Socrates does not impute to him the murder of Hypatia. Neither does he call St. Cyril "the irreconcilable enemy of Orestes." On the contrary, he admits that St. Cyril implored the Governor, and extended "the right hand of fellowship" with the Holy Gospels, in order to be reconciled to him. What wonder, then, if the Nitrian monks, seeing the Governor cast the Gospels on the ground, and imagining that Hypatia emblazoned Orestes against St. Cyril, tore her to pieces? As well might we accuse Moses of being an accomplices with AARON, who connived at the idolatrous conduct of the Israelites.

CATHOLICUS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?

The Problem Solved — The Story of a Very Successful Experiment — Its Present Working — and Future Prospects.

The query which forms the caption of this article has been often and anxiously propounded of late years in San Francisco, and many efforts have in consequence been made to reclaim those who had already become tainted with that peculiar disease known as *Sardoodledom*, or to keep others, who were as yet innocent, free from the contagion; but, unfortunately, the well-meant endeavors have not been fruitful to good results. What was the cause of this failure? It was not God has blessed the evil was not attacked. Dr. Watts tells us that

> "Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do."

Idleness, the prolific source of crime and misery, has annually recruited the hoodlum ranks to such an extent that of the institution, which the Eastern press would have us believe is peculiar to our city, has become not only an annoyance, but a serious grievance, and even a positive danger. There was no occupation for the boys, no safety-valve, in the shape of honest employment, for the restless energy which is the characteristic of youth. The cheap Chinese immigration contributed greatly to this result—the market was glutted with Mongolians who worked for a boy's wages, and consequently shut the door on the poor white youngster.

The Most Rev. Archbishop and several well-known citizens, appreciating the necessity of finding employment for our rising generation, if we would prevent the unceasing increase of hoodlumism, organized the Youths' Directory. "This institution," we are informed in the Superintendent's second report, "is one we have now before us, was organized for the purpose of diminishing juvenile crime and vagabondage, by affording employment, together with food and shelter, without charge, to homeless boys of San Francisco in search of work." We are informed by Mr. A. P. Dietz, the zealous Superintendent of the Directory, that since its opening in November, 1874, to September 1, 1877, 7,889 boys have been procured for 7,889 boys." This is a noble record. The office of the Directory is now located on Bush street, but has since been removed to Howard street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The building now occupied is a large commodious one in office, a dormitory (having about a dozen beds furnished by generous patrons), kitchen, refectory and rooms for the Superintendent's family. *The whole establishment is worked on an income of less than $100 per month, exclusive of the Superintendent's and matron's salaries.* Considering the vast amount of good effected, this is a ridiculously moderate sum; but this Directory is poor, and the hands of the Superintendent are crippled for want of funds. The most rigid economy were not practiced it would be an impossibility to support the institution with such inadequate means. Many cases of real distress could be relieved on this account.

It is sad to be compelled to refuse help to worthy applicants. Shelter and food for a few days until employment was obtained might save many born criminal career which they are too often driven by poverty and despair. The future of this most deserving institution lies in the hands of our citizens; let them support it liberally, let them by their liberal contributions enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and the problem of what we are to do with our boys will be forever solved. The County Jail and the Industrial School will not be overcrowded in their mission of suppressing hoodlumism. Give the Youths' Directory a chance to extend a helping hand to our boys when they are in need of work, and they have to be so frequently resorted to. Such institutions are worth a whole army of police. Every dollar so spent is well invested.

Many manufacturers, farmers, laundry proprietors, etc., are applying to the Directory for boys to take the place of Chinese, now. This is a healthy sign. In connection with the Directory is a Home for Boys, at 1417 Howard street and inspect the Directory for themselves. The generous and indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. Dietz, will furnish all information and supply visitors with a copy of the annual and quarterly report. Contributions, not only of money, but of food, linen, blankets and such like, are very acceptable.

Winter is rapidly approaching—times have been exceptionally trying in the laboring poor, and it is in our power to aid them in a most effectual manner by assisting this admirable work. The Superintendent writes us: "This Home and Bureau, now in the zenith of its usefulness, is sorely cramped *for want of funds* to carry out its object." Toil should not be. The Youths' Free Directory is an honor to San Francisco, and, above all, an honor to our Catholic fellow-citizens who have established a philanthropic undertaking, and, with a rare spirit of true Christian charity and patriotism generally, made it free to all classes, irrespective of creed. It should not be allowed to decline for want of revenue. Christmas is drawing nigh, that beautiful season of universal charity. May we not hope that many will come forward generously to aid this institution. Its need is urgent; let the charitable hasten to its assistance and give a helping hand to the children of the poor, many of whom are in need of the very necessities of life. Subscriptions or other gifts will be received with thanks by the Most Rev. Archbishop or the Superintendent, 1417 Howard street. If this institution is not supported it will indeed be a solemn question "*What shall we do with our boys?*"

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EDITOR MONITOR—On the 18th inst. we opened a fair for the benefit of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Temescal, at Col. Fernandez's Hall, Junction of Adeline street and San Pablo avenue, and intended to close it last night with the drawing of prizes; but owing to the rain last evening, only a few persons attended, and on that account it was considered best to close up the fair till next Saturday, 27th inst., when it will be opened again. A general attendance is expected, and the final drawing of prizes will take place on the evening of the same day, and everything then remaining unsold will be offered for sale at auction. Thus the lady managers and their helpers have not lost every means of defense and protection, and except the Priest their intentions have always been to deal honestly and fairly with their patrons. During last week the fair was well attended, and considering that times are dull and rather hard, I might say that the fair has been a success, which is very creditable to the good ladies in charge of the tables, and their assistants as well.

Hoping you will be kind enough to give publicity to the above facts in the next issue of your valuable paper, I remain, dear sir, your humble servant,

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Cyril and Hypatia.

EDITOR MONITOR—Dear Sir: Having seen a paragraph in a newspaper stating, on the authority of Dean Stanley, that the murdered Hypatia was not murdered by the Christians and very probably at the instigation of St. Cyril, the Archbishop of Alexandria; having also read in the *Alta California* Dean Stanley's account of Draper's pernicious "Conflict Between Religion and Science," in reference to the murder of the philosopher Hypatia, I felt it advisable to write a few lines stating the whole truth and nothing but the truth" relative to the cause and occasion of her death. "Had there been no onslaught on the synagogues," says Baring Gould, "there would have been no murder of Hypatia." It is worth while inquiring into the cause which led to the "onslaught on the synagogues" and the expulsion of the Jews and Jewesses. Who were the aggressors? Let a near Socrates, the Novatian historian's account:

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TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Eastern.

The Chicago *Times'* Washington special of October 19, says: The money refunded by LaGrange on the strength of the last report, $2,500, was paid into the Treasury on-day. Some $1,000, which the Commission found him legally responsible for, still remains due, and it is altogether probable that a suit will be in due season instituted against La Grange and his bondsmen. It is the evident intention of Dr. Lindeman to recover all that has been lost to the Government.

—John Morrissey received the Anti-Tammany nomination for Senator from the Seventh District. The district is the home of John Kelly, chief of the Tammany organization.

—The injunction recently issued against the School Directors, of New Orleans, at the instance of Paul Trevyzer, forbidding the Board from maintaining separate schools for white and colored children, was totally dissolved by Judge Rightor, of the Sixth District Court.

— Congressmen Cox, of New York, will shortly introduce a bill abolishing the colleges of twenty-one places.

— A Washington dispatch of the 22d says: No action has been taken by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury looking to a change in any of the San Francisco Mint officers, but General La Grange having intimated his desire and intention to resign the Superintendency during the next few days, recommendations are now being made on behalf of various persons for appointment to the place. Ex-Congressman Houghton, of California, is recommended for the place in several letters received at the Treasury Department. Some San Francisco friends of the late Dr. Leibes us at the table of the Holy Communion, dispose to us in our spiritual maladies for healing remedies of the Heavenly Physician, blesses in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost consent, and, when summoned by death to leave this world, comforts us with the hope of religion and the consolations we for a happy issue at the divine tribunal. Consequently, the Priest is the one whose duty of consecrating their lives to the service of God. What mission could be more worthy of admiration than that of devoting every little energies to the furthering of the Christian education of youth? Who draw were the favorite objects of the tender solicitude of the Redeemer? Who are the first out of His infinite charity, canvassed with love for thirty-three years, to teach them the way to eternal life? Who are the heirs of Christian teachers, devoted through life to the cares of charity, to educate young children? Who are only in the knowledge of Christianity, naturally deserves the name of Christian? Who are the ones allied to the mission of the Son of God, Our young men generally prefer to engage in the secular pursuits of life, rather than the vocation of a Christian Brother, who prefers, even from his youth, to live in little with the wages of a superior kind, and in duration college consisting of an office, a dormitory (having about a dozen beds furnished by generous patrons), kitchen, refectory and rooms for the Superintendent's family. *The whole establishment is worked on an income of less than $100 per month, exclusive of the Superintendent's and matron's salaries.* Considering the vast amount of good effected, this is a ridiculously moderate sum; but this Directory is poor, and the hands of the Superintendent are crippled for want of funds. The most rigid economy were not practiced it would be an impossibility to support the institution with such inadequate means. Many cases of real distress could be relieved on this account.

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BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

— By a telegram received by Superintendent LaGrange, from the Director of the Mint, the coinage of trade dollars is suspended until further notice.

— James G. Maguire, Assemblyman from San Francisco, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Meagher Guard, Co. D Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

— Three pairs of English pheasants have been placed on Goat Island, and that the birds may increase and multiply, the rest of firearms on the Island has been prohibited.

— *Le Monitor* (semi-official), of October 23d, says: At the close of the morning's council, President MacMahon pleasantly informed Ministers the Broglie and Fourtou that the idea of Ministerial changes could not be entertained at present.

— An explosion occurred October 23d in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow. Four hundred men are said to have been in the mine, and a large number are killed.

— A dispatch from Rome, dated October 19, says: The Pope's health remains good. Five or six Cardinals are to be appointed in the Consistory to be held about Christmas.

—Col. W. H. L. Barnes will deliver the address at the formal opening of the dog show on Monday next.

— The Governor Among, on her last trip from this city to Portland, made the passage in forty-six hours—the quickest time yet made between these ports.

— The next session of the Grand Lodge of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, held at their rooms, at Irish-American Hall, on Wednesday evening, October 17, the following officers were elected: Vice President, Jas. McLaughlin, reelected; Treasurer, James O'Connell, reelected; Recording Secretary, Timothy J. King, reelected; Corresponding Secretary, Michael McBride, reelected; Board of Trustees—Hugh McMullen, reelected; Patrick Scott, reelected; Dennis Wheelen, reelected; Patrick Cosgrove, reelected; Daniel Breslin.

— St. Mary's Society gave a temperance entertainment in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral on the evening of October 19. Two thousand people were present. Mr. Frank Conklin, the President of the Society, opened with a stirring address on the vices of intemperance, after which St. Mary's Band played as overture. Hon. H. Gay McClellan was the lecturer of the evening, and spoke in a feeling manner of the horrors and crimes caused by the use of strong drink. John J. Cosgrave gave "The Irish Peasant to His Native Home, a young lady of natural vocal ability, sang with good effect, and James W. Boland, a comedian of some merit, gave "Old Mother Hubbard." which was well received. The entertainment of the evening was concluded with the Society has the reputation for since its organization.

— Twenty-eight miles in one hour and nineteen minutes! Such was the record between Mare Island and San Francisco on record—that made Wednesday by the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company's new side-wheel steamer Monticello; and it was only her trial trip—the first time steamed from the Vallejo Street wharf to Benicia to a beauty. She is the sister of the Sausalito, belonging to the same company—alike in everything, both in their boilers are placed a little further forward than usual in steaming, to make her better in the water and increase her speed.

— On Tuesday evening last the workingmen of the Tenth Ward assembled in Irish-American Hall, E. J. Joyce presiding. The object of the meeting was to hear reports of the financial affairs of the Ward and enrolling new members was first transacted, after which Mr. Joyce expressed his views. He stated that the workingmen intended to be heard and understood in the coming election, and denounced Congress, and our Representatives will be sent to Washington to carry out their wishes. Before the assembled workingmen a mighty mass-meeting of the workingmen will be held in the Pavilion, in which many able speakers will address the people in their own language, their position in the present crisis. J. O. Day and other speakers followed.

The November number of *The Catholic World* contains a lively article on the "Free Religionists" and their proceedings at their late meeting in Boston. Their case of idea, the pretentiousness and affectation of learning, of some of these gentlemen, and the general want in high relief. We have long a second "Glance at the Social Question," from a man who shows that he is thoroughly at home in his subject; and it is to be hoped that his suggestions will receive due attention from the people for which they are intended. "The Two Prophets of Mormonism" is of course a history of the rise, growth and development of Mormonism up to the present revolting stage, and at the same time a key to the whole movement. In the "God of Advanced Science" the "advanced" scientific doctrines very rough handling in the person of one of their leading representatives in this country—Professor Youmans. A very interesting paper is that on Father Isaac Jogues, the recent discovery of his remains—by far the completest and best-written account which has yet appeared of the last days of the great missionary, and of the disposal of his remains. "Charles Lever at Home" is a breezy but generous reminiscence of the favorite Irish novelist, containing some capital stories as they fell from the lips of that most inimitable of raconteurs. Dr. James of Compostella" gives a pleasing account of the shrine of the Spanish patron saint and its history. "A Sweet Harangue" is a lively bit of story-writing; and the "Little Chapel at Monte Carlo," at once tender, graceful and humorous, promises to be unusually good. "A Legend of Dieppe" is well told. The poetry is of the high order which is characteristic of this magazine; and in the literary criticisms some works as Cardinal Manning's *Miscellanies* and Dr. Schaff's *Creeds of Christendom* are treated as only thoroughly competent hands and trained minds can treat them.

A FINE lot of oodlish is being offered at Haslip's tea store, 622 Market street, at 25 cents per pound; best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1; 4 lbs. best ground coffee, $1; 12 candles, 25 cents; 5 bar soap, 25 cents; 4 lbs. raw crop Japan tea, $1; 4 crop, 75 cents; 5 pulse; roast oil, 3 gallons one, $1 50. Haslip & Co. do a strictly cash business, which accounts for the extreme low prices they have on their goods. They also have a large wholesale trade up and down the coast.

Sitting Bull Treats the Commissioners With Contempt.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A special from Fort Welsh, Northwest Territory, via Fort Benton says: The Commission has met Sitting Bull and utterly failed to obtain any satisfaction or terms of settlement from him. The Canadian officials had experienced great trouble in Canada with Sitting Bull and his warriors to meet the Commission, and the Sioux chief had believed some of the statements which had been made concerning them. He held the Americans in contempt, and deemed them thieves and liars.

He utterly refused to see them, and it was only after Major Welsh, the officer in command of the post, had remained in his camp three days that he succeeded in inducing him to make the journey. The camp of Sitting Bull is at present located on the north side of the White and Mud River, 20 miles east of Fort Welsh and 15 miles north of the boundary. When the Indians arrived at the post they were assigned a large cabin from one of the log houses, and were given all the food they desired to eat. During the intervening days they remained to await the arrival of the American Commissioners, the Indians became very restless and threatened to return to the village. Given up their arms and cease hostilities, and that if they would return and henceforth refrain from acts of hostility they would be given for all cessation in the past. The speech of the General produced no effect on the Indians. The offer of peace was rejected, the Council broke up, and the Commissioners turned their faces homeward.

SITTING BULL'S CONTUMELY.

The correspondent describes Sitting Bull as very dark and swarthy, his straight black hair falling down upon his shoulders, his features regular and strongly marked countenances all betokening the pure-blood savage. He stands five feet ten inches in his moccasins and is splendidly proportioned. The one drawback to his really fine bearing is a pair of bowed legs. He wore a fan cap, ornamented with the tail of a badger, which hung over the left side of his head; a heavy robe of buffalo hide was wrapped closely about his neck and shoulders. He wore no ornaments in his ears or hair, and no paint was discernible on his face.

The Proceeds of the Gold Hill Fair.

The Virginia *Chronicle* of October 23d publishes the following report of the proceeds of the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church, Gold Hill:

Table No. 1—Misses Annie Bunch, Belle O'Brien and Nellie Mullen	$100 00
Table No. 2—Mrs. C. F. Kellogg and Miss Lucy Kenedy	300 00
Table No. 3—Mrs. L. T. Fay and Miss Annie Bell	122 50
Table No. 4—Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Gracy	91 50
Table No. 5—Mrs. Jno. Hill, Miss Emily Hill	106 00
Table No. 6—Mrs. Campbell	105 75
Table No. 7—Miss Mary Ann Hennessy	275 00
Table No. 8—Mrs. Irvin, Miss Annie Nixon	720 00
Table No. 9—Mrs. Bell (Grocery and Bar-Room)	200 00
Table No. 10—Mrs. Owen Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Divers, Misses Ryan, Connell, Leavitt and Mahon (refreshment table)	1,000 00
Total	$3,020 75
Receipts at door	1,000 75
Total receipts	$4,021 75
Expenses	1,100 75
Net proceeds	$3,021 75

The foregoing statement is accompanied by a note from the pastor, as follows:

The pastor of St. Patrick's church tenders to the ladies, who by their great exertions and perseverance br

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LEINSTER.

DUBLIN.

On September 17th a summons to answer a charge of libel was served upon Mr. D. Sullivan, M. P., Nation, at the suit of Mr. Callan, M.P. The charge was libel as been heard in Dublin on the 6th inst.

On September 20th two gentlemen, M. T. O'Brien, Esq., solicitor, 9 Lower Dominick street, Dublin, and Dr. Brennan, of Lou'sburg, proceeded in a small pleasure boat to an island in Westport bay, county Mayo, for the purpose of shooting, and when returning homeward in the evening to their residence in Streamstown, a tremendous waterspout on the coast, and when Mr. O'Brien was residing with his brother in-law, W. J. Kelly, Esq., solicitor, Castlebar, the boat upset. Mr. O'Brien sank shortly after the occurrence, but Dr. Brennan reached the shore in an exhausted and almost dying condition. He is nearly recovered now. Mr. O'Brien leaves a young widow.

On the 24th September Mr. Thomas D. Wright committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at No. 5 St. Andrew street, Dublin. The deceased, who had not reached his thirty-first year, was a journalist by profession, carrying on an extensive business in Townsend street, in conjunction with an establishment of a similar description owned by his widowed sister-in-law.

WESTMEATH.

An Captain D'Oller George, of Cabor, died suddenly, while driving along the road at Mullingar, on September 21st.

a co

street, Ballinasloe Fever, fair, died on September

—The Ballinasloe Ferry, his country residence of Mary Wentford. The event was not expected, as Interprible health had

ford, in the

—Mr. Hamilton, the well-known

—The Honorable

—The Hon

ordered

placed in the Hospital

—A grand pilgrimage of labor, and his relations in Ireland, arrived in Dublin on the 2nd of April 21st, in order pottery character. The de-

on the Golden Jubilee had attained a good, ripe

—The Bunbury

—The Bunbury

—Mr. Forbes

—The Hon

—The Hon

—The Hon

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

— Father Weninger, S. J., recently gave a very successful mission at Houghton, Lake Superior, where he had the happiness of rescuing a large number of strayed sheep to the fold, and where he also had the happiness of receiving fifteen converts.

— At St. Peter's Catholic Church, Saffron Hill, London, on Sunday, September 30th, the Rev. T. A. Eglinton, M. A., a well-known professor at Worcester College, in the University of Oxford, was received into the Catholic Church.

— The friends of the venerable clergyman, Rev. F. Sourin, S. J., will regret to learn that he is confined to his residence, attached to St. Ignatius' church, Baltimore, Md., through illness.

— The Rev. John Monaghan, of the Prieste of the Congregation of the Mission, died on Thursday, October 4th, at the Mother House of the Congregation, at Mount St. Vincent, Germantown, Philadelphia, aged 82 years.

— Rev. D. M. Kneip, O. F., died at St. Rose's Convent, St. Louis, on Thursday evening, October 4, after a brief but severe illness, in the 57th year of his age.

— The London *Weekly Register* of October 6th says, that Cardinal Barile-Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, who was regarded as one of the candidates for the tiara when likely to receive the largest number of votes, showed symptoms of disease which was pronounced by us on Saturday last in our second edition, has just died, at the age of 67.

— At S. Rose, in Paris, there were no less than the Holy Catholic and Roman Church, by Very Rev. Mgr. Rogerson, Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Mackall, late fellow-students in the Episcopalian Church at New York; and, upon the same day and at the same place, Miss Van Rensselaer, recently a Sister in the Anglican Church in London.

— The offer and solemn Mass for the repose of the deeply lamented soul of Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Ryan, of the Presentation Convent, Cork, were held in the convent chapel, Saturday, September 29th, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, the reverend Bishop of the Diocese, presiding. Venerable Archdeacon Quirke, Canbel, being celebrant, the Rev. Mother Prioress of the Rev. Wm. O'Doherty and the Rev. Michael Horigan as deacon and subdeacon.

— The Most Rev. Dr. Warren, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Ferns, has, we understand, made the following clerical changes in that diocese: Rev. T. O'Connor, from Tagheen to Wexford, consequent upon the retirement of Rev. Thos. Power, who leaves shortly for Bishop Rice to join the Redemptorist Order; Rev. Jos. Walsh, Moyglass to Tagheen; Rev. P. D'Arcy, Rathdrogan to Moyglass; Rev. Jas. Doyle, Prumnaggart to Galbally, vice Rev. Wm. Wyse, who retires temporarily on account of delicate health; Rev. William Furnissee, Moygiass to Rilmeenie.

— In the most definitely arranged that the splendid new Catholic Church of St. Patrick's, Newtownards, will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 24th October. 11 months are to elapse from the time the foundation stone was laid, when everything has been completed, and about £19,000. The church has been built at the sole expense of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, who was received into the Church about twenty years ago, and who is a daughter of the late ultra-Orange peer, the Earl of D——.

— The Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford, made a most comforting announcement of nearly 500 children presented him at the confirmation on Saturday, September 29, in Dungarvan. After reading the boys he paid them a great and public compliment on the way they were among the best he ever examined. The very rev. pastor was so delighted with the way in which all acquitted themselves that he requested a few holidays the ensuing week for them.

— Consequent upon the death of his Eminence Cardinal de Angelis the number of the cardinals became reduced to sixty-three, and these belonging to the order of bishops, forty-nine to the order of priests and ten to the order of deacons. The dean of the cardinal-bishops and of the whole college is Cardinal Di Pietro, second dean being Cardinal de Pietro. Out of these three cardinals only five were not created by the reigning Pontiff—namely, Cardinal Amat, the dean; Cardinal Archbishop of Compostella, the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Oreoli, Archbishop of Benevento, Cardinal Rinaldi Mirone, Archbishop of Naples; Cardinal Swarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague—all of whom were created cardinals by Pope Gregory XVI.

— The obsequies of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty took place in Killarney on the 4th October, and were conducted with great impressiveness and pomp. There was a large attendance of ecclesiastics, religious, dignitaries, and religious of various orders, representing nearly every diocese in the province. The solemn requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the much lamented bishop was participated in largely by the Protestant aristocracy of the county and city. At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians a resolution of sympathy and condolence on the great loss sustained by the country at large, and Kerry in particular, by the death of Bishop Moriarty, was unanimously agreed to. After the interment of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Chapter of the Diocese assembled at the Episcopal Palace, and elected the Very Rev. Dean Galvin, P. P., Vicar Capitular, to the office of Vicar Capitular of the diocese.

— Cardinal McCloskey has appointed Rev. Dr. Patrick F. Mathewsey, of Poughkeepsie, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, in place of Rev. Father Mooney, lately deceased. The appointee is one of the most learned and zealous priests in the diocese. He was ordained in Rome, and for several years officiated as assistant at St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was thence transferred to the pastoral charge of a church in Poughkeepsie. His brother, Dr. Edward McEnaney, is also a pastor of a church in Poughkeepsie. Another brother, Francis McEnaney, is now in Rome, studying for the priesthood, while a third, Rev. O. Callahan McEnaney, recently died in New York, while officiating as assistant at St. Teresa's and other Catholic churches. Still another brother, Dr. Daniel E. McEnaney, is a practising physician in New York, one of the leading members of his profession in the metropolis. The uncle of the new pastor, Rev. Dr. McEnaney, was for fourteen years President of the Irish College in Paris. On his mother's side he had two or three priests in his family. Talent and genius seem to have been the prerogative of this family in all its branches.

Produce Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26, 1877.

We remark very little activity in the Piece and Grain markets, and were it not for the free Oregon supplies reaching us by every steamer, our table of reports would be indeed small. Prices paid by millers and exporters are really more than is warranted by Liverpool quotations daily to hand by cable. Eastern advices for Barley represent the crop large and of good quality both in Canada and the States and this was an out of ship hope of a market in that direction. A year ago California was a very large shipper by rail and sea to Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other cities. In September of last year nearly 7,000,000 lbs of Barley went overland, this season there is none moving in that direction. The truth is, we have no surplus in spare and prime here are for above Eastern figures. Coal continue to arrive freely from the North, commanding good prices. Oregon Extras are held at $5 12½@ 5 25, Shipping Extras are held at $5 10@5 12½ for cargo parcels. Both dressed Extras command the attention of the local market; for Family and Bakers Extra, say $5 50@5 75 bbl.

WHEAT—The market is rather quiet, yet, when the advent of the rainy season, farmers seem more willing to sell at current rates. We note sales during the week in Bulwers: 6000 ctls choice shipping, @ $1 87½; 1000 ctls second do, @ $1 70; 600 ctls choice milling, $1 87½; 1000 ctls good milling, delivered at Vallejo, @ 90 cts; 900 ctls good milling, @ $1 82½; 1000 ctls choice, Chili milling, on private terms; 600 ctls choice shipping, @ $1 80; 6000 ctls good milling, @ $1 80; 600 ctls choice do, @ $1 80; 1000 ctls do, @ $1 87½; 600 ctls fair shipping, @ $1 82; 800 ctls choice shipping, @ $1 85; 1000 ctls Oregon shipping, @ $1 85; Bulk do. At shipping at $5 12 and 1000 ctls good shipping alongside at $5 10 @ 5 12½. Liverpool quotations, October 5th, 10s 10d for an average; 11s 2d for no cash.

BARLEY—The market is exceedingly languid and prices are low. Feed grades are in excess of the very little demand for brewing, and no prospect of an Eastern overland outlet this year, as crops in Canada and Eastern States are reported to have been on both sides of the continent. Sales during the week here were as follows: 1000 ctls, more or less, Feed Barley, on the Bay Feed, @ 87½ cts; 600 ctls do, @ 77½; 600 ctls Island feed, $1 cts; 300 ctls Coast feed, @ 82½; 1,000 ctls Bay Feed, @ 77½; 600 ctls Island feed, @ 87½ @ 90 cts. Sales at the close of 500 ctls Chevalier at $1 50 and 1,000 ctls old Bay brewing at $1 60 @ 65.

OATS—The market is without change. We note sales during the week in bags as follows: 800 ctls White Surprise Feed, $1 75; 400 ctls Bay Feed, $1 70; 100 ctls Coast Feed, per ctl, $2 25; 150 ctls Hunnicutt Feed, $1 60; 150 ctls do, $1 50, silver; 100 ctls Bay Feed, $1 45 @ 1 50, silver; 100 ctls do, $1 40, silver, and 500 ctls new small rows at $1 40 @ 50, gold.

RYE—We note sales of 600 ctls good to $2 50; 100 ctls Bay Feed, $1 90; 100 ctls do, $1 85.

MUSTARD SEED—White is very rare. Brown and Red are more plentiful at $3@4½ for common, to fair quality.

ALFALFA SEED—The market is at present well supplied at $6@6½ per ctl.

BEAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is nominal from $20@22 ₱ ton, respectively.

GRY. CAKE MEAL—Is in fair demand at $28 ₱ ton, less the usual discount in car loads.

CHICORIA—Is in demand from ground California at $6@6½ ₱ 100 in sacks.

GROUND BARLEY—The mill price is $18@20 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flax, $2@2½; White Mustard, nine; Mustard, Brown, $3@3½; Canary, $@1½; Alfalfa, 6@6½; Timothy, 8@10c ₱ lb.

HOPS—The market appears in no very stagnant condition, and prices are nominal. In Washington Territory, and the best California lots are on sale at 20@22c, without finding buyers. Same to be had in Oregon at 18@20.

TALLOW—The market is active for local and export demand. Sales: 1000 ctls at 5c. Washington Territory, and the best California lots are on sale at 6c, without finding buyers. Same to be had in Oregon at 5½c.

BEANS—There has been recently quite a good demand for Lima, with a view to the consumption of the Atlantic States. We quote Bayos, 4½@4¾c; Small White, small, 3½@; Pea, White, 3½c; Lima, 5½@ 6½; Pink, 3½@4c; Red, 3½@4c.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand at $1 @@1 50 ₱ ctl.

HONEY—We still receive small lots of choice Comb Honey, which commands 20c ₱ lb; extracted ready sale at fair rates. No receipts as yet from the South. Stocks are very much reduced, and prices firm. We quote: Extracted, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Comb, sources and selling at 17@20c for light; dark do 12@15c.

BEESWAX—Is very scarce and in demand. Prices are firm at 30@32½c for good to choice.

POTATOES—Sweets are in fair demand, and prices are nominal.

ONIONS—The receipts are heavy and the demand light. Prices are steady and now quotable at 4@ 4½c per lb for choice Silverskin.

PEAS—Sales: 800 ctls White at $1 65 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Are in moderate receiving, nothing to demand and none of Eastern market. Sacked are firm with limited supply. Price lower all round.

WOOL—Receipts present prices: Dry, 17@18c; Dry Kip and Calf 13@15c; Light Salted Hides, 8c; Kip, 8c; heavy Salted Steers, 8c; Salted Calf, 10@12c. Sales of some 30 bales of Wool, 17@18c; long Wool, middle medium, 15@16c; short, 20@22c; Mountings, 10@12c; all good sorts.

HAY—We note a slight improvement in prices, particularly in the better qualities. We quote fair to good shipping at 11 @12½ per ton; choice do at $13 @14; $15 @16 per ton, with sales of 25 tons of the latter at $16 per ton.

WOOL—Receipts are moderately free, but the market is dull, particularly in mountain and San Joaquin Valley, and the nineteen southern crops, for which the range of prices may be quoted at 16@17½c for berry, and 18@19c for free. Northern—Humboldt and Mendocino is sold of better grade still more readily, although at low rates—say 19@21c, the latter rule the extreme, except for extra choice parcels, which receive 22c, and is estimated at about two-thirds that of last fall. Our warehouses are well filled, and the market accommodating. Sales for the week as far as reported are as follows: 300,000 lbs, at 16@17c; 100,000 lbs, at 17½@17½; 100,000 lbs, 18@21c; 300,000 lbs, 19 @20c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of game are moderate, and good demand. Prices: Venison, 7 @8 ₱ lb; Quail, 75 @$1 87½ per doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 @2 50 ₱ doz; Teal Ducks, $1 50@1 87½ @ doz; small Ducks, $1 @1 25 ₱ doz; Geese, $1 @1 50 ₱ doz; Rabbits, 12½@ 25 ₱ doz; Snipe, $1@1 25 ₱ doz; common, 75@ 87½ doz. The poultry supply is light, creating a demand and advance in price with a fair demand. We quote: Hens, @$7; Roosters, old, @$5; young @$7; Broilers, $5 @@6 50; Ducks, @$7 ₱ doz; Young Geese, $1 @@1 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, 17@18c ₱ lb.

CATTLE—Small cattle are scarce and wanted. All other varieties of meat are abundant in our markets and prices rule exceedingly low. The following are the slaughterers' prices: Beef, per quarter, first quality, 10@ 9 ₱ lb; second quality, 8@9; Mutton, 10 @ carcass 8@9 ₱ lb for choice; Spring Lambs, 10 @ 9 ₱ lb; Calves are scarce at 8@9 ₱ lb; Hog offerings are fair, fully equal to the demand and all of good quality and condition; prices are without material change. The nominal rates as fixed for all descriptions are 6@6½c; dressed, 7@7½c—the latter as extreme rate for choice hard Hogs. Rendering Pigs, $1 50@175 each.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice Fresh Roll Butter is in fair request with a very firm market, available to eligible for the best. Fair to good grades of Dairy Roll are nominal, 14@ 20@25c supply great. We receive considerable country store Butter of mixed qualities and assorted colors and shapes, which is almost entirely unsalable in this market, except at merely nominal rates, buyers preferring the Pickled Roll which the Dairymen can put up during the season as it is of uniform color and quality, and can be bought within the range of 37½@41½c. Choice Fresh and Eg Butter is in good supply with a light demand. The stock of Eastern is fair with a limited demand. We quote Eng and Firkin at 38@39c; Eastern is reasonable at 18@20c, as to quality. California Cheese is in light supply with a ready market for all the choice grades at 18@19c; Eastern Cheese is in fair supply with daily receipts by rail to meet all demands, selling within the range of 18@20, the latter rate for such as New York Cream. Eggs are in fair supply. Fresh California Eggs are very scarce and fail at 35 @40c; Store Eggs, 30@35c, as to quantities; the last received from Oregon were sold at 32@35c to order; Eastern are in light supply at 30@32½c, as to condition.

FRUIT—Owing to the late rain the receipts of Grapes are light for a few days, rendering the market closed and advanced prices. Apples from Oregon continue to arrive on every steamer. We are indebted to Hoyt & Hall for the following quotations: Apples—Choice $1@1 25 ₱ box; common, 50@75c ₱ box. Pears—Bartlett, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Winter Nellis, $1@1 25 ₱ box; cooking, 50@75c ₱ box. Prunes, 3c ₱ lb; $1 50 ₱ box; cooking, 50@75c ₱ box. Plums 50@75 ₱ box. Quinces, 50@75 ₱ box; Watermelons, 1@1½ ₱ lb. Peaches, Mountain, 40c ₱ lb; common, 75@$1 ₱ basket, Strawberries, 15@20 ₱ box. Raspberries, 25c ₱ lb; Black Berries, Blackberries, 10@12½ ₱ lb; Grapes, Purple, 50@$1 ₱ box. Common, 25@50 ₱ box. Watermelons $1@2 ₱ doz. Canteloupes, 50@75c ₱ doz. Grapes, Tokay, 50@$1 25 ₱ box; Muscat, 50@$1 ₱ box; Rose, 50@$1 ₱ box. Purple Damascus, $1 75 ₱ box. Dried Fruit—Apples, 4@5c ₱ lb; Prunes, 7@8c ₱ lb; Pears, 6@8c ₱ lb; Plums, 5@6c ₱ lb, pitted, 12 @ 14c; Prunes, 12½@13c ₱ lb. Apricots, 16@18c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 8½@9c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@9c ₱ lb; Raisins, 9@10c ₱ lb. California Raisins $1@2 ₱ box.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, 75c @ $1 00 ₱ ctl; Cucumbers, 10 @ 75 ₱ box; Tomatoes, 50@60c ₱ box; Green Corn, 25@30c ₱ doz.; Marrowfat Squash, 1½ @2c ₱ lb; Pie Pumpkins, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Chili Squash, 2c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Dried Peppers, 10@ 12½c ₱ lb; Garlic, 5c ₱ lb; Okra, 40 ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 75@$1 25 ₱ dozen.

A Remarkable Speech.

Lord Randolph Churchill, member for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a county borough besides Blenheim, his father's princely seat, has "flattered the Volscians," and may exclaim, "Alone, I did it." Addressing an audience of his constituents in Woodstock, a few days ago, he singled out Ireland and her political treatment for his denouncing notice. He described her as passing which the British Government had, he said, "enthroned all the arsenal of the passions and the appetites," and declared that from the violation of good faith and treatment extended to the country, "the logical sequence would be to give back the Irish Parliament." He commented that "there were great and crying questions of the Irish which the Government had not attended to. He did not say he was inclined to attend to, perhaps did not seem inclined to attend to—the question of the intermediate and higher education of Ireland, the question of the assimilation of the municipal and Parliamentary electoral privileges, and other questions which he would not go into then; but, at the same time, they were of the highest importance to Ireland, and so long as they were neglected, as long as the Government did not take them in hand, and endeavor to settle them, so long would they have to deal with Obstruction from Ireland." He further intended his audience that "they must remember that England had years of wrong, years of oppression, years of misrule of government to make amends for to Ireland."

And who is Lord Randolph H. Churchill? He is a nobleman about thirty years of age, and has sat in the House of Commons since 1874. His mother is an Irishwoman, and her elder sister is the Duchess of Marlborough, the Queen's popular Viceroy at present in Ireland, and Woodstock; where he spoke, is one of the Royal Manors granted by Parliament, with the splendid palace of Blenheim erected at the national expense, with a noble monumental pillar to commemorate the brilliant victory of Blenheim, won by the first Duke of Marlborough, with a splendid hereditary pension, and made a Prince of the German Empire. Such sentiments, and from such a man, here, as might be expected, caused a deep sensation in England and in Ireland, while even after their utterance his Lordship and his wife came over here, and are at present at the Viceregal Lodge, on a visit.

The Season of Intermittents.

All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by carbonizeous exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season. In the vast ocean region to the westward of the Rocky range, or other forms of intermittent disease, the common under positive form maladies are very actively at work. This, therefore, is a period of the year the inhabitants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the carbonizeous exertions of the atmosphere by a course of tonic and alterative treatment. Foremost among the latter, we recommended by time and experience as a means of forti-fying the system against all outbreaks and epidemic maladies, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of the Bitters, the feeblest resident of a fever-and-ague district may escape the ultimate wrath of the foe, but all the present duty of nature, will be apt to overtake the strongest.

BELFAST.—The City of Belfast, Ireland, which a century ago had about 13,000 inhabitants, has in the present day a population of about 200,000, of which nearly 54,000 are Roman Catholics, while upward of 60,000 are Presbyterians and accept the Westminster Confession of Faith. Next to these in point of numbers rank the Episcopalians, who are about 47,000 strong; and of course every variety of belief and nonbelief has it representatives in this large and prosperous town.

From time to time we feel impelled to notice the efforts of Messrs. Anderson & Randolph, jewelers and goldsmiths, Montgomery street, to suit the public taste in matters of personal adornment and sorts. We only repeat the public verdict when we declare that in their line they stand foremost in the city. In fact their store always contains an exposition of the beautiful and the costly in precious metals and low le.

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CHICORY	15c
COCOA SHELLS	15c
TAMIA RICE	10c
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CORN STARCH	10c
OAT MEAL	10c
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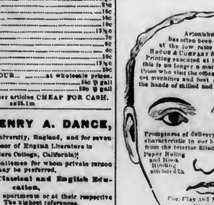

Sitting Bull's Reply to Gen. Terry.

[Chicago Times' Report.]

In his turn, Sitting Bull rose slowly to his feet, threw the robe off his shoulders, and displayed a blue calico shirt, which was worn over his leggings. His leggings were made of dark blue cloth, with a dark stripe extending down the side, and around his neck was tied a red-banded handkerchief. His first sentence was uttered in a sharp, vindictive manner, and his mannerism throughout was in following. The actions of each sentence was followed by "How!" from all the Indians in the room, showing how closely they sympathized with him. As I watched the swaying body of the Indian and saw his mobile face light up as he spoke of the great wrongs of his people, and uttered his contempt and hatred for the American nation, I could not but admire the eloquence which enabled him to speak so strongly. Every thought was expressed in a gesture more powerful than the words could be framed to read. When he cried, "You come here to tell us lies!" he advanced to the Commissioners and shook his forefinger at them with force and fury, and stood there till the translation had been made. When he told he Commissioner to take it easy going back home, he conveyed the only smile during his speech, and the irony was undoubtedly very fine. He spoke as follows:

"For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people, and treated me bad. What have we done that you should want us? We have done nothing. It is the people of your side that have wanted me to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, so we took refuge in this country of the British. It was on this side of the country that we learned to shoot, and that is the reason that I came back to it again. Why do you come here? In the first place I did not see you. You came on my land and followed me from one place to another, so I had to leave and come over to this country. I did not send for you. Secondly, but you took it away from me. I was born and raised in the Black Hills. I was a Black Hills bred braves, and I intend to stop with them. I was raised here and bred with the Red River half breeds. I was on my own ground when I met many of the country, and that is the reason why I have come here. I have nothing beside with the British officers, as you have with the people, and that is the reason why I have come to them. You have got scars to show, and you have got eyes to see, and you see how I live with these people. You see me. Here I am. If you think I am a fool, you are a bigger fool than I am myself. I am not the fool you think. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language addressed to me, that is to tell me such lies is my great mother's house. Don't you say two words before you go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and instead to stay here and to raise this country full of children, as you have done, you here were raised with them." Again shaking hands with the British officers. "That is enough. I do not see you crying with these people. The part of the country you gave me to run run into the United States. I come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back and take a good look back."

Taking a Sans Indien by the head, he said: "These Sans's are born and raised with. He is going to tell you something about them."

On concluding his speech, Sitting Bull advanced and took Colonel McLeod by the hand, and walking past the members of the Commission, ran down the line, shaking hands with officers of the mounted police in the room, and addressing a few words to his own people, sat down among them.

THE SUN'S SPEECH [SAUVAGE].

"Look at me. Seven years in the country. For seven years I have starved, and I am treated as bad. I don't like you. You tell lies. I will not be satisfied with these people as long as I live. I shake hands with them. You come over and tell us lies. Go home, and don't be easy as you go."

SPEECH BY A TANETON WHO WAS IN THE MISSOURA MASSACRE.

"I don't wear the same clothes that you do. You come here to lie. You are treated as bad for sixty-four years, and have been living on all this time. There were seven different tribes of us. We promised to take care of us when we were over there, but you did not do it. We like these people, and intend to live with them. I don't intend to kill any one." [Shook hands with General Terry and Lawrence.]

SPEECH BY A SQUAW.

"You would not give me time to raise children, so I came over here to raise children and live in peace."

[To allow a squaw to speak in council is one of the wonders of the Indian character.]

CROW'S SPEECH.

"You would not give me time to raise children, so I came over here to raise children and live in peace."

[To allow a squaw to speak in council is one of the wonders of the Indian character.]

CROW'S SPEECH.

After hissing all the English officers, he said: "What do you mean by coming over here and talking this way to me? We were driven out of your country and come to this one. I am afraid of God and don't want to do anything bad. For sixty-four years you have treated me bad. These people give us plenty to eat. You can go back and get away. I come to this country, and my great mouth never will be shut. I come to live in peace and raise children."

After the Crow had spoken he sat down and said they were done. General Terry then stated that the Commissioners had nothing further to say. The Indians then left, after shaking hands with the English officers.

— There are some 2,500 persons delinquent in the matter of paying licenses this year, while last year at this time there were but 190.

The Monitor And Guardian.

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A. WALDTEUFEL,

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The Late Archbishop's Will.

The *Tribune* says: "The published will of the late Archbishop Bayley has excited some inquiries about the disposition and amount of his property. The will simply bequeathed all his Archbishop's and real property in New Jersey, to Cardinal McCloskey, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. The remaining portion of his property was given to Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, and Bishop Kain, of Wheeling. Many persons have thought this was personal property which the Archbishop divided equally among the three prelates named above. A prominent clergyman recently stated to a *Tribune* reporter that the will had been misinterpreted. In bequeathing his property to the six prelates, he was simply performing a duty that belonged to every bishop. The title deeds of the various institutions and churches in a diocese are in the name of the bishop. Many deeds of property belonging to the diocese of Newark, such as that of Seton Hall College, Archbishop Bayley never conveyed to his successor. At his death he gave them to the prelates of the province in which the property was situated. None of his personal property whatever was given to them. At his death Archbishop Bayley was worth about $4,000, which he had disposed of several weeks before. Of this amount, $1,000 was distributed through the diocese of Newark, and $1,500 through the diocese of Baltimore. These amounts were to be devoted to Masses for the repose of his soul. The Masses were reckoned at $3 each. He left $1,200 for his funeral expenses. The remainder was distributed among the Little Sisters of the Poor and other charitable institutions. He also had a paid up life insurance policy of $10 000, half of which he gave to Seton Hall College, and the remainder to St. Mary's College. About $1,500 was due him from several churches in his diocese. This amount he gave to his successor.

River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Official documents which are now being prepared for printing, contain the annual report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, certain the following information concerning the progress already made and work contemplated during the present fiscal year on California rivers and harbors:

Regarding the Sacramento River, it is officially reported that one thousand dollars per year will keep the portion from Knight's Landing to Walsh's Landing, or Chico, in very good condition, as few or no snags are concerned. No operations were performed on the Feather River, and it is recommended at present not to undertake any work looking to the improvement of their navigation during the present low water season, as no remora such snags as endanger navigation.

The engineer in charge of the improvement on the San Joaquin River proposes to survey those portions below Stockton where navigation is impeded, and if necessary contract in the usual manner for the removal of obsole by dredging.

Operations on Oakland harbor are reported to have been mainly directed to the attainment of a convenient depth in the channel between the jetties. It having been opened for the width of 100 feet, and the second end of the jetty having been nearly completed, only a few hundred feet remaining to be secured.

The channel at Wilmington harbor has been steadily improving, both in width and depth. There is now a depth of eleven feet at mean low water, where at one time less than two when the original operations were commenced. The increase of depth during the year has been one foot. The engineer in charge reports that the accumulation of sand on the outer end of the work has not been so rapid as was expected by its designation. Some dwarfing operations have to be carried on from time to time, with a view to hasten the growth of the dwarf. Eighteen hundred feet of the proposed, and with moderate success; but the subject has hardly received a fair trial, nor have any positive rules for the application of brush to this purpose been developed. It is believed that a good deal can be done in this way to hasten the desired result, but more time and some money must be available to prove the correctness of the assertion.—*Call.*

Among the articles deposited in the foundation stone of the new University buildings on Mission street, are told, were a pair of "sea worn by her Majesty!" Thrice happy people of Nottingham to have enobrined amongst them such a precious relic; but why Nottingham, of all other towns in her Majesty's dominions, should be thus especially honored does not appear. No doubt, however, other municipalities will hum by petition for the other stocking that was worn by her Majesty," and it is even probable that other articles of "dress" gracious sovereign's attire may be required to complete the collection. Should no such request be forthcoming from Nottingham, we think Leicester, Northampton, or Leeds, might be induced to step in and supply the deficiency. Or, if the Mayor of Nottingham is not disposed to part with the stocking, he might be induced to lend it for exhibition purposes, and we are sure that the Lord Mayor of Leeds would be willing to lend the pair of boots worn by the Queen at the Jubilee.—*Nottingham Journal.*

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TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Brevities.

— Mr. Lotterell has a bill to introduce appropriating $1,300,000 for the completion of the dry dock at Mare island.

— The President has nominated John Welch of Pennsylvania as Revenue Attorney and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and George L. Morton, of Louisiana, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Tenth District.

— A bill was introduced in the Senate on 26th October by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to enable bona fide settlers upon public lands of the United States to locate upon and purchase a tract of timber land not exceeding forty acres to each settler. It is for the benefit of settlers upon agricultural lands in Oregon and Washington Territory especially, many of whom have hitherto not enough timber thereon for fencing and other necessary purposes. The timber lands in the mountainous districts have been visited in a number of instances for the purpose of securing fuel and timber, and a number of arrests have been made for trespass by Government officials. Should the bill become a law, any settler can purchase forty acres of such timber land upon the payment of $1 25 per acre.

— The suit of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Company against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company was argued before Judge Donohoe in New York, October 30, on a motion by plaintiffs to amend their complaint by adding to the title after company the words "of California." The suit was brought for the value

THE REAPING OF MULLOUGH.

Towards the end of August, '77, a singular harvest home took place at Mullough, or O'Mooney's farm. The proprietor was hiding in the old meabs of Kilmurry enterprard, but the people, crashed and disheartened as they were, did not forget him even then. They came in myriads, bands of a silvart reapers and groups of beautiful country girls, to pip the bend, and lead the golden sheaves, so that lo, gratitude, at least, might not be urged against them as a crime. With these there also came troops of red-coated sojers and long lines of infantry, and as the golden grain was laid low in the sultry harvest day, gleaming steel from back and sword and bayonet twinkled beneath a cloudless sky. Of this scene John Savage seems to have borne vivid remembrance, for he afterwards wrote the following song, which is still popular among the peasantry of two baronies:

If nature gave to human life a contented length of years,
And with it gave the strength of mind the which age rarely bears,
We'd bless the glorious harvest day and storeleus time for the same,
For 'tis a noble 'midst memories' tears of sorrowed Forty-eight.

From far and wide the reapers came, through love or some same hope,
From Comeragh's wilds to Inlevenagan, from Grange to Gaity moor—
Like warriors rushing to the sea, the wracked men to a rock,
They hurried down and gathered at the reaping of Mullough!

God bless the sturdy reapers! God bless the kind the dare,
The thoughts that made their sleeves aid to help the peasant's heart!
The mind that lives in noble deeds, on earth made vassalers meed,
And soon like yours are freedom's hope, ye reapers of Mullough!

Then hent the reapers joyfully, their hooks with fervor pires;
And maidens of the sunny South bind up the fairest purses,
So may the tract is of our soil still fall before your wreaths,
And Irish wives and children aid to bind them in their pain.

Bright the sights of freedom were my mind as bound our woods and seas,
And thousands met less noble souls around their gal land's chief,
Eager waiting for the word to take each stock a rose,
To plant the flag of freedom at the reaping of Mullough!

—[Dublin Shamrock.

WHAT MR. MAGUIRE SAW IN THE KITCHEN.

BY SOLINUS.

Mrs. Maguire, wife of Denny Maguire, of the Kilebane Arms, had retired to rest. The bell was tolling eleven when she took a last look at the room and quenched the candle. It was Saturday night, and Denis, according to immemorial custom, had remained in the parlor to contribute his wit and jocularity to the conversation of a few friends who had been escorted by a christening, and slipped into the Arms to spend an hour until midnight. The courtesy of her husband was but ill-approved by Mrs. Maguire, who entertained a vague suspicion that the house was haunted by the fairies, or cacodemons of fairies, who formerly emptied the tubs on which the christening was based. Her fears, it is only just to admit, had some foundation. Night after night, when every one was in bed, and all, but the watch-dog, was quiet and shrood, supernatural noises proceeded from the kitchen. Now there came a sharp clatter, as if jugs, and plates, and delft teapots had come to grief in a simultaneous collision; and anon a jingling which foreboded destruction to every wineglass, tumbler and decanter on the dresser. Denis had repeatedly listened with eyes asked and ears open to these supernatural manifestations, but, however alarmed as he felt, he always contrived to allay his wife's apprehensions by such exclamations as—"Musha, the divvle's in that cat, or," or,"Whi! them mice never be stej?" Consoled by the practical philosophy of such words, Mrs. Maguire would draw a long sigh, exacerate, to her blandest tone, that "there never were sich a man as Denis, with the good people," and so commit herself to the bosom of sleep.

The church clock struck three, and Mrs. Maguire awoke. "Mush she married," as the old ballad has it, that Denis should have prolonged his carousals to so unnecessible an hour. Her astonishment was increased when, on listening attentively, all the silence tingled in her ears, she could not catch the sound of a single voice or the jingle of a solitary glass from the room in which she had left the revelers. To arise, to light a candle, and descend the stairs in search of Denis, was but the work of a few moments. On reaching the ground floor, what was her surprise to find that individual, with his back propped up against the kitchen door, his head cushion on his chest, and a broken pipe contered in fragments by his side, seated last asleep on the ground!

"Denis," she exclaimed, "Denis, get up ir ye're any shames left, ye Samin' drunkard;" and with those words she seized him by the collar, and gave him one of those shakings wun which a mastiff sometimes honors a spaniel.

Denis lazily opened his eyes, and rapidly reclosed them. "I cannot," he mutered, "I cannot, though it goes hard again me, asked ye."

"Murdha, alanna, do ye hear; the unfortibiate man that has so more business table's a-droop than an consolation! Consider, yerra! come, come, ye'll get yer death o' could, sittin' here you foolish creature."

Denis received a duplicate of the first shrug, and again muttered his spell. "Didn't I tell ye," he exclaimed, with no small show of bitterness—"didn't I tell ye that I consisted? And what more does you want. An! all gone! but, you deserver," he continued, addressing his wife, who was suddenly startled by his altered manner. "Be off wid ye, quick mee—do; here yer choice, as' more luck to ye. Arrah, what come across you, that ye didn't fat in the North Pole, an!"

"Oh, then, what is he dhramin' o!

'For the love of God don't say I'm here, or there'll be reactions till Michaelmas.'

'Any, now be sky, till we hears what he sez for himself. Be quiet, silence, and who knows but it's all for the best.'

So saying, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy threw herself into a posture of affected instinction, and was scarcely humming a sailking song, when Dunle Maguire entered the house looking pale and haggard.

'God bless all here,' he said, with a slight quiver in his voice.

'And you too, Dinis. How's all at home wid yez?'

'Purty middlin', begor; we can't complain, ma'am.'

'Want yez sit down and rest yourself, Dinis!' said the lady, driving the cat from a bay-bottomed chair, and handing it to the visitor. 'Is herself fine and strongly?'

Denis groaned. Connexion' her, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, I'm afeard I've put my foi in it.'

'Fat, egra, that's a quare thing.'

'Mortial quare, ma'am, intirely. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, I'm the unmost, ungratefullest baste in crayation.'

'Is the man dhramin' wid his eyes open?' asked the good woman, suspending the operation of washing a butter tub, and looking at the speaker.

'Faith, they're open wide enough now, ma'am. If you saw them this mornin' airly, 'tisn't that ye'd say, I be bail.'

'Oobwabs, after the night, yes mane?'

'Dust, ma'am—lasity dust that tuk away my dyes nexose to the other world, and put me beyant myself, and made me strike Biddy Doran out of doors—made a pote—a rete, five pots o' me intirely, ma'am.'

'The dickens take it, sure yes wasn't as bad as all that, Dinis! Pute, heagh. Sorra wan o' me knows of your pots or houses, and pots has both, God bless 'em!'

'And I don't deserve 'em, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, for I'm a baste, and no mistake, to into and be that kind hearted orathur on the cowld world, without a bit of breakfast or a tester in her pocket, av a morain' airly!' and so affected was the speaker by the pathos of his own discourse, that he buried his face between his hands and wept snditsly. Mrs. Maguire, who was a breathless listener to all that passed, in the next room, instinct her example with the best and readiest facility for which the female sex does are celebrated; but she took care to drown her sobs in the folds of her cloak, lest her grief should betray her.

'Tut, tut, man, sems don't be killin' yerself that way,' insisted Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, in a voice o the kindest sympathy. 'The thrust comply on the face is the earth will have their turns and there's no help for it. Dinis, I'm compissibly bothered to make out the relate that seme over yez, all of a hape, to meithrest poor Biddy. Was she throubleseome?'

'Throubleseome! An angel playin' on a harp o' goold isn't her aiqual for civility that's in her, ma'am. Oh, that dhrame that dhrame!'

'What dhrame?' asked Mrs. O'Shaughnessy.

'Musha, sit down, and you'll hear the

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy followed the direction, and, after many intreductory "hems" and "hahs," and some slight preliminary snuffing of his drivelets, Denis began:

'Arrah, woman alive, to hear Shitter Jem's wife talk you'd do you good to shervoodles. He cocked his head, he cocked his eye, he cocked his nose in a good way and ha, 'barring he's a lord or a duke—begor, bardie' he's an earl for all that. And if his lordship's an earl, Mrs. Jem's a countess, and lookin' down on Pimlico, 'nex to the contheary, let alone the keep on his jacket and I'll steer by her him.'

'Pimlico, bardie' is the discourse, talk a place? Gorb sure! and what the devil does your honor know about it, Shiver, are yes just (sabthose, the sonexist' church over), are yes bist to the ould lady a-reading in ag' document? Yer pinsons is,' sez he, 'to go down on yer knee-bones, and—like—but stuff it somthere-ist' strong—yer four ugly bones, and all the min and women in the reib walk over yer agin nexose.'

'Up jumps Biddy, as live as a lark, my dear, and sez she, 'I'll throuble's about me, pet an and to it, for I'm promised to Lord Pimlico here, an' I wouldn't change my place for the best peer in Gran'brittain,' and sayin' this, she turned up her mouth and kissed the pimple on the lord's nose, begor, may I never see another Sunday, but she did.

'Well, sez, sez Shiver, squosin' his dale for the diversion. 'If I'm to be throubled like a baste, I'll be a baste,' and with that he up with his dale and knocked down the lordseen. There was the nape of a pithin to pitch on the head of him, the figgins' heaven glorest, but faith, my bowld Shiver fished them right and left, min, winin and chilthen, and the lord was, and still is, down, some up wid a decanter and laid him as fat as a porpus' on inside, and all at once I looked around for biddy, and, shure enough, there she was, sittin' on the berrel, breakin' her heart intirely, via the dickens' tattled down a pot of goat's milk. Haven't yes a ring yerself, my lady?'

'Begor, thin, I have,' sez she, 'an here it's for him, if I was gould instinse ever.'

'She was whipped off the ring, sure'se, and she flayed sez, 'What'll Dan think o' this whin it kumes to his earsi' sez he?

'Why you should your jaw, and don't be bothorin' me about the spalpeen. I've somethin' else to concern me.'

'Well, the milk was boiled, and no sooner did the lordseen swallow it, than he got up and scrutinized about the room as grand as a paycock.

'Does yer love me, Biddy?' sez he.

'I does on you,' sez Biddy, 'shure,' sez she, 'a nater pin'nle was never seen than that poor lordship's nose.'

'What'll Maguire give for such a lump of grandeur?' sez the lordseen.

'The two eyes out of his head,' sez Biddy.

'When will we be married Biddy?' sez he.

'Faith, as soon as he convayonced,' sez she.

'Where'll we be married, jewel?' sez he.

'Why, thin, where but at the North Pole,' sez she.

'We must have Denis's consint, Biddy,' sez the old scoundrel. 'Will it be easy to get him?'

'There he's behind the doors,' sez she.

'Hurrah, hurrah,' sez the lordseen, wheeling his stick around his head. 'Min,' sez he, 'drag in that quadruped, and ask him if he considers it any manyin' Biddy?' and, sure enough, before I could lift a leg they had me off my pins and planted in the middle of the flure.'

'Biddy,' sez I, 'the Lord forgive yes.'

'Musha, bould your ugly mouth,' sez she, 'and don't be cockin' like a gandher.'

'Does yer consint?' sez the lordseen, with a scrame like a wild ocraze; 'does yer consint to separate from your wife, and give her to thim that can support her discently?'

'No, sez I.

'I'll pull the hair owe by one, min,' sez the lordseen,' we'll teach him manners before he's much older.'

'So the pickeens kem around me, and they pulled away until I thought the skin on the top of my head, rosette, all the hairs wid pain, and saw I had only three hairs remainin'. Begor I was frightened outsuck of me brain' a wig, and saw all the hair was gone intirely. I thought best to keep the seed of a new crop, so sez I, 'I consint,' and instily were the words out of my mouth when I sits up and sees Biddy shlote me. 'Get out o' the house this minit,' sez she, 'and wid that I flewed out in the middle o' the pavement, for I couldn't come to. I had been dhramin' Arrah, don't that her cryin' away in the room there?' said Denis, suspending his narration and laughing.

'The herself, then, poor woman,' said Mrs. O'Shaughnessy; 'here go in and make friends wid her.'

Denis went, and returned in a few minutes, leading his wife by the hand.

'Twas all a dhrame, ma'am,' she forcinated to say, an' I'm goin' to take the pledge to-morrow.'

'As' when you do,' said she wife laughing, 'I'll run off wid the lordseen.'

'Are yez at it again?' said Denis, catching and kissing her, 'the dickens take him for a lordseen, anyhow.'

IRISH RAPPAREES AND ROBBERS.

Among the Rapparees was one bald in high esteem by the youth of the peasantry, and a representation of his deeds formed a part of their plays and sports. The person who represented him was called Sir Dan Levelle, or Sir Dan Leveller, and is thus described in the house of Mr. Robbles, a respectable gentleman, in the county of Kilkenny, where his father was a servant. He showed us early Wigs not ag' at the same time many amusing and of 'good report," and no efforts of his kind parson could turn him from low dissipation. He had a precocious and incorrigible fondness for cock-fighting, bull ing and gambling. His friends at length were compelled to abandon him to his own irregular courses, and he became a highwayman. He collected round him all the idle and worthless fellows of the neighborhood, whom he formed into a gang of robbers, and over whom he exercised absolute control, an object of alarm and terror to the whole country. In his predatory excursions his manner of their proceedings was very summary. When a horse was set to be robbed, he proceeded to forge in the vicinity, and having chosen a fit animal for his need, whom he seems forth without the aid of his stick, and was able to blow himself, and put on his cap, as a test of improvement, with the hitherto paralyzed arm. Having thus equipped himself, he then carries for her comfort a bottle of eau de cologne, and his bottle slipped from her hand the other day as she knell near the confessional stalling her tale in envy. The padre with, who has many penitents of another class and other habits, hearing the crash and thinking the odor, started up with the stage whisper, "You awful old woman, you're at again!"

— The Madras famine has left thousands of children orphans. Most of these will probably come under State care until they grow up, and it was at first taken for granted that they would be educated as Christians; but it has been strongly urged at a public meeting that this would not be right, as the ground then no interference is justifiable with the religion of a child so derived from its deceased parents.

— In 1865 the Austrians were fearn to beat the Prussians; in 1870, the French were confidently expected, by three-fourths of Europe, to beat the Germans; and when the war commenced the only question was of the number of weeks it would require for the Russians to march to Constantinople. Still further, in 1870 it was the European Regenie who gave the final shoves to push the reluctant Emperor into the abyss of war. Now we have seen the vacillating and hy-nonconformist Czar dragged into conflict by the enthusiastic wife and son.

— The discovery in Cracow Cathedral of the remains of the Polish King Stephen Bathory, who died in 1586, has caused a great sensation in Austrian Poland, and there were general demands for an imposing funeral, as in the case of Casmir the first in 1869; but the Galician magnates, being opposed to any demonstration, had the remains reinterred with an early Mass.

— The oldest Church in the Christian world is said to be at Orleansville, in the diocese of Algiers. It was erected A. D. 328, soon after the convention of Constantine, as has been recently ascertained from an inscription on the pavement of the Church.

— Many times Archbishop Hayley gracefully recounted his experience in an ocean voyage, in the early days of his life, which nearly resulted in shipwreck. A number of passengers retired to a narrow escape from death while we were riding in a carriage in the neighborhood of the Van Courtlandt estate. The horses took fright and he was thrown almost breathless on the ground senseless. He seldom took a drive after that accident, and then only with a skilled driver.

— A Methodist organ, *Zion's Herald*, had an article recently, in which it admitted that Methodist churches had rapidly disappeared in Boston, and that numerous Catholic churches replaced them. The fact is that there is scarcely a city in the country which can show a larger list of Catholic religious edifices than Boston.

— Thomas Fraser Duff, a noted architect, died at Chantilly, France, recently, aged forty-six, from a fall on the deep emotion, caused by the heroism of his youngest boy, who saved a child from drowning at a great risk. Mr. Duff was one of the few descendants of Fyfe MacDuff, the hero of the battle of Sheriffmuir in Scotland, gained by King Kenneth II. over the Picts in the ninth century. The Earl of Fyfe represents the family.

— Captain Benson, at one time master of Lord Byron's yacht, published a book in which the following passage occurs: "Percy Shelley, who heretofore made no secret of his infidelity, and whose spirits by the lowness of his diet and exercise were much weaker, but from long practice he now just how to go after them. A good ride, firm hands and steady eyes, and we soon see the end of the fellow over. The old lady may take a little longer to the road, and we are sure to kill her, and then it is no trouble to pick up and secure the colt. We try to get these little fellows when they are about three or four weeks old; they are then like young puppies, easily managed, and soon learn to know their keepers. Leopards, tigers and all that kind of animals we get in the same way and as about the same age. Baby elephants are hard to get, and the trouble and danger is great. The old ones are known to know (as for true) what we are after their young, and their rage is something terrible. The trumpeting of the parents can be heard for a long distance, and quickly alarms the whole herd.

"The rifle is comparatively useless, and trying to approach them is generally hazardous—yet it has to be done. First, we must find out the whereabouts of the female by her offspring. Then a native creeps up from behind and, with one out of a bag of tricks, quickly secures the tendons of her hind feet. She is then effectually cast as well, and soon falls to the ground. We promptly kill her, secure the ivory, and separate the flute one. Of course, we occasionally have a native or two killed in the kind of a hunt; but they don't cost much—about $5 or $6 apiece. The elephants are paid in advance, and don't care a straw about the poor devils some back, and so we don't bother about them much. Baby lions, we like to get when they are about one year old. Younger ones are too tender, and older ones are too much for us. We have acquainted with all the camp, and we have all the fun we want with them. They are kindly, docile, and as full of capers as the little nigger babies that play with them."

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AN IRISH PEASANT TO HIS WIFE.

The harvest is over, my corn is sold,
Oich hero, scushla machree,
But I'm little the better, if truth must be told,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
For though mine was the toil, yet the landlord's the spoil!
Oich hone, scushla machree.

Sure he says that the soil
Belongs not to me,
And God, through my sweat within, made the world for him.
Oich hone, scushla machree.

Though in labor succeeding my days are all spent,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
A lost root to pay I did always consent,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
Though in sunshine and sorrow I strive and I delve and I sow,
Yet to pay what I owe
I will ever agree!
But 'tis hard to resign what is rightfully mine,
Oich hone, scushla machree.

The fish in the brook, and the bird in the brake,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
Were made for his honor, without a mistake,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
While I toil all the day, with my pulse for my pay,
He dwells far away,
And only receives
And squanders to me what I labored to win,
Oich hone, scushla machree.

Sure I know very well that our law-makers still,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
Give him pow'r to plunder and pillage at will,
Oich hone, scushla machree.
Though my building is small, yet I can't see at all
Why it is not as safe as my landlord's hall,
And brave cutting he'd be for me;
If 'tis legality so 'tis not justice I know,
Oich hone, scushla machree.

From the law shop in London no succor we'll get,
Oich hone, scushla machree;
Still 'tis vain to complain, and 'tis idle to fret,
Oich hone, scushla machree,
But courage awhile, for soon o'er our isle
Will sweep a wild storm of vengeance,
And each hasty decree
Shall be lighted straightaway, and I fervently pray
May God speed the day, says
J. McD. (Dromod.)

—Dublin Weekly News.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— It is reported that, although the Turkish Envoy has not yet left London, on account of exception from the Ameer of Cabul, the visit was not liked. Comments passing freely among the crowds assembled said that he was not a true Mussulman, because he ate with infidels and other fashion, and that he was a disguised British agent sent to Cabul to forward British interests. It is reported from Cabul that a third Russian Envoy is shortly expected to arrive there, the supposed object of this visit being to negotiate the mission of the Turkish Envoy. A State mansion has been prepared for his reception.

— A New Jersey man named Snowden is tremendous sent at pomp, steerage, and model of piety generally, has come to grief for beating his wife and assaulting a fellow-citizen. Snowden gave the woman seven weeks' start of him in the house of a neighbor, and then followed to recapture her. Arrived at the house, he found the door locked, and sent him home from Bordeaux to Glasgow, where he no doubt is praying for her and all the poor sufferers who "is" Lourdes. CHRISTOPHER CANTON, S. J.

— It was observed that the British crew "spoked" their inside oars in rounding the buoy next in the water. On the homestretch the boats had the tide with them, and better time was made by both crews. The race seemed destined to end in a deadheat, so well did the boats seem to hold their positions. As they swept down from the stake-boat toward Hospital Point, the encouraging shouts of their friends rang in the ears of the crews and encouraged them to strain every nerve to reach the goal first. As the Opels neared Hospital Point, bald glasses and stop-watches were got out and time was taken. The Opels, pulling 42 strokes to the minute, passed the lighthouse at 6m. 55s. after 4. The Lockwannas passed the same point 2 minutes and 45 seconds later. Precisely the same time was observed off the Target, and the boats reached the end of the course in the same order, the Lockwannas winning the race by 15 seconds, amidst the warm plaudits of the crew of the ships and the crowds on shore. The Opels seemed somewhat the worse for wear. The Kockwannas, with a single exception looked fresher than their opponents. As the winning and losing crews passed the Royal Squadron on their way to the ships they were loudly cheered, shouts which the Lockwannas returned with which always characterises the British tar, leading off with loud hurrahs for the Lockwannas. On board the flagship Duncan after the winners were received with an ovation, the crew were almost treated by the officers, and has not been heard of since.

— A Roman Catholic lady well-known in London society, when she gave her confession at the Jesuits' church in Farm street, arrayed herself in sad and mortified garments, which, at the first glance, conceal her rank. Among her wards, by the way, she carries for bottle of eau de cologne, and his bottle slipped from her hand the other day as she knell near the confessional stalling her tale in envy. The padre with, who has many penitents of another class and other habits, hearing the crash and thinking the odor, started up with the stage whisper, "You awful old woman, you're at again!"

— The Madras famine has left thousands of children orphans. Most of these will probably come under State care until they grow up, and it was at first taken for granted that they would be educated as Christians; but it has been strongly urged at a public meeting that this would not be right, as the ground then no interference is justifiable with the religion of a child so derived from its deceased parents.

— In 1865 the Austrians were fearn to beat the Prussians; in 1870, the French were confidently expected, by three-fourths of Europe, to beat the Germans; and when the war commenced the only question was of the number of weeks it would require for the Russians to march to Constantinople. Still further, in 1870 it was the European Regenie who gave the final shoves to push the reluctant Emperor into the abyss of war. Now we have seen the vacillating and hy-nonconformist Czar dragged into conflict by the enthusiastic wife and son.

— The discovery in Cracow Cathedral of the remains of the Polish King Stephen Bathory, who died in 1586, has caused a great sensation in Austrian Poland, and there were general demands for an imposing funeral, as in the case of Casmir the first in 1869; but the Galician magnates, being opposed to any demonstration, had the remains reinterred with an early Mass.

— The oldest Church in the Christian world is said to be at Orleansville, in the diocese of Algiers. It was erected A. D. 328, soon after the convention of Constantine, as has been recently ascertained from an inscription on the pavement of the Church.

— Many times Archbishop Hayley gracefully recounted his experience in an ocean voyage, in the early days of his life, which nearly resulted in shipwreck. A number of passengers retired to a narrow escape from death while we were riding in a carriage in the neighborhood of the Van Courtlandt estate. The horses took fright and he was thrown almost breathless on the ground senseless. He seldom took a drive after that accident, and then only with a skilled driver.

— A Methodist organ, *Zion's Herald*, had an article recently, in which it admitted that Methodist churches had rapidly disappeared in Boston, and that numerous Catholic churches replaced them. The fact is that there is scarcely a city in the country which can show a larger list of Catholic religious edifices than Boston.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN M. BURNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
632 Montgomery Street,
Between Washington and Merchant streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR ONE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10, November.

4—Sunday—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. 5th. Vitalis and Agricola, Martyrs.

6—Monday—Of the Octave.

7—Tuesday—Of the Octave.

8—Wednesday—Of the Octave.

9—Thursday—Octave of All Saints. The Four Crowned Martyrs.

10—Friday—Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr.

11—Saturday—St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor. St. Tryphon, Respicius and Nympha, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

OFFICE—628 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 3, 7 and 8, up-stairs.)

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LYONS & O'SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

SUBSCRIBERS will please especially look at the printed label on the margin or cover of the paper; the date thereon will show when the subscription expires. They should also know that their talking the paper from the postoffice renders them liable for the subscription price so long as they continue to do so. Persons have no excuse to make the paper lumber up at the office, as they can order it discontinued at any time. Subscribers who intend to remove, and wish the paper sent to their new address, should not only send the change of address to the postmaster, but should also notify the publishers of that fact, and so have the paper stopped. We make this explanation for the information of those who make the excuse, when called upon for payment, that they paid for it as long as ordered, but still continue to take it from the office.

We have appointed Mr. John P. Croke special agent and canvasser for THE MONITOR, and he will visit in the interest of the paper the towns and localities within the State. He bears with him a very flattering recommendation from his Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, whose good wishes are certain, should he need sufficient, to insure Mr. Croke a splendid success among the Catholics of California and the Pacific Coast, and, in fact, wherever he may travel on behalf of THE MONITOR.

Notice to Our Subscribers.

It is not by any means agreeable to us to have to appeal to our subscribers with respect to money matters; but we find it must be done occasionally, nevertheless. Mr. J. P. Croke, our traveling agent, is energetically at work during the spring, and a number of pieces, whence remittances have ceased, that it is utterly impossible for him to visit just now. Those who are delinquent will take a glance at their address on the paper will tell them whether they are so not—are hereby earnestly requested to forward the amounts due to our office at their very earliest convenience. As we have already said more than once, the amounts thus owing to us are not large, but the aggregate reaches a very high figure. We intend doing the best we can to make THE MONITOR a first-class newspaper in every respect, but we certainly cannot succeed unless our friends and subscribers help us. The times, we know, are not as prosperous as we could wish them to be; but yet, at least some will of the many who stand indebted to us ought to be able, by a little exertion, to put themselves clear on our books. Bless we have never before made a similar appeal without receiving a quick and cheerful response, we trust the rule will hold good this time also. Let those to whom our words apply take them into consideration.

☞ We again direct the attention of our subscribers to the foregoing notice. It is shockingly necessary that those indebted to us should make some effort to pay up. The strain upon our resources is constant, and it must be met in some way. There is a very large amount owing to us, and one-half of it would remove all difficulties or causes of complaint.

RETURN OF REV. MOTHER ESP ITTE.

We have to notice—a very pleasing duty—the return from the East of Rev. Mother J. Baptiste, Superioress of the Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Oakland; and now, in addition, Provincial Superioress of the Order for the Pacific Coast, appointed to this very responsible trust and dignity during her recent visit to Canada —a merited acknowledgment of her great worth and labors. The same gratifying task and pupils of this justly celebrated and endowed Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart will be glad to learn that their dear Rev. Mother, in enlightened, pious and indefatigable fervor, returns to the field of her beneficent labors with restored health and refreshed zeal, to continue, with the efficient, refined and amiable Sisters of her Convent, their enlightened and pious mission. [This was received just after the paper had gone to press last week.]

Hon. Oberlin Gibbs, we understand, is candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly. We do not know say gentleman who has stronger claims on or who is better fitted for that position. He has already served one term as Speaker *pro tem*, and gave general satisfaction. He is thoroughly posted on parliamentary business, and his integrity has never been called in question even by his bitterest political adversaries. We are sure he would on all occasions act honorably and independently, and that in the matter of the appointment of committees he would strike more than one straight discretion. The interests of the whole community would be safe in the hands of and faithfully guarded by Hon. Oberlin Gibbs.

Rev. J. Mulry is now pastor of Gold Hill, Nevada, and has been for the last two months. Father Mulry is a true priest and an accomplished gentleman. The good people of Gold Hill will soon find this out and love him as he is loved everywhere he is known.

THE SACRAMENTO "RECORD-UNION" ON EDUCATION.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* is not displeased with the sermon on education recently delivered by Rev. Dr. PLATT in Grace Church. It notes as "a significant fact" that we reprinted the discourse, and endorsed it editorially. It seems to think that the reverend lecturer should take warning from this remarkable circumstance and change his course. The inference pointed out is, evidently, that when a Protestant clergyman says anything upon a great moral question, affecting the future destinies of the Republic, which a Catholic journal approves of, he must, of necessity, be wrong, and ought to reconsider his words. Another inference, derivable from the language of our contemporary, is that anything binding, or seeming to bind, or likely to bind, to the advantage of the Catholic Church is, somehow, mischievous and deserving of discouragement at the hands of American citizens.

Now, the *Record Union* is really the only paper on the Pacific Coast whose editorials can lay substantial claim to the distinction of exhibiting depth of thought or extent of scholarship, and we would wish to respect its utterances on that account. We are, therefore, sorry to find it putting forth innuendos so unfair, so suggestive and so deadly void of provocation. If every living soul within the wide boundaries of the United States were, to-day, Catholic, we maintain that the Republic would not be less great, nor less free, nor less liberal; and that a far higher standard of morality in public and private, in social life, in politics and business, would prevail. The multiplicity of sects, with their discordant and warring theologies, their divergent opinions of right and wrong, and their uncertain teaching of Christian duties, has, unhappily, demoralized the public mind, overthrown the ancient landmarks of reputable behavior, and brought about that sad state of affairs where to be "an active church member" is to lay one's self open to suspicion. We have yet to learn the name of a single man known as a dutiful and practical Catholic, who has ever done anything to injure or to dishonor this country, while we can name hundreds who defamed, fought and died for it. And our contemporary must really excuse us, for we only give way to natural feeling, if we get indignant at, and treat as gross slanders, the language which would imply that we, Catholics, have not as much enthusiasm for republican institutions, as much love for liberty, as much attachment to our own individual rights, as much eagerness for progress, as men of any creed or class living to-day or known in history. We are simply tired of that kind of talk.

To return to the matter of education—the *Record Union* has strong objection that dogmatic theology should be introduced into the public schools. Does it mean by the term "dogmatic theology" the doctrines concerning the nature and history of all religious systems? If so, we think it would be very difficult—impossible, indeed—to find such educators. They would either belong to some Christian church, or they would be freethinkers. If the former, they would inculcate, as a matter of duty, those of their own particular creed, and so be incompetent to teach; if the latter, they would surely deal with Christian beliefs on matters of pure speculation, and unacquirable of demonstration. Does our contemporary expect for a moment that it will ever get the fathers and mothers of America to agree to such a system as that indicated? If it does, it is sadly mistaken. The spirit of negation will not be accepted as the basis of education in the freest and most progressive nation in the world.

We have attentively read the series of very clever articles recently printed by our contemporary, in which the divinity of Jesus Christ was attacked, and the existence of any Church or Body vesting by the authority of God was denied; but all they proved to us was that the editor of the Sacramento *Record-Union* was not a Christian—a thing of little importance to the individual himself. The arguments were used dexterously, but they were not original. They were drawn from the ancient yet most fallacious assumption that we cannot know anything for a certainty of a supernatural character, and that everything not susceptible of physical demonstration, must be held as non-existent. That is how we understood him; but perhaps we are mistaken. Our contemporary has manifestly studied the works of the modern German and English freethinkers, and has read the two sermons in order to refute them—a very praiseworthy act in its own. But he has never explained this in full. He has contented himself with, as he thinks, demolishing the evidences of Christianity without giving us the evidence for anything else.

We make no doubt that the *Record Union* would like to see some gentleman sharing his own ideas, elected to the post of schoolsuperintendent, to impart information concerning the nature and history of all religious creeds. It says that "the only result of excluding all reference to religion from our schools is to cultivate that stupid and demoralizing kind of skepticism which springs from absolute ignorance of the history of religion. *There can be no doubt that this form of infidelity is vicious or degrading, or that it is fostered by the present system.*"

These strange sentences appear in the issue of Saturday last; the previous quotations are in Wednesday's paper. We ask what more would Mr. PLATT himself say than is contained in the lines we have italicised. If the present system of education fosters vice and degradation, it certainly ought to be changed. If the change is made, should it be done in the interest of infidelity, once of the non-stupid kind, as advocated by the *Record-Union*, or in the interests of Christianity as demanded by Rev. Mr. PLATT? Let the American people answer. We have not much fear of the verdict.

WICKED WORDS FROM DEMAGOGUES.

It cannot be necessary for us to expend many words in saying that this journal is in deep and intimate sympathy with the working classes of our city. There is no complaint that they can make to which we are not ready to give respectful consideration; there is no grievance affecting them which we are not anxious to see remedied; there is no proper step they take to better their condition which has not our warm approval and our unwavering support. Our opinion has always been that the prosperity of the Republic is indissolubly connected with the comfort and contentment of the industrial classes. Everything that tends in the slightest to depress or degrade the workingman, that lowers his position in the social scale, or deprives him of a fair remuneration for his toil, will always be sternly discountenanced and opposed by us. In brief, we claim to be the steady friend of the workingman.

Therefore it is that we are all the more ready to raise our voice against the conduct of a few men, claiming to be workingmen, and assuming to speak on behalf of their fellows, who give great offence by language that ought to be discovned and reprobated by every well-intentioned citizen. The meetings of alleged workingmen which have taken place in this city during the last three or four weeks, apparently under the management and control of Mr. D. KEARNEY, Mr. J. J. DAY and others of the same stamp, have been signalised by the use of language which might have emanated from the *sansculottes* of Paris, or the *descamisados* of Barcelona, or the *real democrats* of Berlin, but which should never be heard from residents of San Francisco. Threats of riot, pillage, arson and even murder have been indulged in without the slightest restraint, and as if they implied not the smallest risk or responsibility.

Of course there is great latitude of speech allowed in this country, perhaps too much, and the law may not be invoked against the mere utterer of incendiary harangues. Words are only air, and burn slowly. But the moment any attempt is made to put these threats into execution, the moment any man's life or property is endangered, the moment the civic peace is disturbed, the authorities will set promptly and vigorously, and they will be sustained by all citizens of good repute without distinction of class and station. This is a free government, of, and for, and by the people. No question can arise, no difficulty spring up, which cannot be settled in a lawful and peaceable manner. A little patience may be necessary, for important matters affecting a large community cannot be settled in a day; but the legitimate remedy for all grievances exists and can be applied in due time. One thing is absolutely certain, organized violence and lawlessness will not be permitted to decide anything in this country, or the State of California, in which we live, will promptly and

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?
Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy,
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out—
Man likes you keep questioned sir;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul
Until I question you.
You require your motion shall always be hot,
Your necks and your shirts be white;
I require your heart to be as true as God's stars,
And as pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef—
I require a match greater thing;
A seamless yarn for working for socks and shirts—
I seek for a man and a king—
A king for this beautiful realm called Home,
And a man that his Maker, (his),
Shall look upon as He did on the first,
And say of it is very good.

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day;
Will you love me then, 'mid the fallen leaves,
As you did 'mid the blossoms of May?
Is your heart as ocean, so strong and deep,
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
The day she becomes a bride.

I require all things that are grand and wise—
All that I am should be;
If you give this all, I would make my life
To be yet grander and truer.
If you cannot be this, a knave or a fool
You may hie—and thank no one!
But a woman's heart and a woman's life;
Are not to be won that way.

Miraculous Manifestations.

See where she stands! a mortal shape endued
With love, and life, and light, and deity;
The motion which may change, but cannot die,
An image which nor power knows how to slay.

"I know that you still claim miraculous manifestations for your Church," said a friend, while discussing the question of revealed religion; "that that in other nonsense. The age of miracles and power, and exists only in the wild brains of fanatical monks, or is the result of the morbid, acute dreamings of some of those women who live much to themselves in convents, and spend their lives in imaginary converses with the Lord. Young women must find some outlet to their love of sentiment and romance, and if the natural course is debarred them, a species of religious frenzy is the result."

My friend herein only expressed the common belief among Protestants; a belief which is the cold result of casting away the precious gems of an interior life, when, in the mystic recess of the chosen cell, the voice of God can be heard, as He is wont to speak to his beloved alone. And yet what an inconsistency this lay as if the arm of God could ever lose its might, or His power be circumscribed. Every age finds its parallel, and history repeats itself forever. Why, then, should not circumstances arise in the new order, as well as in the old, wherein God should see time and occasion for some startling manifestation of His power, whereby some purpose, some excell, known to himself alone, may be attained? To open the pages of the Old Testament, and read with awe, blended with faith, the marvelous works therein related. All deconstructives give their acquiescing assent thereto; but tell them, in these days, of a miraculous interposition of the operation of some hopeless lavelld, through the power of prayer alone, no matter how incontestable the evidence may be, yet all is at once resolved to the maple form of popish superstition. And yet a little calm, dispassionate investigation will prove that the superstition which still believes the ancient promises to be the foreshadowing of what (though in a limited degree) should down with the Christian era.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

That we have since been required to witness and believe, bear scarcely a comparison with the comparatively few wonders which are crowded into the forty years of life while traveling through the wilderness, "when the majesty of the law abided with the people in a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." (Exod. ii: 32) When, as perpetuated in the beautiful canticle of Moses: "The ruinment with which the wart covered, bath not changed by age, and thy feet are not worn in the the forty years." (Deut. 8 v.) For so there become now no rod of Aaron, "whose buds swelling, it blossomed blossoms, which, spreading its leaves, were formed into almonds." (Numb. 17: 8) What would the scoffing skeptic of the nineteenth century say, should one of our old battlefields present the miracle of the plain of dry bones, or witness any other of the marvelous miracles that were of daily occurrence in the life of the prophet Elisha? But if who are conversant with the history of these days, know how forcibly and vividly these God voices rang through out those primitive ages of creation. As then, so now does it ring, deep, clear and resonant for those who, like Hall and Samuel, are ready to say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." All of life is a miracle; and there are silent and secret signs given, at times, to some chosen ones, who, like Mary, keep them locked in their own hearts. Even for little children her advent at times been lifted, and the mysteries lying beyond been revealed. Bearing stooping upon this affirmation, and corroborating it, I will here relate an incident for

THE BENEFIT OF THE INCREDULOUS AND SCOFFING,

Which occurred in the life of a child, when about six years old, and who now, though a grandmother, has never relaxed the circumstance but once before this, always feeling, when inclined to do so, that it was like exposing to desecration some hallowed, sacred shrine. When traveling, many years ago, from Canada to the southern part of the State of New York (a long journey in those days), owing to the extreme illness of the father of the family, they were detained to a wayside town. The gentlemen's illness becoming alarming, a priest was sent for, and early next morning he came to administer the Viaticum. Now, the little girl in question had never received any instruction, upon any point whatever, connected with this great mystery; not the slightest idea of its material form or spiritualized subsistence, were known to her. At the hour appointed, she was told by her mother, that if she would be quite, keep quiet, and kneel down while the priest was there, she might remain in her father's room. Watching with intense earnestness every motion of the priest, worshiping with childish curiosity what she was which he was taking out of the gold "watch" she saw, as he raised the host, the words of the solemn *Ecce Agnus Dei*—what? a plate, opaque white wafer! Not but there appeared in this little ignorant child's vision, as plain as the priest's hand that held it, an extended transparent ball, clear white and red, which reminded her, then, of a carnelian breastpin sometimes worn by her mother, and to which her little mind at once compared it. Such was the impression then; but as each after year deepened, strengthened and moulded this "solid not image" in her life, the manifestation assumed its true character—that of flesh and blood; appearing just as the hand does when held up before a strong fire or light, the crimson blood," to give assurance to the doubting dead ceased. It was to common. The event that the marble angel was placed over the cents of St. Angelo in Rome, where it still stands. Subsequently, other, also, bear testimony to the many favors and miracles, which were the result of the devotion performed before this picture. The Madonna del Sasso, on the shores of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Genazzano, like the house of Loreto, was also borne through golden clouds, and upheld by the hands of angels to its destination (1467), and testified its miraculous origin by the marble ourselves and other miracles, that have been confirmed by the testimony, under oath, of contemporary eye-witnesses. For those who are inclined to scoff at such credulity, we would remind them of the miraculous transmigration by the angel of Habacuc to Daniel in the lions' den (Dan. 14:35); that of St. Peter's release from prison; Elias to Mount Horeb, and other similar marvels in both the Old and New Testaments. Those who have read the interior life of Père Lacordaire will have no trouble to recall the interesting account this illustrious orator gives of the novitiate made by his little band of earnest followers in the old convent of La Quercia (of the Oak). It was through his faith in the simple, sincere and responsive prayers, for which this ancient shrine had so long been noted, that induced him to prefer all the discomforts of its crumbling walls to the more comfortable, and bung upon a large oak tree, in 1417, on the campo Gazzano, the picture of the Virgin, by pious pilgrims, in gratitude for favors received, in the way of votive offerings to churches and religious houses, soon sprang up around this shrine, and it became the resort of the pious from the highest dignitaries to the lowliest peasant. Pope Leo the Tenth, with his usual and profound discernment, chose this Madonna as the patroness of his convent, and sanctified it by her presence.

THE FUTURE SUCCESS OF A MISSION

Which labored under so many material and spiritual difficulties, is best illustrated by "That piece of life," he would say to the skeptical, "was obtained all our prosperity. His had the original faithfully copied by one of the band, who was an artist, and taken to their new convent on their return. There, passful, hospitable, jest-judging, venerable, who law and rule among the clergy, with the elements, the picture is said to preserve until its early freshness. It, together with the trunk of the tree whereon it was originally attached, stands over the high altar of the church in Viterbo, and is still suspiciously visited by the faithful in the nineteenth century as it was in the fifteenth. ("Celebrated Sanctuaries of the Madonna," by Rev. J. S. Northcote, D. D.) *Catholic Record.*

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Professor Tyndall on the Soul and Religious Beliefs.

We will not follow, nor will our space permit us to follow, Professor Tyndall through the process by which, in his lecture delivered at Birmingham, he conducted his audience to the conclusion of the non-existence of free will. It must suffice to point out that even critics who have the least sympathy with a dogmatic treatment of the subject have found that when he ventured on the part of his discourse he forsook the methods of exact science for the rhetorical accessory of a theory. We might also observe that his argument against the sufficiency of the "hypothesis" of soul to explain obscure phenomena cuts two ways. If science cannot trace back mechanical motions to a psychical agent, neither can it explain "states of consciousness" by "molecular motion." "What is the causal connection," he asks, "between the objective and the subjective—between molecular motions and states of consciousness?" My answer is, "I know not, nor have I as yet met anybody who knows. It is no explanation to say that the objective and subjective efforts are two sides of one and the same phenomenon. Why should the two sides not have two sides? This is the very core of the difficulty. There are plenty of molecular motions which do not exhibit this two-sidedness. Does water think or feel when it runs into frost forms upon a window-pane? If not, why should the molecular motion of the brain be yoked to this mysterious companion — consciousness? Frankly stated, we have here to deal with facts almost as difficult to be seized mentally as the idea of a soul." It is perhaps also worth remarking that the crucial instance selected by Professor Tyndall to prove that statements hitherto accepted as revealed truths must be taken to represent aspirations rather than actual facts break down as far as Catholics are concerned. If the song of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" is to be taken as the description of "a visible host and an audible song," then "that promise," says Professor Tyndall, "was preserved for the inconclusive experience of eighteen centuries." But the MSS. from which the Catholic Vulgate has been translated furnish no such promise of universal peace. The Church sings with the angels "in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis." Peace with God and with each other is to be the portion of men of good will. And as the writer of a letter to the *Times* points out, the Protestant Dean Alford adopts the Catholic reading, though he gives a slightly different turn to the translation. "The only admissible rendering is 'among men of God's good pleasure'—*i. e.*, among the elect people of God."—*London Tablet.*

BISHOP MORAN'S REPLY TO FROUDE.

Irish Civilization — What Mieg Brian did for Art and Science.

The renowned Bishop Moran of Ossory, to a second appeal to his clergy and people in behalf the College of Kilkenny, says: "Froude, with his usual boldness, asserts that in the twelfth century Ireland had become a "semi barbarous state, and that we are indebted to the Norman invaders for the introduction of the arts and sciences, as well as the revival of religion. This train of thought is entirely unfounded in fact. It is not a difficult matter, indeed, to prove that our fathers at that eventful period were far advanced in civilization, and were even the barbarous people. Some of the noblest architectural monuments that adorn our country date precisely from that period; such, for instance, is the Cormac's Chapel, in Cashel, the Cathedral of Lismore, the churches of Kilmalkedar, Roscrea and Monaincha. To that period also belongs the beautifully-sculptured cross of Tuam, which, with all our modern progress, remains still unrivaled at the present day. The many works of our Irish artists of the same period, in silver and gold; which have been preserved to us, are, there were the admiration of the most distinguished antiquarians of Europe; and what is remarkable, it was only a little time before the Anglo-Norman invasion that the school of Clonmacnoise attained its highest perfection, and it is precisely from that invasion that we must date its rapid decay. . . . If in such a state of society the barbarism of Ireland was reduced to (after the twelfth century), to what was it raised, it would have died like a flower of the desert, unnoticed and unknown; for it was not the warriors rude and bloody band that could preserve and cherish it, nor her yet ruder mind that could appreciate its excellence and beauty; and seed should be wafted to some more genial clime, to germinate and to be nurtured into vigor.

"I have already mentioned the name of the victorious monarch, Brian, and I will now merely ask what British sovereign was ever so much as mentioned the name of Brian which is not associated with the most splendid and munificent acts of patronage to the arts and sciences? Under his auspices, and those of his successors, the Irish Annals were compiled, the Psalter of Cashel, the Book of Armagh, the Book of Leinster, and many others were written.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

— On Monday last the bonanza mines paid their tax for the quarter ending March and June, amounting to $91,367 10.

— A correspondent writes as follows from Gridley, Butte county, on the California and Oregon Railroad: The improvements in the town this summer approximate $25,000, all in business houses and residences.

— Thomas A. Garey, the merchant of Los Angeles, has expressed the opinion that the common canals now will produce the gum article of commerce. Should this be correct it will add another to the many products of Southern California.

— On Wednesday of last week a large California lion was shot by W. Mullen, on his ranch at San Felipe, Santa Clara county, after killing twelve hogs. There is a State bounty of $10 on each lion killed.

— It is ascertained that prominent Senatorial candidates have manned quarters at Sacramento as follows, for the session of the Legislature: James T. Farley at the Arcade; C. T. Ryland at the Orleans; Mark L. McDonald at the Golden Eagle.

— The Salinas City *Index* says: Many of the farmers between here and Mont Loading, and some in other portions of the Valley, are plowing and seeding. If we have plenty of rain this winter there will be a most gratifying acreage under cultivation three years hence.

— The Bigelow Brothers, of Sherman Island, have cut four crops of alfalfa from their fields this season, with a total average yield of about six tons to the acre. They have already cleared $65 per acre, and expect, if the rain holds off, to cut another crop this fall.

— The Western *Free Press* of Saturday last says: The farmers in the Ojai Valley are putting in a large amount of wheat and barley. Some of their ground is already prepared, having been sown last year, although no crop was raised. The enforced idleness of one year will be of advantage to the land.

— The Los Angeles *Republican* says: The major-dome of the Tejon Ranche is laying up system of raising sheep without herding. There are between 25,000 and 40,000 sheep now on the ranch running at large, and we understand the result is so satisfactory that he expects to discard the herding of sheep for all time to come.

— At Los Angeles, October 30, at 4:15 P. M., Mr. Joseph Mullen, a native born, followed by rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Total rain all, 2 100th of an inch.

— Judge Sepulveda has decided that the point of August, 1856, to the city of Los Angeles, is valid.

— Judge Pope Fawcett, in the District Court of Santa Barbara, October 29, rendered judgment in the case of Sheriff Covarrubias, removing him from office and fining him $100 for violation of law in appropriating part of the salary of his deceased uncle Deputy Sheriff and jailer, Dowell. The fine was allowed to be remitted over once since 1875, and were fully proven.

— The passenger train on the Utah Central Railroad, going south on the morning of October 30, when near Farmington, was fired from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars were blown over, and the engine whisked clean from the narrow causeway through the air, but the fire in the boiler was put out and damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt, but are expected to recover.

— The Pioneery brothers, well-known ranchers, discovered a good indication on the first north fork of the Stickeen river, B. C., about twelve miles above Telegraph Creek, and from the prospects obtained appear to take out $5,000 or $6,000 this fall.

— Says the Napa *Register* of Wednesday: An aged missionary monk, named Father Buenaventura, came to Napa yesterday, from Sonoma, and remained in the house to the night of Andreas Matos, the second murderer. He is cited in regular installments to appear before the sheriff, sexton, sheriff, have fat and saddle. He has labored in missionary among the Indians of Lower California for over twenty years.

— The Woodland *Mail* says: In the rich valley land of Yolo county, ten acres of alfalfa will produce in the neighborhood of $1,000 per year clear of expense. The two cuttings for hay will yield six tons per acre, worth $12 per ton, amounting to $720. The pasturage properly is worth, and it will yield an average of twenty months per acre; making, $60, and our present $60 per acre.

— The Santa Ynez Land Company says: A very fine improvement has just been completed by Flint & Peabody, at Los Alamos, in the shape of a large barn. It is situated on the above named ranch, is one hundred and ninety feet transversely. In the center is an inclosed space for threshing, and on each side are large wings for the safety of grain. The entire work has been done in a substantial manner by Mr. Lee of Maryland.

— We are informed that a company of gentlemen from the middle part of the southern states and from the middle part of the northern states, and from Contra Costa, have purchased the Cosumnes river land above Sacramento, and propose working it by the hydraulic process. The quantity of the land that has been used on the Cosumnes since October this past season with the water from the Natoma Water Company, is over one thousand acres, and it is thought, will completely reveal the river during immediate or to make the said river bed ready for the plow and sow to grain of good cultivy.

— At the convent of St. Louis Bertrand on Saturday, October 20th, Rev. Father Raphael Brandi, O. P., was elected Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic, Rev. J. A. Reichert's term having expired.

— On September 17th the remains of the late Rev. R. Dowrie, of Ballyhog, parish of Donaford, Ireland, were interred in the family burying ground at Donaford. Deceased was in the usual health on the 15th of September, was rather unexposed. His remains were removed to the parish church and after his decease they are to be deposited for interment. The funeral was the largest seen in the parish of Donaford for a long time.

— Chanchas in the United States where imported chant in song wholly or in part:

The cathedrals of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Burlington, Ogdensburg, St. Paul, Marquette; the churches of St. Paul the Apostle (of the Paulist Fathers) New York; the Immaculate Conception, Melrose, New York; Star of the Sea, Baltimore; St. Vincent's Abbey and St. Vincent's Chapel, (the Benedictine Fathers) Pa.; St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, Kansas; St. Meinrad's Abbey, St. Meinrad, Ind.; Seminarium, St. Francis, Wis.; Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.; St. Mary's, Allegheny, Pa.; St. Peter and St. Paul, East Liberty, Pa.; Calvary (the Capuchin Fathers), Wis.; St. Mary's, York, Pa.; St. Mary's, Rochester, New York.

— Trains are to be run on the Bay Shore Railroad, between Oakland and Martinez, next week. It is intended to connect the line with the California Pacific at Fairfield, and also to connect Oakland with Benicia, on the other route, so as to avoid the heavy grades through Livermore Pass. The road is already completed from Benicia on the main line of the Central Pacific to Antioch, and also finished as above described from Oakland to Martinez, opposite Benicia. Between Martinez and Antioch there is an unoccupied space of about fifteen miles, which, when it shall be occupied until the questions are adjudicated in the Courts. The object of the Company in regard this line as an important line in the railroad system of the Pacific Coast. They estimate that the cost of transporting grain from the other fields of production to the sea will be materially reduced when the above line is opened. The material grain from the grain districts of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys is the San Francisco, via Benicia and Antioch, along the margin of tide water, is ten feet to the mile. The train is to be drawn by heavy grade ten cars engine can haul forty cars laden with merchandise as easily as two engines can draw twenty cars over the Livermore hills. It may be determined hereafter to move passenger trains over this short line, but at present the same no definite arrangement in this respect.

— The North Pacific Coast Railroad has made a good showing since its birth. It was completed in May last, and the first train crossed Russian river on the 31st of that month. The earnings and expenses for five months were as follows: May—earnings, $26 583 70; expenses, $21 150 28; net, $15 433 42. June—earnings, $37, 150 60; expenses, $23 716 97; net, $16,166 23. July—earnings, $32,324 70; expenses, $20, 253 54; net, $12,091 20. August—earnings, $37 716 07; expenses, $23 546 31; net, $16 169 35. September—earnings, $31,254 62; expenses, $23 463 99; net, $17,791 62. The road has at present rolling stock to do business. At present over fifty carloads of freight, or three trains, come down the road daily. It is expected that by the first of January, 15 000 cords of wood, 2 000 cords of bark, over 100 000 sacks of potatoes and thousands of sacks of charcoal awaiting transportation. The Company have decided to provide freight depots in Spring, having ordered three new locomotives. The Company's men at Mendocino City, a sister vessel to the San Rafael, makes her trial trip next Wednesday to Mare Island and return. The Company by next fall that she is even faster than the San Rafael.

Renovation, not Prostration.

DID any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salvants? It is sometimes necessary to rouse the bowels, but to be effective it must be purgative. Which enlightens the vital energy and restores the natural functions. They act upon a peculiar habit of body, correct derangements of the stomach, and purify all the secretions of the system. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have for many years been the favorite purgative with physicians, because they are a powerful but safe remedy, and produce the most satisfactory results. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Produce Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1, 1877.

The closing report of December has been of an exciting character in all departments in of trade. Flour and grain seem to have been on the decline, and the latter has suffered very materially from the effects of the drought. Barley, Corn and Oats seem to have been in demand, but the receipts have been quite moderate, with no transactions of moment. Tobacco seems in strong demand for export. The fruit and vegetable market has been completely bare, and the week was ushered in by a glorious rain storm of about forty minutes duration, with a very moderate degree of wind. This all may be but the forerunner of a heavy rain to November, which will be a great benefit to agriculture.

FLOUR—Shipping—Offer but 20 bbls for round lots, superfine quoted at $3 62½@3 75. Shipping Extra, $4 12½@4 25; Family Extra, $4 50@4 75; Double Extra, $4 87½@5 00; Bakers'

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY.

About sixty years years ago I was in Paris for the first time in my life. Bonaparte still lingered at St. Helena, and the adventurers, good, bad and indifferent in character, who had served in his armies had not yet lost all hope of the return of their idol, and consequently had not yet thought it worth while to settle down to thorough peace and quietness.

Young Paul Ferrand, whom I frequently met at the cafe, and who had served as a cadet at Waterloo, was sure that the Little Corporal would come back again soon. "You have not yet beaten him," he would tell me laughing. "You sent him to Elba, but he returned; you have sent him to St. Helena, and he will return again. We shall see."

Ferrand was an exceedingly nice fellow; and although he professed to cherish an unquenchable hatred for England and everything English, he had, by some means or other, become attached to Alice Rae, a young English lady of my acquaintance, and who had been living with her mother since the cessation of peace at Paris, not far from the abode of the ex-cuirassier. And he was always very friendly with me too. He would, it is true, chaff me by construing most unmercifully, but he was always pacific, laughing merrily, and never losing his temper and himself saying a little too much, he would arrest himself and apologize so heartily that I never could be angry with him. I was alone in the French capital, and had few friends there except Mrs. Rae, her daughter Alice, and Paul; and so it happened that I passed a great deal of my time in the society of these three. The mother, a woman still in the prime of life, and the widow of a King's messenger, was a connection of mine by marriage, and that fact gave me a good excuse for offering my services as escort whenever she and her pretty daughter thought fit to go to the theater or the opera. At such times Paul had a seat in the stalls, and between the acts he would come up to my box, to the delight of Alice, who was in love with him, and to the no small satisfaction of Mrs. Rae, who herself had quite a maternal affection for the young Frenchman, and did not in the least discourage his attentions to her daughter. If there was no formal engagement between the two, it was at least perfectly understood by all parties that as soon as Paul obtained got an appointment, for which at the time he was a candidate, he was to marry Alice, and I, though only a few years her senior, was to give her away.

One night the opera was crowded more than usual. A great singer was to appear, and a new work by a renowned composer was to be performed. But Paul Ferrand, sitting in the stalls, seemed scarcely to listen to the music or to notice the setting; and much more often were his eyes turned in the direction of my box than in that of the stage. Alice and her mother were with me; and as the curtain fell at the conclusion of the first act, Paul came to me. He was in high spirits, for he had heard that the minister had decided to give him the coveted post, and he expected to hear in a few days that his appointment had been signed by the King. We congratulated him; and as he left us to return to his seat, I whispered to him: "You'll be a happy man in a month or two now, Paul." He smiled, and shot the door.

We watched him as he threaded his way to his place. It was in the centre of the second row from the orchestra, and he had left his opera glasses on the chair in order to preserve his right to it; but during his absence a tall, military looking man had appropriated it and was busily using the glasses on one side. Paul approached the stranger with the utmost politeness, and I suppose—for naturally I could not hear—requested him to leave. The interloper did not deign to answer, but contemptuously looked up at Ferrand, as though to ask him what he meant by his intrusion. Paul pointed to the opera-glasses; but the stranger neither replied nor moved, but continued to appear as though he did not hear. I saw that matters were assuming a dangerous complexion, for to the new comer I recognized Victor Lacrojaen, an ex-Bonapartist officer like Paul, a notorious bully, and one of the most celebrated duellists in France. But what could I do? I could only sit still, watch against my will, and witness the inevitable consequences. I thought Alice would faint when Lacrojaen in the calmest way rose before the crowded assemblage and struck Paul in the face with his glove; but she recovered herself, and like a statue watched her lover pick up his opera glasses, bow to his insulter and without a word leave the building. There was some sensation in the pit and in the boxes; but the curtain again rose, and with a theatrical air grand round, mocking imitated Paul's parting bow, and resumed his seat. This was too much for poor Alice. She could not remain any longer; she must go home, and so, with some difficulty, I got her and her mother to my carriage, told the coachman to drive those home, and myself called a cab to Paul's lodgings. He had arrived before me, and was already writing when I entered his room.

"Of course," he said, as he saw me and came toward me with both hands outstretched, upon, my dear friend, will assist me. It is impossible to do anything but fight. Even Alice could not make me alter my conviction upon that point, the insult was so public."

"Suppose you leave the country?" I suggested.

"Then I should have to give up the appointment and Alice too. No, my dear fellow, I am a Frenchman, and I must fight; and you must arrange matters for me. If he shoots me, it cannot be helped; if I shoot him, I shall shoot the biggest scoundrel in Paris. I beg you to call upon Lacrojaen to-night. I have already discovered his address. Here it is."

"But must you really fight? It is absurd to fight with a professional duellist."

"Ah!" he said, shaking his head. "I am afraid it is cuticle, but I must fight; so please don't try and persuade me that I need not. And I will fight, too, as soon as possible. You can arrange everything for to-morrow morning. I must have the matter over. In a day or two I might be a coward."

By his look he implored me to go to Lacrojaen; and constituted as French society was at that time, I had no other course open to me than to do as he wished.

"If Monsieur sends from M. Paul Ferrand," said a man-servant when I inquired whether I could see his master, "M. Lacrojaen has sent to say that he has not yet left the opera. He has, however, sent this pencilled note, which I am to give to the gentleman who comes from M. Ferrand."

I tore open the missive. It contained two cards, one bearing the name of the duellist, and the second that of M. Fernand Delarsie, Rue Vivienne 18. Certainly it was an offhand way of acquainting me with the name and whereabouts of Lacrojaen's second; but as I wished to pick no quarrel, I walked on to the Rue Vivienne, and in a few minutes was ushered into the presence of M. Delarsie himself. This worthy was a young man, aged about three and twenty, and dressed in the very extreme of fashion. His ruffles were immaculate, and most symmetrically arranged, his lace handkerchief was steeped in essence; his gloves, which lay on the table, were the newest; his hat returned, at Lacrojaen's request from the opera—were small and delicate; his fingers were covered with valuable rings, and the hands of gold seals depended from his fob. He was unusually heavy and brilliant. He did not strike me as opposing particularly warlike; but nevertheless, after formally existing me, he at once touched upon the subject of my visit, and before I had been one minutes in his company, had arranged to meet Ferrand and myself at a certain spot, near to Auteuil at the time, at an early hour next morning, and to bring Lacrojaen with him.

"I don't think we shall need a surgeon," he said to me quite affably at parting; "but, if you please, you can bring one. In the affair my principal shot his man through the temples, and he died immediately. I sincerely hope, Monsieur, that your friend is a sharper."

"Confound the fellow!" I said to myself as I left the house and sought the residence of my own medical man. "I am afraid poor Ferrand is not such a consummate swordsman as Lacrojaen."

After seeing the surgeon, to whom I briefly explained matters, I called upon Mrs. Rae. She was doing her best to comfort her daughter, and I found her in the greatest possible distress. "Are they going to fight?" she asked me.

"My dear Alice," I said, "they are. I have done my best to dissuade Paul; but he says, and I am obliged to agree, that he must fight. Let us hope for the best. He has right on his side. Didier must be a coward dog. And you must remember that poor Paul is not an Englishman. *If* I were he, I would not fight; but as it is, the matter cannot be considered, and indeed every thing is arranged."

"You are to be with him?" said Mrs. Rae, looking as white as a sheet.

"Yes; they are to meet me to-morrow morning, and by breakfast-time Alice's suspense will be over. She must bear up."

"You must prevent the duel," sobbed the half heart-broken girl. "Cannot Paul let the insult pass? Bah no; it was so public."

"You can only hope," I said. "I will see you in the morning; but now I must go back to him, and see that he gets some sleep."

"Tell him," cried Alice, "that if he is killed I shall die. Come here directly when it is over. Good-night! He is fallen; you must tell me about it. I must hear every thing." She buried her face in her hands; and I, escaping from the unhappy girl, hurried to Paul.

He was still writing, and his hair was in disorder, and his face pale when he turned toward me. "I am so sweard," he said, "but I am saying good-by to my dear, dear Alice to-morrow."

"My dear fellow," I exclaimed, "you will shoot Lacrojaen and be married next month. You must finish your writing at once and go to bed. I will sleep here till to-morrow morning; so be as quick as possible."

He wrote for another half hour, addressed the document to Alice Rae, placed a look of her white hair in it, and after sealing it up gave it to me.

"Give that to her," he said, "if Lacrojaen kills me outright—and I know he will. If it were not for Alice I should not care; I should be glad to meet him. Now for bed."

He undressed; while I lay down on the sofa in the next room and lit a cigar, for I could not afford to sleep myself. Soon all was quiet, and I rose in to see Paul lying as quiet as a child, with a smile on his face. Probably, my assembly, I passed a most uncomfortable night than he did. Only with the greatest possible difficulty could I keep awake; and the hours seemed to linger forever. At last, however, daylight dawned, and I called Ferrand, who woke refreshed and in apparently good spirits. After a hurried breakfast we muffled ourselves up, placed a flask of brandy, some powder and bullets, and a brace of pistols in my pockets, and we called forth in the cold morning air; scarcely any one was abroad, except a few sleepy watchmen, who seemed to make very shrewd guesses at the object of our expedition; and through the silent streets we went for a mile or so until we reached the meeting place.

Lacrojaen and Delarsie were there before us, and my friend the surgeon arrived immediately afterward in his carriage, which waited near at hand. The pistols were produced and loaded. Lacrojaen chose one, and I gave the other to Paul; and then the two men took up positions at a distance of twenty paces from each other, and waited for Delarie to give the signal to fire.

"Stop!" cried the bully, as his second stepped back, "let the young hound listen to this. I am not trifling with him; I shall shoot him only where he wishes, for I am generous, perhaps!"

"If I do not kill you," said Paul quietly, "I prefer to die."

"Then I shoot him through the heart," coolly observed Lacrojaen. "It will teach others not to challenge me."

There was something to me unspeakably horrible in the way in which these last words were pronounced. I shuddered and looked at Paul. He smiled at me, and at the same time Delarie gave the signal.

There was but one report, for Ferrand's pistol flashed in the pan. The poor fellow turned round toward me with a dead eye and pale face, and with the name of Alice on his lips, fell dead. Lacrojaen turned on his heel, and departed quickly in company with Delarsie, while I shut the unfortunate youth's eyes, and kissed his cold forehead. Surely enough, the bullet had passed through his heart. He must have died almost instantaneously, for he did not move after he fell, and the last smile with which he had looked at me was still upon his face. It was a melancholy business in every respect. I had to break the news to Alice and her mother, and the task was so terribly overcome that I feared the shock would have some permanent effect upon their health. For my part, I was obliged to leave Paris as soon as possible, and Lacrojaen, I heard, went away and remained out of France till the affair had blown over.

I kept up a correspondence with Mrs. Rae, and was glad after a time to hear from her that Alice, though still terribly upset, had learned to look with a certain amount of philosophy upon her misfortune, and had to some extent recovered her usual health, if not her usual spirits. Meantime I settled down in London, and, unable to forget my Parisian habits, usually dined at one of the then much frequented taverns in Fleet street. The Cheshire Cheese, which was then in much the same state that it is now, was my favorite haunt; and there, six months passed by, I picked up a few pleasant acquaintances, among whom was an extremely well-mannered young gentleman named Barton, a son of independent means, good family and a first-rate education.

One day, after he had been dining with me, the conversation turned upon Continental manners and particularly upon duelling. Asa thing of my abhorrence of the system, I told my companion about poor Paul's death, a matter in which Barton appeared much interested. He asked me a good many questions about the parties concerned, and after expressing a considerable sympathy for the latter of Lacrojaen was a bloody villain, and a good-night. I went home to my rooms in the Temple, and the next day, on visiting the Chancellor's Court, found on Barton. He had left word with one of the waiters that urgent business had called him away, but he hoped to see me on his return. Weeks passed, and then months, and still Barton did not come back. I was sorry that I had begun to forget him altogether when one evening he dropped in to dinner as though he had only been absent for a day or two.

"Where have you been?" I asked, after I had heartily shaken hands with him.

"I've been to Paris," he said. "On arriving there I found quite a little more than you told me about Lacrojaen, for in fact I had thoroughly convinced myself that he was the bullying, cowardly scoundrel. I arranged for a series of lessons at a pistol gallery. Every day for a month I went and shot for an hour or two, and I became so perfect as to be able to hit a small coin every time at a distance of twenty paces. After that I called upon Lacrojaen, and left my card for him. He sent a friend to me, and we met upon the same spot, curiously enough, where he had killed your friend Ferrand. It will teach other bullies not to challenge me."

Whether he was or was not justified in the assumption of aiming or not, I cannot say; but, my dear fellow, I shot him as dead as a dog, right through the heart, and avenged poor Ferrand, at the same time ridding Paris of its biggest villain. I was a case of diamond cut diamond.

"Well done, Barton!" I exclaimed.

"Well," he said, "and let me finish the drama. We managed to keep the matter very quiet; and before leaving Paris I was able to call on Mrs. Rae, who is now at Boulogne, for I had a letter of introduction from a Parisian acquaintance. She, as I saw her first she knew nothing of the affair, but as I broke the intelligence to her and her daughter. I found Alice to be a pretty girl, somewhat spoiled by her long mourning, and not very much inclined to listen to me; but, my dear fellow, after a couple of long persuasive days we gave in, and now she and her mother are coming over next week. I believe you were to give Alice away. When she arrives you shall have a capital opportunity."

"And," I added, shaking my friend's hand warmly, "I shall be delighted to do so."

The British Bible Society reports an astonishing demand for the Bible among the Comanche. Over 60,000 have been distributed within the last few weeks. The excellent linen paper makes the best of gun wadding. As an illustration of my abhorrence of the system, I told my companion about poor Paul's death, a matter in which Barton appeared much interested. He asked me a good many questions about the parties concerned, and after expressing a considerable sympathy for the latter of Lacrojaen was a bloody villain, and a good-night. I went home to my rooms in the Temple, and the next day, on visiting the Chancellor's Court, found on Barton. He had left word with one of the waiters that urgent business had called him away, but he hoped to see me on his return. Weeks passed, and then months, and still Barton did not come back. I was sorry that I had begun to forget him altogether when one evening he dropped in to dinner as though he had only been absent for a day or two.

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NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

LARKINS, S. I., November 1, 1877.

EDITOR MONITOR: Having left Honolulu on the 5th of last April, I could not refrain my indirectly-made promise of giving you more items about it, but will give a few responding isle place. Lahaina is delightfully, though loosely, located on an open beach at the western end of the island of Maui, and covers an area of about two miles by one and a-half miles long by one broad. It is well sheltered at its eastern side by a range of mountains that rises proudly, roughly and boldly—as all mountains that have any self-respect do—to the clouds, drawing from them, and from the shine of the Pacific, which they arrest, the nutriment necessary for the scant vegetation that obtains on their summits, a short way down their sides. The mountains are about 5,000 feet high, and present a grand, imposing aspect, though made of wood—a characteristic of the mountains in these islands. Lahaina was, before the advent of the whites—an unfortunate one for the natives—a great resort of chiefs of this and the neighboring islands. Its embrageous and sylvan features (it is the best wooded spot on these islands), the delicious beauty of its nights, its immunity from cold winds and rains, the greatest shelter afforded by the dense growth of fruit and shade trees, and the profuse and abundant supply of cocoanuts, bread-fruit, papias and other tropical fruits, guavas, bananas and other tropical fruits, made it as Arcadia to the natives, who, in their primitive state, fully enjoyed its charms, and the one, and only one of them can claim so much of the land as his own. But they are a thoughtless and unprincipled race, and do not realize their many blessings for to-morrow it to day is provided for.

The first white settlers here seemed to have a good idea of "magnificent distances;" they build their houses far apart, as if desirous of isolation; and if it were a regular, lazy laid out town, two furlongs in length by one in breadth would suffice for its site, and give ample room for all the houses it contains. Now, in fact, their inclination makes its dreariness more depressing.

Lahaina was for a number of years much visited by whalers from the Arctic and other oceans, and it came as many as a hundred whaling ships used to lie at anchor in the roadstead—it has an harbor—indeed to some here by the abundance of best-calculative fruits, and the difficulty of procuring fresh provisions at sea. It was a busy, lively, prosperous place, all persons there making money easily; but a spirit of overcurious greediness took hold of the few storekeepers, and their excessive desire to make fortunes rapidly, and their unreasonable and, by their barefaced overcharging, caused the whalers to keep away; so that for the six months that I am here but one whaler came into these waters. Notwithstanding this lessons, some of the old traders are still endeavoring to make money in the same way. I was charged 6¾ cents for three small cakes of supposed-to-be writing paper, the manufacturer of which was so good that the moisture, it, it is to be hoped, did not endure the sheet as if it were filtering paper.

Some years ago it numbered 5,000 inhabitants; now, 1,000 could with difficulty be mustered. Dead dark decay sits like a death pall over it; and when the old order of life, business and animation are prevailed, silence and solitude obtain, with scarcely to disturb their reign save the falling of the cocoanuts, disturbing leaves, and the ever-recurring moan of the surges as they sweep over the breakers, beat the shore, and seem to sing a sad though earnest requiem for departed prosperity. Such is Lahaina; and such is the melancholy fate that befalls persons and places that, not content with reasonable pay for every honest commodities, seek to amass wealth by questionable means.

THE TRAINING SHIP JAMESTOWN

Sailed here about the 5th of last September, and, a few days after, I went aboard and found the boys in splendid condition, with an air of happiness and contentment pervading all. Their morale seemed superior to that of the boys of the previous trip though probably not so active nor expert, being new to the business. The ship was in a state of perfect order, and was considered look as bright and clean as a newly-minted dollar.

The training-ship department is an admirable one, and I hope our next Legislature will make an appropriation worthy the cause, and the wonderful liberality and munificence of a California Legislature, for it will be only advancing the public wealth and subserving the interest of our beautiful State. And in order to properly appreciate its benefits, a person should be on board the vessel some time, as I've been, where the ability of the system, the ability of her officers, the prompt and ready obedience of the boys, are sure guarantees of the success and usefulness of its movement.

All evidence of bloggery know the reply of Nunez, the Roman Augurer, who, on being asked, "Way not build wide around the infant city to defend it?" replied: "To honor, virtue and penitence of her citizens, for her best bulwarks." Yes, a reply come home to every land; and I feel that the most exacting financial moralist would concede to me that the reclaiming of even only fifty boys from hoodlumism, and making them good citizens and responsible members of society, would be cheap at an appropriation of $50,000. Less would paralyze it, and I hope an niggard appropriation will predispose such an injury as the movement.

Our hold-over Senators, Messrs. Sargent, Dorsey, Nunes, Rogers, McCarthy, Pierson, Craig and Howe, will, because of their recognized desire to advance the public weal, give the efficient aid of their practical knowledge, their great experience and their most strenuous efforts in securing a proper appropriation. And I hope our newly-elected Senators and Assemblymen—whomsoever they may be—will make a good record for themselves in the matter.

It is almost superfluous to say that to no better hands could the disposition of an appropriation be confided than those of Captain Glass; for, while ranking in himself all the traits of a true American gentleman, and exercising the utmost care, prudence and economy in all outlays for the vessel, he never withholds from the boys any necessary requisite conducive to their comfort, health and happiness; and he is ably seconded by his officers, Messrs. Burnett, Putnam, Towsley, Dale, Holmes, etc.

T. D. MURPHY.

THE LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

FROM THE FRENCH OF NORVINS.

The year 1821 opened under alarming and fatal auspices. Napoleon grew weaker almost every moment; and yet it mattered not! With one foot already in the grave, he still contemplated the state of Europe, and dwelt incessantly upon her future, and the hopes he had entertained for her prosperity and greatness. He spoke of Italy as if he had cherished some grand and just designs for her greater political advancement, and bitterly regretted that he had been prevented from establishing an examinery and independent form of government in the Peninsula, with his son as supreme ruler.

In the month of February a comet appeared, visible at St. Helena, and Napoleon, on hearing of this occurrence, recalled to mind a similar event among the memorable days of his life. "Once more," said he, "I see my destiny traced with the torrents of fire. Such was the 17th of March, 1811. Count Montholon wrote to the Princess Borghese that this liver complaint, from which Napoleon was suffered for several years, and which he pencilled to, and proves fatal in St. Helena, has of late made fearful progress, and he cannot walk without assistance." The Count further added: "And this decline is certainly increased by sadness, and by privation at the sight of an unparalleled and determined opposition to an all-powerful and remorseless tyranny. Let any one only imagine the feelings of Ireland, were she to be thus forcibly deprived of her own soil, and given up to the tender mercies of Cromwell and his Puritan soldiers, and he will then form a correct idea of the state of mind in which Napoleon is now existing."

Almost everything around him obviously urged him to witness the phenomenon; but these astronomical researches were not to his faithful officers, to whom Napoleon, on this occasion, said: "You alone understand me," preserved silence on the subject. For some time he maintained the conviction that he would never escape the deleterious climate of St. Helena, and his prophetic words almost constantly avowed its baleful, while also pervaded the hearts of his servants. On the 17th of March, 1821, Count Montholon wrote to the Princess Borghese that "this liver complaint, from which Napoleon has suffered for several years, and which is pencilled to, and proves fatal in St. Helena, has of late made fearful progress, and he cannot walk without assistance." The Count further added: "And this decline is certainly increased by sadness, and by privation at the sight of an unparalleled and determined opposition to an all-powerful and remorseless tyranny. Let any one only imagine the feelings of Ireland, were she to be thus forcibly deprived of her own soil, and given up to the tender mercies of Cromwell and his Puritan soldiers, and he will then form a correct idea of the state of mind in which Napoleon is now existing."

Napoleon's last days were as memorable as many of his most glorious periods of his most remarkable career. Saddled of his rapidly approaching dissolution, he emitted those sublime and prophetic expressions to those who tried to dissuade him from this conviction. "Can you join this?" said he, pointing to the seed of the handful of corn that is in two and handing it to Mr. Montholon, "can you make it either, by science or by art, alive. "Ah, no; no remedy can cure me; I am now beyond all human aid. But my death will prove a blessing to France and to posterity. I would have liked to see my son. Perhaps he had grown up more worthy of God he deems!" Then, sweeping over the past and into worthy of Socrates, he added: "I die before the time; my terrible malady has been the constant companion of my pillow for months, and now it is about terminate. Assassins, like the other wretches, stab me! "The monsters! Are they not yet sufficiently satisfied with the tortures with which they have still cast me? Had they but sent me, I would have died a soldier's death."

The new dwelling intended for Napoleon at Longwood being unfinished, and not being expired of it, he said, "it will answer for my tomb." And indeed some of the material with which it was composed was afterwards used in the construction of the vault in which his remains were subsequently laid. At length a portion of the other rooms being supervised, and Napoleon fell into a lethargy which proves a prelude to his death. "Head of the army," which now sank on his cheek and pallid lips. These were the last words of the subjugator of Europe.

The *Catholic Times* says: "Senator Blaine was baptised a Catholic in his infancy by Rev. Michael Gallagher, if we are not mistaken. This venerable priest became an Augustinian in Philadelphia, and died a few years ago. Blaine was confirmed by the then Bishop of Philadelphia—Kenrick—in 1899. All his ancestors on his mother's side were Irish Catholics. His father was originally a Presbyterian, but became a Catholic some years before his death. He is the only one of the family that is not a Catholic. His wife is a Protestant; college, and there is where he lost his faith. His mother's name was Gillespie, and the Gillespies were one of the most remarkable families in Western Pennsylvania; remarkable for their old-fashioned Catholicity and force of character. This is what Catholics would call a renegade."

A Royal Funeral in Germany.

A Dresden correspondent of the London Times, describing the funeral of the Queen-Dowager of Saxony, says:

The royal funeral was solemnized in the Catholic court church, where the royal family of Saxony has its sepulchre. Several princes—among them the Imperial Prince of Germany—and other representatives of foreign courts arrived here for the occasion. At a quarter past six o'clock P. M. a brilliant though mournful party assembled in the church, which was hung with black and shut to the general public. The large passage which runs from one end to the other through the middle of the church was lined by a squadron of blue dragoons, a magnificent troop, of which every man is a giant. When the Majesty the King had made his entrance the Chœur "Miserere mei Domine" was sung. Before this words and died away the coffin, which had been brought into the church the day before, was filled with its pall of velvet, and borne in state by other servants through the church. First came trumpeters, who were followed by singers; after these marched the servants of the defunct, the medical attendants of the Court, the Lords of Corporation, a Privy Councillor and some chamberlains. Then came the Bishop, in his white mitre, a prayer-book in one hand, and a lighted taper in the other, surrounded by the clergy in white and black surplices. The coffin preceded by the Marshal of Queen Amelia's and King Albert's households, the pall, borne by twelve chamberlains, and the coffin, borne by twelve servants. Immediately behind walked his Majesty the King and his Royal Highness Prince George, sons of the defunct. Both carried, according to the custom of their country, drawn sabres; both were plunged in deep melancholy. The King and Prince George's suite was followed by the other princes. Among them the Royal Highness Friedrich Wilhelm, the Imperial Prince of Germany, principally attracted attention. The coffin and the princes were surrounded by a swarm of pages dressed in red velvet, and while silk, with long, waving, hanging torches. The procession made a striking though melancholy appearance. When it arrived at the altar the coffin was carried down into the vault, which was hung with black velvet, on which sparkled the royal crown. The princes alone witnessed the interment in the interior of the vault. It is understood that the Bishop knocked at the innermost door, whereupon a deep sepulchral voice answered, "Who troubles the quietness of the dead?" The Bishop replied in the affirmative, the usual answer was given, and the door was opened. The ceremony reminds us of the burial of dead Egyptian kings. The royal funeral service was performed with the singing of "Salve Regina." On Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, at which their Majesties, their royal highnesses, the Corps Diplomatique, and many others were present. On Tuesday evening the church was surrounded by silver chandeliers, and the Requiem Mass was performed on the occasion was by Cherubini's Requiem in C minor. The last rites from four to six o'clock, so that the winter is a season of the fashionable world of Saxony are ended.

THE WORLD'S DEBT.

WHY LETTERS GO MISSING.

Some idea of the extent of the immense business transacted through the General Post Office may be gathered from the quarterly statement of the New York branch, just published. The postal receipts and expenditures in that city are in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 per quarter. During the quarter just ended no money orders aggregating $4,000,000 passed through, and 195,000 registered letters and packages. Of these last, 32,000 were received from, and 20,000 were sent to foreign countries.

In handling such an enormous mass of matter as the foregoing figures imply, it might be supposed that many blunders would occur, and, indeed, such is the case. Blunders are few at the postoffice, yet the officials are daily troubled about delayed and missing letters, letters which should have contained enclosures, but didn't, and letters which haven't reached their destination at all. Nothing is more natural than that the simplest explanation of these should be conclusion that the post-office is to blame; but a glance at the figures in the quarterly report will at once let us into the secret of the difficulty. During the last quarter there were received at the New York office 1,115 registered letter packages, enclosing over $2,500, unsealed and unclosed; 47,500 letters sent to the Dead Letter Office for want of an address, or having no address at all; 10,000 letters held for postage; 25 letters improperly addressed; 116 letters were returned inscribed "not found;" 22,500 pamphlets and packages held for postage; and 2,000 letters unaddressed. If correspondents would carefully consider the foregoing figures for a little while, they would be more careful hereafter. No perfectly is everything systematized in the postoffice that blunders are of rare occurrance.

A NEW COLONY FOR VIRGINIA.—The directors of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society have just closed negotiations for securing a tract of land at Roseneville, Charlotte county, Va., consisting of about 1,000 acres, at $11 an acre, and on ten years' credit. There are on the tract a new mill, grist-mill, tannery, about forty small dwellings, and a large mansion, valued at several thousand dollars. The agent now negotiating for the sale of the latter to a religious institution, which proposes to use it for school purposes. The land is to be sold to colonists on ten years' time, at a slight advance, in lots of twenty five, fifty and one hundred acres. Colonists intending to settle thereon next Spring are now enrolling.—*Leavenworth Torpinion. November 22.*

HEINE'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH.—Heine, the German poet, said: "Were again will I visit that delectable land (England) where all the men are like machines, and all the machines like men. The dog and the flea are the only free beings. When I was introduced to the Governor of Heligoland, and took leave of Englishmen stood motionless before me, without speaking a word for several minutes, involuntarily the idea came into my head to rock at him from behind to see if somebody had forgotten to wind him up. My heart stops within me when I think that after all Switzerland was an Englishman, and belongs in the most repulsive people that God in his anger ever created."

A POST-NUPTIAL ODE.

We used to walk together in the twilight,
His whispering tender words on sweet and low,
As down the green lanes where the dew was falling,
And thro' the woodlands where birds were calling,
We wandered in those hours so long ago.
But now no more we walk as lovers walk,
Adown the lanes—my love and I—oh, me!
The one is past for such romantic musings—
He holds the baby while I'm getting tea.

We used to sit—with lamp turned down—together,
And talk of love and fix divine effects,
When signs were long and misery the weather;
For nobler he than knight with knightly feather,
And I to him the incarnate of my sex.
Now, oh! when wintry winds howl round the gable,
I am seated in smoke, he pores o'er gold and stocks,
The fact ignored that past scenes the table
The lorelier of her sex our dancing socks.

Oh, when arrayed to suit my hero's fancy,
I tripped in most him as his welcome call,
He looked unutterable things—he dare n't say slowing
In food approval at my outward showing
His taste in lace, dresses, jewels—all!
Now if perchance we have the same income together,
When fireside invite or prima donna sings,
If where my robes should rest for the occasion)
And fixes the bills—and looks unutterable things.

O bygone days! when sweetness and sleight,
He called an angel as he pressed my hand!
Opposed their "darling" to his self-same fellow
By that same angel—grown a trifle yellow—
Calls me, "mother, dear," however, seared.
Mother! I understand—to come thing for nothing,
"Love after marriage is a beast soon myth,
At which who could have passed before the curtain
Turn up their noses—disenchanted wish!

The Count De La Poer on the Heroes of '98.

The Count de la Poer has written to the *Tipperary Free Press* as follows:

"I have seen by an advertisement in your paper that it is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the patriot men who fell in '98—who so gallantly died, resisting an oppressive and cruel government. To some, ever unto this day, it will seem as almost treason to defend the conduct of those Irishmen who, in days now happily passed, resisted English soldiers, but it appears to me that those who condemn the actions of their forefathers in ignorance of the causes that induced them to appeal to arms as their only hope, it is, unfortunately, not the fashion, if one may so use the word, to study the history of Ireland—which is, in fact, the key to many of the wrongs, and the secret of the royal crown. The prince alone witnessed the interment in the interior of the vault. It is understood that the Bishop knocked at the innermost door, whereupon a deep sepulchral voice answered, "Who troubles the quietness of the dead?" The Bishop replied in the affirmative, the usual answer was given, and the door was opened. The ceremony reminds us of the burial of dead Egyptian kings. The royal funeral service was performed with the singing of "Salve Regina." On Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, at which their Majesties, their royal highnesses, the Corps Diplomatique, and many others were present. On Tuesday evening the church was surrounded by silver chandeliers, and the Requiem Mass was performed on the occasion was by Cherubini's Requiem in C minor. The last rites from four to six o'clock, so that the winter is a season of the fashionable world of Saxony are ended.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

On the evening of October 30th Mr. William R. O'Donovan, lecturing before the "Liberal Club" of New York on the School Question. In the course of his remarks he quoted from the statistics of public education in this country, and complained in the terms of taxation for State purposes, and showed that while the bulk of the money expended on public education come out of the pockets of the wage of the working classes, the real beneficiary of the system secured to the wealthier portion of the community, who could well afford to pay for the education of their children, which they now get at the expense of the State. Mr. O'Donovan also showed that in communities where education was left to the natural results of competition, a higher average of intelligence was found to exist among the people at large than we have yet reached; and he pointed out that the tendency of free schools was to check individual enterprise, which, as the result of the system, has proved a total failure. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. O'Donovan and the lecturer was fiercely attacked by some members of the "clubs," who accused him of ventilating "Catholic sectarian ideas;" but, inasmuch as they were not able to counter-argue him, they contemptuously pat forward by Mr. O'Donovan, their efforts only showed that they had mistaken their ground for a political meeting, and they lodged to a very "illiberal" and bigoted class of people.—*New York Irish American.*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special of December 7 says: The story that the late prisoner is held in Stirling Bailly's camp has been proved to be merely a camp-fire story, but General Terry, in a letter to the War Department, gives it official sanction, stating that during his recent visit to Fort Wadsworth a half breed interpreter came to him and he had seen the pale face in Stirling Bailly's camp that his name was Martin Ryan, formerly Corporal in the Seventh Cavalry. He was captured in the action of Custer's battalion, June 25th, and several inefficient attempts to escape. The information had been forwarded by Stirling Bailly to Ryan and ordered away. The Indians keep him painted like an Indian and have married him to a squaw—a daughter of Spotted Eagle. His description Ryan corresponds exactly with that of Corporal Ryan of Company C, Seventh Cavalry, who was reported and supposed to have been killed in the Custer fight. Ryan had full confidence in their leader and the cause; and, if he wants further information, let him go seek it among Irish sheriffs, Irish police, Irish detectives, Irish secretary of State, requesting investigation and an application for Ryan's release. Accordingly Secretary Morris has written Sir Edward Thornton, at the British Legation, who in turn has communicated with the Governor-General of Canada, under whose supervision Sitting Bull now lives, and Major Walsh will be instructed to ascertain in some way if he is interested enough to ransom him. If true, to demand the release of Ryan.

Republican Fascesie in Italy.

The Democrats and Socialists are busy in Rome, and lose no opportunity of manifesting their power and progress. The great leaders among these Republican patriots died lately, and it was determined to make their funeral the opportunity of a Republican display. The departed heroes were Antonio Canocchi and Bernardino Fascioli. No priests or friars were part of the funeral train, but instead of the ministers of religion were bands of music and bodies of workmen, Freemasons and free thinkers. The funeral *corteggio* met in the Via della Valle, the residence of Canocchi and the headquarters of 11 men Freemasonry. On the bier was placed the traditional *fasces* surmounted by the cap of liberty, the emblem of the office held in 1848 by Canocchi, the office, namely, of deputy to the Assembly of the glorious Roman Republic." The funeral train had not proceeded far from the residence of the deceased, on its way to Campo Verano, before the authorities ordered the procession to halt, and commanded the removal of the "cap of liberty." The citizens refused to obey this order, and then a police agent, in plain clothes, ascended the funeral car, and took off the obnoxious cap, amid the murmurs of the mourners, who grieved at this outrage upon the conscience of Republicans. No disturbance, however, ensued. The *corteggio* then advanced and joined that of Fascioli, and passed on through the Corso and Piazza Colonna to the great ground of Campo Verano. Just before entering the burial ground, Parboni, the socialistic contractor, was seen in the funeral orations. He spoke of the virtues of the deceased, their Republican patriotism, their honorable poverty, and their glorious achievements. He then attacked the authorities for their conduct in the "time of liberty," said that no such insult had been offered under the Papal government, and warned them with the vengeance of the people, when the "cap of liberty" would be worn, not by the dead, but by the living. After the interment of the corpses, other Republican speeches were delivered.—*Weekly Register, November 17.*

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

General Shields, the only living man who has represented two States in the Senate, spoke in Boston the past week, and displaying of rings he "begged of his countrymen to keep out of them for the sake of their race and the city in which they lived." He had a right to say this, for he was an Irishman himself, and he was a little proud of belonging to that old, gallant race. Yes, he was born on a mountain in county Tyrone, and was reared, "among the sheep and the goats," and he was left not only friendless, but almost friendless, but almost of any Irish boy ever came to this land that was lonesome and friendless he was that boy. Fortune and the favor of the American people elevated him afterwards to association with the first military men of his day, and with the first men in country or perhaps any other ever produced. Associated with General Scott, General Taylor, General Jackson, and other men of like with such statesmen as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, Thomas Benton and Stephen A. Douglas. He what other country on the face of the earth could such a boy, who, when a child, came to this land, been elevated to such a position as that? He had lived to prove that a boy born in this country had trusted and honored could not only be a credit to the country, but a great country that adopted him and made him a citizen.

Irvine Reminiscence.

One Louis J. Jennings, in an article published in the New York *World*, which appears under the head of "Republican of the 3d inst., on what he calls "Fenian Reminiscences," sounds an alarm to England, by telling her "that unquestionably there are people in this country who are quite as serious as any which can proceed from 263

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS DECEMBER 16 December.
21—Friday—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
24—Monday—Vigil of Christmas.
25—Tuesday—Nativity of our Lord. Christmas Day
26—Wednesday—St. Stephen. First Martyr.
27—Thursday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
28—Friday—Holy Innocents.
29—Saturday—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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Our agent, Mr. J. P. Croke, will canvass the city for subscribers to this journal during the winter months until he can resume his travels in the State. We trust he will be cordially received everywhere and be thoroughly successful in his mission. We ask the co-operation of all our kind friends.

CHRISTMAS

Next Tuesday will be Christmas Day, and, in accordance with long-established custom, we congratulate our readers and friends everywhere upon the happy recurrence of that great and holy Christian festival. We wish all of them a very merry Christmas, with peace prevailing over their households and plenty ever their board. May the memories which the day must call up in the mind of each one, be grateful and joyous, and the future look bright with golden prospects. May each one meet the care and heartfelt wishes for all our friends, and we are proud to say they are many. We think them warmly for the generous support they have given to our paper, and we know that if the time had been more prosperous, that support would have been even more liberal in a corresponding degree. We only trust that the coming year will be more fruitful still of good, and that when Christmas, 1878, comes round it shall be our pleasing duty to indulge in felicitations of a more thorough and unbounded nature than would harmonize with the state of affairs at present. Although it would be daily to pretend that our city and State are in prosperous as we should like them to be—for undoubtedly there is a great depression in all branches of business, and hundreds of deserving artizans and working-men are idle—still we feel no reasonable hesitancy that we here in California are anything like as badly off as the people in the Eastern States are. Really, it is only in comparison with the good old "flush times" in which Californians have been accustomed, when money was plentiful and labor could almost command its own price, that these days can be called dull or depressed. Individual cases of suffering and hardship, of course, there may be, and are; but anything resembling general or wide-spread distress does not exist, let the grumblers say what they will. And whatever amount does exist, be it much or little, is entirely of a fleeting and temporary character, which will disappear speedily if remedies are applied by those who have the power to use them. Meantime, every one who is blessed with plenty, and to whom Christmas comes as a time of joy and thanksgiving, should do what is within his means and ability to make others' hearts and firesides of his less fortunate neighbors. Christmas is essentially the ocean of charity, benevolence, and his divine Lord taught, in word and example, the birth of our common Redeemer. ☞ the time when all voices should sing with heart and accord, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will."

D. O. MILLS ON THE CHINESE.

Nothing more disagreeably surprises the intelligent and well-meaning citizen of California than the apparent utter inability of the Eastern press and the Eastern people to understand the Chinese question as it exists here. Despite remonstrances and explanations innumerable we find clever editors and distinguished politicians asserting that we are extremely unreasonable persons because we object to the Mongolians and want to send them back as their own country. Our deaths is attributed to the one fact that they work cheaper and are more submissive to employers than white men usually are. Evidently there is an idea in the East that workingmen here are paid exorbitant wages, and that a reduction would be advantageous to trade. How far this is from being the truth one, most unfortunately, be only understood by those who have resided for some time on the Pacific Coast, and are acquainted with the condition of our industrial classes. It is deplorable to see individuals, who should know something about the real state of affairs, led away by absurd prejudices, blinded to the public interest, and turning traitor to men of their own race and country.

We are impelled to make these reflections by a telegram from Washington which appeared in our daily papers of Tuesday last, detailing an interview which took place between Mr. D. O. MILLS and the President and Secretary of State on December 18th. The interview seemed to be of Mr. MILLS' seeking, and his only object was, apparently, to give expression to that gentleman's opinions on the Chinese question. He declared that the reports of Mongolian criminality and vice were unfounded or exaggerated; that the coolies were not an injury but a positive benefit to the Pacific Coast; and that the United States were bound to see that those heathens received all the protection due to them by the treaty regulations with China.

We have nothing whatever to urge against the last statement, because we, too, believe that our Government is bound to honorably fulfill the obligations towards subjects of all nations residing here and engaged in legitimate business. And it is, also, our conviction that the Chinese, unwelcome as they may be, should have proper protection for their lives and property, just the same as any other class of persons. We have always spoken out in condemnation of any violence or injustice towards them. But how Mr. MILLS can vastly his two previous assertions is more than we can imagine. They are in contradiction to all experience.

We do not know where Mr. D. O. MILLS got his ideas on this subject. Evidently he is of opinion that the workingmen should resemble the coolie, and be some kind of a slave or serf, toiling for starvation wages and living like a rat in a hole. We are not aware whether or not this distinguished friend of the Tartar was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or whether he had always been very strong in virtue. Rather are we inclined to believe, however, that such erratic notions have come into his head since he got wealthy and became possessed of the aristocratic idea that other people came into the world to serve him and do his bidding. At any rate, his ideas upon the Mongolian question are directly at variance with those of at least ninety out of every hundred people in California. Mr. MILLS, of course, is free to hold whatever opinion he pleases upon every imaginable subject, and if he finds any pleasure in opposing himself to the general sentiment of his fellow-citizens, he is at liberty to do so. But, then, he must expect to be criticised, and that pretty sharply, by those who differ from him. We cannot afford to let his foolish utterances pass current as words of wisdom. We cannot afford to let his misrepresentations be accepted as truthful statements by the President or Secretary of State, or any Government officer whose aid we may require in shelving the Mongolian nuisance.

The press of California should with united voice declare that the Chinese are criminal and vicious to an alarming degree, that their presence in such numbers is an injury and an ever-growing danger to our State, that steps must be taken to get rid of them if California, and the city of San Francisco in particular, are to be spared the horrors of riot, amounting to positive civil war. Mr. MILLS has done mischief, or, at all events, shown a desire to do so, for he must be aware that an agitation is progressing here with the strong object in view of bad and deplorable condition of affairs, and less prompt and practical steps are taken to remove the Chinese. These are stern facts, and the man who either decries or ignores them is no true friend to the State.

LAND MONOPOLY.

Quite as bad or, if not worse than, Chinese degraded and pauper labor, is the deepening effects upon the progress of California, is the monopoly of land. We mean by the the stupendous and immense tracts of country, often many square leagues in extent, are held by individuals who do not cultivate them, or put them to any good use, but keep them for speculative purposes. These persons keep the land idle, and intend so to keep it, until the spread of population and the necessity of increased cultivation compel some one to give them a high price per acre for it. Most of these immense reaches were acquired by the purchase of old Spanish grants for a nominal sum; others were simply taken possession of by force, and still others purchased by lapse of time; there are very few of them, indeed, the acquisition of which has not been more or less tainted with fraud, forgery or wrong of some kind. In saying this, we are only stating what is perfectly notorious and within the personal knowledge of almost every old Californian.

Now these fearfully-acquired possessions, instead of being used for the benefit of the community, are turned into insufferable burdens and oppressions. In reality it is the people, and not the owners, who have to pay the cost of their idleness and unproductiveness. It happens in this way —here, let us say, is a man forming a hundred acres of land; he has toiled for years over it, spent thousands of dollars upon it, and has finally made every square yard of it fruitful. The consumer comes along and taxes it for its full value, fifty or a hundred dollars an acre, perhaps a great deal more. Just at the other side of his fence lies a tract of ten or fifteen thousand acres belonging to some wealthy merchant or speculator, who resides very likely in San Francisco or some other great city, perhaps away in Europe. There are no improvements upon the land; beyond the cost of fencing it even that is done, not a cent has been expended upon it; the wheat lies waste and barren. The consumer, in the discharge of his duty, assesses that huge tract at the rate of a dollar or two an acre, though this soil is just as good as is the small patch of land at the other side of the fence.

We reiterate that this method of taxation is neither fair or equitable, nor calculated to promote the public good. It puts a premium upon idleness, while it oppresses industriousness. It plays into the hands of the large ranch owners, and puts undue load of taxation upon the shoulders of the hard-working farmer. It is friendly to the man who does nothing whatever for the progress of the State, and inimical to the man who strives to increase its wealth. Fair play would suggest that both parcels of land, being of the same quality, should be rated at the same figure per acre; good policy would recommend that, if any discrimination be made at all, it should be in favor of the industrious and assist cultivator.

It affords us much pleasure to notice that already an attempt has been made in the Legislature to remedy this wrong and do away with this anomaly. Friday, December 14th, Mr. JOHNSON introduced the following preamble and resolution in the Assembly:

Whereas, It is the desire of all parties and persons that the monopoly of land should be broken up, and that the holders of vast amounts of the soil of our State should be legally forced to dispose of the same in small tracts to actual settlers; and, whereas, under our present system of taxation the owners of small lots of cultivated land pay more than their just share of the taxes of the State, and the owners of large grants, which are generally uncultivated, do not pay as much taxes as they should; and, whereas, these evils should be rectified; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to frame into the constitutionality of a law imposing the same rate of assessment upon uncultivated land as is imposed upon cultivated land of equal agricultural capacity; and if they find the same to be constitutional, to prepare a bill or bills to carry the same into effect, and report speedily the result of their deliberations to the Assembly.

We cannot understand what any person, having the welfare of the State really at heart, could find objectionable in this. There is nothing communistic in its meaning. It trenches upon no man's rights; it confiscates nobody's property; it makes no discrimination between any classes of persons; it makes one rule and applies to it all alike. Of the perfect constitutionality of the resolution we have little, if any, doubt. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone, another to strike out the preamble and refer the resolution only to the Judiciary Committee; and finally it was moved to refer the whole subject matter, preamble, resolution, motion to strike out and all to the Committee, and this prevailed by a vote of fifty-three against twenty-two. No matter more important to the State, or more deeply interesting to the people, could come under the notice of the Judiciary Committee or call forth the action of the Legislature. We shall follow with attention the fate of Mr. JOHNSON'S preamble and resolution, and scrutinize the conduct of the members of the Assembly with reference thereunto. We want to know whether all the professions made of devotion to the interests of the people made during the election times, are sincere or not. We confess to having some doubts upon the matter.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senatorial contest has ended in the triumph of Hon. JAMES T. FARLEY. The Democratic caucus he received the nomination upon the twenty-fifth ballot, having then a bare majority of one. But the rebelling votes were divided among three or more competitors, and as he had more than twice as many as his nearest rival, his victory may fairly be regarded as a substantial one. Indeed, Mr. FARLEY'S ultimate success was foreseen by many men on the first ballot, as a foregone conclusion and the sole chance of his defeat lay in the prospect of the members opposed to him concentrating their strength upon some one man. No such combination was made, probably no such combination could have been made, and the end of the struggle very naturally was the adoption of the venerable gentleman mentioned. The empty and unenthusiastic honor of a complimentary vote was given to Mr. EVERS by the Republican minority in their caucus nomination; with that distinction, such as it is, that estimable gentlemen must remain coalesced until the chances of political warfare put his party in the ascendant.

We think the Democratic party, as a whole, will be satisfied with the election of Mr. FARLEY. He is a man of more than average ability; he is an experienced legislator; his record, as a whole, is good. There seems to have been some suspicion started that he had come to terms with the great railway power, of which he was of one time so determined an opponent, and it was just half hinted that he would act in the future as the friend and ally of that grasping and avaricious corporation. This, we may say, was the basis of much objection to him, and it is not to be wondered at. There is nothing that the people of California are so uneasy about as the tremendous influence wielded by the railway companies, and they believe that whoever is friendly towards them cannot be well disposed towards the community at large. They forget that both the railways and the citizens have rights. Still, beyond doubt, there is solid foundation for some lack of confidence.

We trust that the Senatorial career of Mr. FARLEY will be such as to dissipate all suspicions on this head, and to prove him the true friend and faithful representative of the people in the national counsel at Washington. There is no reason why he should not be so. We do not know anything that the railroad magnates have to bestow or which he need be so very ambitious. Money is usually a great inducement; but Mr. FARLEY, as he says himself, is an old man, and he ought to be insensible to many temptations affecting younger men, who must look longer and deeper into the future. This, we must acknowledge, is bringing the thing down to a common level and ordinary argument; but it is not hurtful to base our anticipations upon that foundation, though possibly the gentleman himself might think he had reason to complain. But, then, over and above the common sense argument, we have the profound conviction that Mr. FARLEY is a highly honorable and thoroughly honest gentleman. We know he means just what he says, and we are satisfied he will act up to it. We take him upon the latest and purpose of the law words he spoke when returning thanks for his nomination, and we say that if he acts up to them consistently while in Washington, neither the Democratic party nor the people of California, as a whole, will have any reason to regret his election.

FATHER GLERSON'S LECTURE ON IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

We are sorry that untoward circumstances have prevented us from procuring a fuller report of Rev. Father GLERSON'S lecture than that which appears in our columns to-day. The *Call's* synopsis, good as far as it goes, which we reproduce, does not do anything like justice to what really was the best discourse upon the prospects of achieving the national independence of Ireland that has ever been delivered in San Francisco. It was calm, compassionated, though highly emotional in parts, and as strictly argumentative as an address of the kind well could be.

With the opinions of the reverend lecturer we agree in the main, if not entirely. We have grown heartily sick and tired of the Home Rule excitement, which has produced nothing but an immense amount of windy oratory. To the gentlemen who are engaged in it we give all due credit for their patriotism, and we cordially respect also their patriotism. We have some of that intolerance perceptible so often, we regret to say, among advanced nationalists, as strictly argumentative as to condemn as meritorious any line of action not in harmony with our own ideas. So, widely as we differ from the Home Rulers, we respect them and applaud their conduct. That England will be aglad by even the most thrillingly eloquent speeches, either in the House of Commons or anywhere else, into making important concessions to Ireland, and the achievement of our native country's freedom postponed for another hundred years.

Therefore it is that we have always been so sensitive in respect of the character, standing and ability of the men who have assumed the lead in national movements. Therefore it is that we have deprecated so strongly everything that seemed an endeavor to bring about an ill-timed and ill-prepared rebellion. We are convinced that, under no possible combination of circumstances, could Ireland alone and unaided be a match for England. Nor are we very sanguine that a foreign war, even with a power as strong as Russia, Germany or France, could give the ardently desired opportunity, for it could not prevent England from pouring troops by the tens of thousands into Ireland. England was at war, and hard pressed, too, in 1798, yet she pinned more than a hundred and seventy thousand mercenaries' arms on Irish soil and crushed the most formidable insurrection ever attempted, not excepting that of 1841. And she can do it again if called upon. There is no use in disguising or suppressing this important fact.

No. The chance for Ireland, and its only practical and substantial one, will come when England herself is in the throes of revolution. That time may come much sooner than many imagine. There are avowed observers of political events who predict that the Prince of Wales will never be permitted to ascend the throne. Republicanism is spreading among the masses, and the mutterings of an approaching storm can be heard already. There is no appearance of contentment and loyalty, but it is terribly deceptive. The millions of toilers—who have been debased and brutalized, despoiled of everything godlike and manlike, by the insatiate avarice of manufacturers and capitalists, who are without religion, without morality—now know their power and are preparing to use it.

The French Revolution was bad enough and fearful enough, but it was only the quarreling of infants compared with the struggles and convulsions in store for England. Mammon worship will bring its awful penalties in this world, too. When that terrible time comes, as come it surely must, Ireland's opportunity will be at hand. Our countrymen should be prepared to take advantage of it. Organization and preparation should, therefore, be the watchwords of all true Irish Nationalists.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

During the past week both houses of the Legislature have done a large amount of work in disposing of several important bills. If the same energy is displayed for a few months, we think the Democracy will prove to be be proud of their representatives. When both houses are well organized, we trust, be continued in the same spirit. Some bills of merit and importance, relating to matters such as the Land Tax, Board of Public Works the San Francisco Police and School offices, were sent for examination to the various committees competent to pass upon them. Bills were passed dealing with force upon city railroads, appropriations for pool improvements, at the suggestion of Mr. MCCOPPIN, under consideration of the rules. In the House Mr. GEORGE H. ROCHNE had passed a bill to put the question of Chinese immigration to a popular vote. One of the principal things done during the week was the election of a United States Senator. We will not say there was no pecuniary or bad feeling imported into the contest, though each aspirant did his utmost to achieve success. Like honorable men, however, after the heat of the party at heart, they accepted their defeat cheerfully and rallied in good fellowship with the victor.

Our Senators from San Francisco, we are happy to remark, are showing an earnestness in their work which does credit to them to the gratitude of their constituents. We do not like to make distinctions that may appear invidious, though far from being framed in any such spirit; but we must say that Mr. MCCOPPIN is exhibiting an energy and watchfulness over the people's interests, which reflects high credit upon his constituency. Mr. BARSTOW is also showing himself a worthy colleague of the gentleman named in any such spirit; but we must say that Mr. MCCOPPIN is exhibiting an energy and watchfulness over the people's interests, which reflects high credit upon his constituency. Mr. BARSTOW is also showing himself a worthy colleague of the gentleman mentioned. The end crowns the work, and we are satisfied he will act up to it. We take him upon the latest and purpose of the law words he spoke when returning thanks for his nomination, and we say that if he acts up to them consistently while in Washington, neither the Democratic party nor the people of California, as a whole, will have any reason to regret his election.

MR. BARSTOW'S SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. BARSTOW has introduced into the Assembly "an Act to regulate the course of study and the use of text books in the public schools" of which we feel bound to speak a favorable word. It is the protest of common sense against the absurdly extended and complicated curriculum of studies now followed in the schools, and the injunctions supported by the State. "Isms" and "ologies" which the youthful mind hardly comprehend are studied—bless the mark!—to the detriment of more useful and substantial branches of knowledge. Misses and lads who cannot write two consecutive sentences in good readable English can cram through astronomy and geology, and logic. The natural and inexpensive spell is, that the children have a smattering of many things and know nothing well. They are turned out of their proper sphere in life and beyond the capacity of ninety-nine out of every hundred of them. The unwillingness of so many of the rising generation to engage in honorable manual labor is directly traceable to this absurd and mischievous system.

The higher branches of instruction, as they are called, can be availed of to any considerable extent, or practical purpose, only by the children of well-to-do parents who can afford to keep their young ones at school for any length of time they please. For people—meaning artizans and laboring men—want the assistance of their children as soon as they are grown enough to do some light work. Few can manage to leave them until they can read and write with any degree of facility and accuracy. So, in this way, the public school system really taxes the poor for the benefit of the wealthy, and this is flagrantly unjust. To speak the simple truth, the whole educational department is only an agency for squandering the people's money among the friends, pets and female, of the members of the various Boards. It would be a great blessing to the community at large, as well as an immense saving of the public funds, if the course of instruction were confined to the teaching—and that only efficient teaching—of reading, writing and arithmetic. Those who want any more should be compelled to pay for it.

The matter of text books, too, requires sharp looking after. We daresay it will be granted by every one disposed to fair play, that they should contain nothing objectionable or hurtful to the feelings of any religious sect or denomination. The only way to secure this is, evidently, to segregate from their pages everything complained of by the responsible head of any religious denomination. Otherwise, there must be dispute as to what is, and what is not, objectionable. We have not read Mr. BARSTOW'S bill, but if we rightly understand its purport, it is an excellent measure.

Lecture by Father Rooney, O. P.

In another column will be found the advertisement of a lecture to be delivered in St. Francis' church, Vallejo street, Thursday evening, January 3d, by Rev. J. A. Rooney, O. P. The subject will be "The Catholic Doctrine of the Real Presence," concerning which so many erroneous opinions prevail among Protestants and non-Catholics. We are quite sure that the reverend gentleman's discourse will be a splendid treat, and will reveal a vast amount of theological learning. The lecture is to be delivered in aid of the Presentation Convent Schools, Powell street. It cannot be necessary to say anything in favor of schools so well known, and doing so much good. Every parent in the city must see the necessity and propriety of supporting them. The expenses of these schools are great and the taxation is very heavy, so that the Sisters really stand in need of assistance. We would impress upon our readers that it is, in a certain sense, their duty to help the Sisters by attending the lecture. Father Rooney's reputation as an orator is second to that of no other man in the United States. Indeed, he is a worthy coadjutor of the gifted Rev. Thomas N. Burke. On his own merits his lectures must be well worth the attention of both Catholics and Protestants.

Missions by the Passionist Fathers.

The Passionist Fathers, who came to this coast on the invitation of Most Rev. Bishop Alemany, have given missions in Marysville, Colusa, The Willows, Red Bluff, Yreka, Shasta, Chico, Nevada City, Moore's Flat, Cherokee and Oroville. In all these places their instructions and exhortations have been attended by immense throngs of people. The good results, so natural to their zeal and devotion, have been apparent everywhere. The confessionals have been well filled, and communions extremely numerous, and even conversions to the true faith have not been rare. Indeed, there has been a veritable awakening of the religious spirit wherever these learned and pious missionaries have turned their steps. Their success is a matter of congratulation for all good Catholics.

LOVE AND REBELLION.—Kevin O'Doherty, a Young Irelander, was at this time a young medical student in Dublin. From addressing "Eva" poetry he took to addressing her prose.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LEINSTER.

DUBLIN.

The county of Wicklow, county of Louth, and county of the town of Drogheda, will, for the purpose of the next winter Assizes, be united to the county of Dublin, and form one county, under the name of the Dublin Winter Assize County. The next Assizes will be held at the Commission Court, at Green street, Dublin, on the 11th December.

KING'S COUNTY.

The man Hugh Quiellek, arrested for firing into the house of James Brereton at Mucknagall, a short distance from Banagher, and dangerously wounding a daughter of Mr. William Bourke, Derrynoose House, county Tipperary, took place. The new Sister took the name in religion of Mary Joseph.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael O'Gorman, of Templemore. Mr. O'Gorman was a thorough nationalist, and one of John Mitchell's proposers when that gentleman was triumphantly elected for Tipperary at the late election.

WATERFORD.

The splendid church for the Order of St. Dominic, in Bridge street, Waterford, is now all but completed, so far as the building itself is concerned, and will be a double ornament to the city, as well as highly creditable to the venerable Order for which it was intended.

The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company have in contemplation the construction, by railway, Waterford with Wexford. This will be a direct route along the banks of the River Suir, from the city to Bridge Hill, where a bridge for foot passengers, as well as the railway, will be erected, and from that point the line will proceed direct to Wexford, through a rich and most populous country—the whole distance from Wexford being but twenty-five miles, which can be run over by express train in three quarters of an hour.

The Rev. George Commins, O.C., St. Patrick's, Waterford, died, after a short illness, on November 23d, at the parochial house, Ladysloss. Father Commins, who was only in his thirty-fourth year, and who was generally beloved and respected, not only by his own congregation, but by people of every class and creed. His country and kindred were, like his charity, universal. He served twenty-five years in the sacred ministry. His remains were interred in St. Patrick's church on November 25th. He was a brother of Alderman Commins, ex-Mayor, and of the late Mr. P. Commins, T.C., and was widely connected in the city of Waterford.

ULSTER.

ANTRIM.

The new iron vessel "Star of France," the property of J. P. Corry & Co., was launched on November 20th, from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The tonnage of the new vessel is about 1,570; she is 250 feet long, with 36 feet breadth of beam; the depth of hold is 20 feet. The launch passed off most satisfactorily.

On November 23d a Home Rule meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, at which Mr. Biggar, M. P., presided. A telegram was read from Mr. Parnell, M. P., stating that he was unable to attend through illness. The meeting was addressed by Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., and others. Resolutions were proposed in the following effect: "That in the opinion of the meeting it is as useful to check the designs of a corrupt Parliament or a bad Ministry as to oppose arbitrary power; that one of the great evils of Irish social strife arises from the anomalous condition of the land laws, and that, in closing the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland as the true Irish system is to be the only practicable and permanent solution on the land question." Another resolution declared that the present condition to which foreign legislation has reduced the country, and which the present meeting to sustain by every legitimate means those who are earnestly laboring to establish a native Parliament for Ireland.

DOWN.

On Sunday, November 18th, the Most Rev. Daniel J. Lawlor, D.D., Bishop of the Holy Order of the priesthood on the Rev. John O'Hare, a native of the diocese of Newry. The solemn ceremony took place at the eight o'clock Mass, and was witnessed by a large congregation.

On November 20th a young man named Nathaniel Gorry, aged about 30, and in the employment of Mr. John Burnes, joint master and general shopkeeper, Greyabbey, died from the effects of poison which he swallowed deliberately. Mr. Burnes was deceased's uncle, and had lately paid occasional visits to Gorry, who was addicted to intemperate habits. On the above forenoon Gorry went to the landsmen bottle and drank a quantity after-wards telling his aunt what he had done. His relations reside in Belfast.

ANNAGH.

There was recently in Lurgan bridewell a man who gave his name as John Fegg, and who was committed for trial. John Fegg is a native of Belgium, and a great deal of interest was excited in the court-house in and decorating from the land and sea services of the world. He served in the Dutch army, in the army of the Pope, in the army to the Franco-Austrian war as a French soldier, and enlisted in the 108th Regiment in England, with which he went out to India. Hadsexerted from the British service, made his way from India to Europe, landed in in Derry some time ago a ship-wrecked sailor. From Derry he shipped to Belfast, then he walked to Lurgan and gave him-self up to the police. He can converse intelligibly in twelve languages, and can speak two or three with perfect fluency. Fegg can write well. He will probably be sent to the 106th Regiment.

MONAGHAN.

Mr. Jas. Sweazy, son of Hugh Sweazy, of Castleblayney, in the county Monaghan, was admitted as attorney of the Superior Courts of Common Law, in Ireland, on the 21st November.

ULSTER.

TYRONE.

The county of Longford, the county of Cavan, the county of Fermanagh, the county of Tyrone, the county of Donegal, and the county of the city of Londonderry, shall for the purposes of the next Winter Assizes, be united together, and form one county under the name of the North-west Winter Assize county. The next Winter Assizes will be held at Omagh.

CAVAN.

On November 17th, as John Leddy and Luke Smith were rowing home from Crossdoney fair, they were attacked by a party of six men and severely beaten. Leddy is believed to have been killed, and his body thrown into the river close by. Although every exertion has been made, the body has not been recovered.

CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY.

The proposed railway from Tuam to Claremorris, via Milltown, may be said to have emerged from its region of doubt, and to have entered the first hopeful stage of realisation. The preliminary notices have already be'n given, and shares have been taken to a large extent. Sir Arthur Guinness alone has promised to contribute ten thousand pounds, and his subscription brings up the list to over twenty-two thousand pounds. The construction of the line will confer a great boon on the counties of Mayo and Galway.

On November 21st a storm, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, swept over Ballinasloe and the adjoining districts. Slates were carried from the roofs of houses; hay-cocks, in several instances, were whirled by the storm; trees of long standing were torn from the roots; the roof of a house on the county Roscommon side of the town was blown off, but the inhabitants escaped without injury. The road leading to Aughrim was almost impassable at Islecapel owing to the floods. The low-lying lands between the workhouse and railway station were totally submerged, as also the callows land between the bridges at Leecester's Mills and Poolboy, so that approach to the town presented the appearance of a lake.

ROSCOMMON.

The resignation of Mr. Graham, for several years Inspector of National Schools in the Roscommon district, has been tendered and accepted by the Education Board.

—The first meeting of the Roscommon Hog Hounds was at Tulsk, on November 20. The attendance was large, and the run a good one, the deer leading them to Dunsmin.

MAYO.

Mr. Michael Geraghty, Westport Quay, has been presented by the Humane Society with a silver medal and testimonial in the Irish in Derry some time ago a ship-wrecked language, in recognition of his services rendered in rescuing some of the occupants of the ship Ellen Bowen, which was wrecked on a precipitous spot some time since at Mount Kelly House.

Lord Oranmore was vigorously hooted at the Claremorris Railway Station, November 17th, on the arrival of the Lord Lieutenant, on his way to the Spiddal Station for a short time, en route from Tuam.

The November 20th Miss Mary Mollohis (in religion Sister Mary Joseph). Miss Mary Judge (in religion Sister Mary Annunciata). Miss Margaret Joyce (in religion Sister Mary Margaret Alacoque), were received into the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Mount St. Mary, Claremorris.

SLIGO.

The Sligo *Independent* of November 24th says:—"On Wednesday night and Thursday night a storm, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, swept over this town and adjoining districts. Slates were carried from the roofs of houses. Haycocks in the country districts suffered by the storm, which raged with unabated fury till Friday morning. Several were torn from the trees. Some lawlying meadows are totally submerged.

Mr. John Keony, who for twenty years has filled the position of conducting mark to the Sligo and Ballina steamers, died in Sligo, has decided upon leaving it, for the purpose of becoming a partner in the extensive grocery and bar business of Mr. P. Nolan of Ballina.

LEITRIM.

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court on November 8th:—In the matter of the estate of Robert Hall, Frederick Hall, Herbert Hall (a minor by his next friend, Jas. Ireland, executor), wife of Dr. Courtney Franked Ireland, and others, owners.—Town and lands of Ballykeadmond, one half of the bog of Big Ballybriggan, and pose-half of the bog of Surlybeg, situate in the barony of Upper Dudalk; the house and premises known as the Old Newsroom House, Dundalk; the house and premises known as the Old Newsroom House, Dundalk; and lands of Ballybrannan, Drumbarkan, and Grange, situate in the lands of Kilsu, situated in the barony of Dundalk, containing in the whole about 6 acres. Sold at £710 to Mr Meanville and Brothers, Liverpool, agents for the lands of Meanscribe, situated in the parish of Dunleyscastle, in Lower Dundalk, held under fee-farm grant, dated 10th April, 1852; net yearly rental, £158 15s 2d, containing about 167 acres. Sold at £3,660 to Mr Campbell, Dundalk. Lot 13—The premises known as the Old Seamen House, Clarke street, Dundalk, held under fee-farm grant dated 26th of July, 1856, fee farm rent £5, and yearly valuing £8 perches, situate in the eight o'clock Mass, and was witnessed by a large congregation.

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EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. D. SPERANZA'S ITALIAN MUSICAL INSTITUTE

PROFESSOR D. SPERANZA BEGS LEAVE to inform the public that he has rented spacious apartments at

No. 104 Kearny Street,

Opposite Gray's Music Store, over D. Sammels Lace House.

Where he will continue his classes in the

DRAMATIC SCHOOL OF SINGING,

And preparing pupils for the Operatic stage.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SACRED MUSIC. 9d

PROF. SPERANZA can refer with much pride to his past and present pupils.

For terms apply at the Institute. 9d

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

344 Jessie St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This Literary Institution was incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the 30th of April, 1855, and empowered to confer academical degrees with such literary honors as are granted by our University in the United States.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education. But besides the classical, there is also, a Commercial Course. The College is attended by scholars only.

TERMS PER MONTH

(Payable in advance):

Tuition, in Preparatory Department.....$1 00
" in Grammar Department..... 1 50
" in Higher Department..... 2 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, first year, per month..... $1 00
For the use of Instruments, second year, " 2 00
For each Academical Degree..... 3 00

REV. JOHN PINASCO, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF ST. AGNES,

STOCKTON, CAL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Directed by the Dominican Sisters.

TERMS.

Entrance fee (to be paid but once)..... $10 00
Board and tuition in English, per scholastic month..... 20 00
Washing..... 00 00
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Payments are required to be made half-yearly in advance.

For further information apply to

M. RAYMUNDA, Sister Superioress.

CONVENT OF THE

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS PER S ARDEN:

Board, tuition, bed, washing, use of instruments, per month, $15 00 to 20 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once..... 10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum..... 60 00
French..... 10 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish Language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month..... $1 00
Intermediary and Senior, per month..... 1 50
Music..... 2 00
French..... 1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish Language.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the Diploma, Medal of Accomplishment, and the honorary degree of Laureate.

Pupils who do not remain for the whole scholastic year will be charged $20 for the use of bed and bedding.

Pupils who leave the Academy before the expiration of the scholastic year will be charged $20 for the use of bed and bedding, without reserve (if supplied by institution).

No advances will be made by the institution for books and stationery, materials for drawing, fancy work, etc. The most economical system is adopted, and must be depended with the Boarding Department.

Each pupil should be provided with a toilet box, brush, comb, spoons, goblet, napkin ring and silk bag. No deduction will be made for the absence of pupils during the first or last week of the month, nor for absence for a portion of the month, unless in case of protracted illness.

All letters addressed to the Institution must be prepaid, or they will not be forwarded.

All trunks, boxes and parcels sent must be paid for. For further particulars address

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

This Institution was founded in 1851, and in 1855 was empowered with the privileges of a University. It occupies six large buildings, with extensive shade and play grounds, situated in the most healthful location. It possesses a most complete Philosophical Apparatus, and a valuable collection of Mineralogical and Geological. It has, also, practical schools of Surveying, Civil Engineering, Architectural Drawing, Commercial Business, Telegraphy, etc.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Matriculation fee, to be paid but once..... $10
Board, Lodging, Tuition in all branches, Washing, Use of Bedding and Library, Medical Attendance and medicines, Baths, etc., per annum of ten months..... 300

For further particulars apply to the President of the College, or to Rt. Ignatius' College, 344 Market street, San Francisco.

REV. A. BRUNENGO, S. J., President.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS UNDER the patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop, is conducted in order to afford parents every facility for procuring for their children a solid and refined education, and to impart a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature and science which constitute the course of studies for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but all will be required to conform to the general regulations of the establishment.

TERMS:

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on August 16th, and terminates on the 30th of June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn before the expiration of the session, except in cases of protracted illness.

TERMS:

Per session (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition..... $250 00
Washing..... 25 00
Physician's Fees and Medicines..... 10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 10 00

Payments are required to be made half a month in advance. Pupils will find it worth their while to be present at the opening of the session. 8sep

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BENICIA,.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is pleasantly situated in the most healthful part of Benicia. The extensive and commodious buildings, with the various branches of instruction, afford every facility for procuring a solid and refined education.

TERMS PER ANNUM (Half Yearly in Advance):

Board and Tuition..... $200 00
Washing..... 25 00
Physician's Fees and Medicines..... 10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 10 00
Washing..... 10 00

No advances will be made by the institution for books and stationery, materials for drawing, fancy work, etc. The most economical system is adopted, and must be depended with the Boarding Department.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES,

SAN JUAN,.....CALIFORNIA

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE DIRECTION of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. The location is remarkably healthy, and the buildings, grounds, gardens and yard afford beautiful exercise and recreation.

The scholastic year commences August 16 and ends the last Thursday in June.

TERMS

(Payable half-yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, washing and mending..... $125
Entrance fee (to be paid but once)..... 10
Physician's fee (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills for each sick one) per quarter..... 2 50
Use of Piano, Violin, Drawing and Painting Fees on the French, English and Spanish languages, each, per month..... 1 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per session..... 10 00
Washing, per month..... 1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Boarders are received at any time through the year.

For prospectus and further particulars, apply to SISTER CARMEN ARGELAGA, Superioress.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARTERED IN 1865, AND CONDUCTED BY the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Terms for scholastic year, $300. For further particulars apply to

REV. M. RUHI, C. M., President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the town, most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the buildings large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

(Invariably half-yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, washing, use of instruments, per session..... $150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once..... 10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum..... 60 00
French..... 10 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

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Those who complete the Classical Course receive the Diploma, Medal of Accomplishment, and the honorary degree of Laureate.

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All letters of inquiry must be addressed to

SISTER SUPERIOR.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND,.....CALIFORNIA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, and is easily accessible from all parts of the city. The building, recently erected, is supplied with all the modern improvements conducive to health and convenience. It affords every facility for the comfort of the inmates.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough and practical education.

TERMS (payable half-yearly in advance):

Board and Tuition (French and Spanish included)..... $150 00
Washing..... 20 00
Use of bedding, without sheets (if supplied by the institution)..... 10 00
Piano, Harp, Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges.
For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the town, most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the buildings large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

(Invariably half-yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, washing, use of instruments, per session..... $150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once..... 10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum..... 60 00
French..... 10 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The scholastic year commences August 16 and ends the last Thursday in June.

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the Diploma, Medal of Accomplishment, and the honorary degree of Laureate.

Pupils who do not remain for the whole scholastic year will be charged $20 for the use of bed and bedding.

Pupils who leave the Academy before the expiration of the scholastic year will be charged $20 for the use of bed and bedding, without reserve (if supplied by institution).

No deduction will be made for absence during the first or last week of the month, nor for absence for a portion of the month, unless in case of protracted illness.

All letters of inquiry must be addressed to

SISTER SUPERIOR.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

OAKLAND,.....CALIFORNIA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY SITUated between Webster street and Lake Merritt, and is easily accessible from all parts of the city. The building, recently erected, is supplied with all the modern improvements conducive to health and convenience. It affords every facility for the comfort of the inmates.

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CATHOLIC PARENTS' FRIEND,

A New Catholic Monthly Magazine.

IT IS INTENDED TO BE A WELCOME AS-sistant to Catholic parents in the art of bringing up good children, an early difficult to them in this country.

One copy, post paid, one year, $1. Special discount to agents.

A specimen copy sent free to any address on application.

Letters, communications and orders to be addressed to REV. M. KALLEN, Pal. Grove, Cal., or to the General Agents, J. B. GUYON & CO., 124 Fifth st., corner of Mission, San Francisco. 9d

STEINWAY.

IN ADDITION TO THE TWO MEDALS AND diplomas awarded them at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876—one for the best Square and the other for the best Cabinet Piano made—Steinway & Sons have received the highest Judges of Awards a certificate, dated July 31, 1877, stating that the Steinway scales are acknowledged to combine the greatest totality of excellent qualities and brevity of construction, and to all points of excellence they contributed in a large degree. 1y

GRAND TOTAL AVERAGE:

95¾ OUT OF A POSSIBLE 96!

While the next highest exhibitor reached a total average of 95¾ only!

EASY INSTALLMENTS OFFERED

Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.

STOOLS, COVERS, ETC.

CRAY'S MUSIC STORE,

105 KEARNY ST.

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MILLINERY.

Removal.

M. STACOM,

Importer of FRENCH MILLINERY,

Has removed from 31 to 111 POST street, near Kearny, opposite the White House. A large supply of the latest STYLES IN MILLINERY always on hand, for the Holiday Trade. 4d

Monkey in Court.

On the arraignment of the prisoners in the Tombs Police Court, 26th November, a monkey approached the bar with the rest. He wore a scarlet coat, and a velvet cap trimmed with gilt lace. He pulled hard at the string by which an Italian held him; and, being led to the front of the bench, climbed nimbly to the railing that separates prisoners from the presiding magistrate. Steadying himself on that perch by embracing the iron with his tail, he turned his wry face toward Justice Flammer, obtained visibly, pulled off his cap and bowed with profound gravity. The gray hair bristled thick on the top of his head, and his face was wrinkled, so that he looked sagaciously like a very small and very old man.

"Who is this?" Justice Flammer asked.

"A prisoner," replied Dinner Hatton, "His name is Jimmy Dilon. I arrested him for assaulting Mary Shea."

"A monkey arrested for assault!" the Justice exclaimed.

Jimmy blinked his eyes, showed his teeth and bowed a good many times, as though the proceeding, as he viewed it, was very funny indeed.

"Where is the complainant?" the Justice asked.

Mary Shea stepped forward. She took her right forefinger out of a handkerchief and showed that it was lacerated. Mary Shea she was a neighbor of Jimmy in Baxter alley, that notorious adjunct of Mulberry street; that she kindly offered him a cake or candy; that he grabbed it greedily, and bit her finger.

Jimmy sat on the railing with his head on one side, and constantly taking off his cap and patting it on again, as though appreciative of the forgetting and remembering that he was to a court of justice.

"What do you think ought to be done with Jimmy?" said Justice Flammer.

"Why, sir," Mrs. Shea answered, "I think he ought to be locked up."

"But we can't imprison a monkey, you know. Your remedy is to bring a civil suit against the owner for damages."

"And who's there any justice to be had against the miserable brute?"

"I don't know of any law that makes a monkey criminally liable for biting."

Mrs. Shea was exceedingly indignant, and as she wrapped her hurt finger in her handkerchief, she exclaimed: "This is a pretty country for justice." Cancoo Dilly, the owner of Jimmy, may be an Italian, and was wildly fond of candy, and in his free, delight-ful unintentionally bitten Mrs. Shea.

"He is discharged," said the Justice.

Jimmy gleefully climbed a climb up the gas fixtures on the Justice's desk, and to sit on the glass globe. Town he reached to shake hands with his Honor; but, being replaced, he screamed loud and long like a human, took of his cap several times in a second, and bowed so low that his feet slipped from the railing and he hung by his tail. His owner carried him out of the room.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOING TO SCHOOL.

"The cause of education be hegged!" he clamored, as he sat down on the corn-stalk in Shelby street.

He was 6 feet of thirteen. His pants were supported by a piece of wire clothes line, and his shirt was open at the neck and greasy, and his big flat feet appeared to be waiting for a thunder-shower to wash them clean.

"What's the matter with me?" he went on, as he rubbed his toes into the wet mud. "I don't believe to a letter diffing in and learning what there is to learn, and not letting other folks have a chance. Dere's plenty of other folks in this world besides me, and I don't believe to be a hog, and try to learn all there is to learn."

After a minute he went on:

"Don't I know how? Three times two are six, four times five are twenty, and four times four are eight. There is no correct as-pect to that! I went to school for a long time, and I know it as well as if I weighed a ton."

He rose up to throw a stone at a dog that was near, and after resuming his seat he went on.

"Mighty kinder wrestles me down, but I don't go round on jogerfy. What's the matter an island is entirely surrounded by water, or whether there sin't any water within ten miles of it? S'pose I'm going to buy and sell islands for a living? I don't see what's the use of my learning all the biggest river, do I? I'm going to keep a pig store, and when I'm rolling bales of pork around will I care about mountains and rivers? I've heard the boys go on about exports and imports, and sines, and cose, and copse, but what's them to me? If father wants a bag of oats, is he going to sell and ask me how the Island of Madagascar was discovered?"

The War at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, October 23.—The whole colonial force, consisting of 500 Europeans, 1,000 Fingoes and 1,500 Tembus, simultaneously advanced in four divisions upon the Galeker at daybreak on Thursday, October 18. Major Elliott took the left, and reached the mouth of the Bashee river, occupying all the drifts, thus preventing the escape of the enemy into Moslo territory. The other three divisions, advancing from the north and west, effected a junction at Calleoli, thus completely hemming in the enemy. Aware of the necessity of securing their retreat, the Galeker attacked Major Elliott on the 20th in great force, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men. There was no casualties on our side. Commander Griffiths, in his report, says: We have secured the whole country up to the Umtapa Bay road, above the Mzashi forest, not without fighting, in which two fathers named Gose, captains of the Fingo tribe, and also Fingoes were killed. There were also twenty-one Fingoes wounded and six Europeans. In one skirmish the Galeker lost seventy men shot dead and many wounded. The Imperial troops still remain in the colony. The Governor has been on a visit to Kiesma. Mr. H. M. Stanley, with six hundred and thirty followers, arrived for Majesty's ship Industry at Simons Bay on Tuesday, the 21st. He has at present sleeping with the Commodore at the Admiralty House, but will take lodgings. Mr. Stanley proposes to remain a few days and then leave for Zanzibar, having promised his head to see them safely home. From Zanzibar, he makes the most of his way to England, but by what route he has not decided. Three companies of the 13th, stationed at Pretoor, mutinied a few days since refusing to obey any orders given by one of the sergeant majors. After some difficulty the officers succeeded in quelling the disorder.

Sobering Beecherism.

"DISAPPOINTED CANDIDATES—Christopher Columbus and Joan of Arc having been warmly pressed by their friends for the honors of canonization, the committee to whom their case was referred has reported unfavorably. After the most diligent search among the records, nothing has been discovered about them. In fact, it is hinted, that the latter's eyes of Christopher's ardent were needlessly."

Worthy, again, of Beecher's organ. Filthy, it wishes to feel what is worthy of great respect. Such expressions as these Puritan would drag down to his own dishonored level the great Christopher Columbus. "Hinting" is easy. When men of common sense speak of the infamies of Beecher, they do not "hint" at their nature. But their is neither "hint" nor assertion to the disparagement of Christopher Columbus, either in his earlier or later years. The sole charge against him is, that he gathered up by Navarette, and copied without examination by Washington Irving, in his brilliant, and false, romance of the Spanish Conquest. Standing on the shoulders of Plympus, who supposes himself great, but, as regards Columbus, is but a vile cockney.

We have not occupied our columns with one line regarding the proposed canonization of Christopher Columbus—discussed by eminent personages. We think, with the Francisco Prior, who officiated at his first humble burial, that that will be a matter of an apostle, he life that of a martyr, and he death that of a saint." But, so long as it does not please God to work miracles in the unexpectable manner, by invocation of him, after his death, we do not look upon his saintly character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better Almanac can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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CRASHING REDUCUION

For the Holidays.

FRANK'S CLOTHING BAZAR,

537 Kearny St., cor. Sacramento,

Has a large stock of

Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Trunks and Valises, etc.

PAPER COLLARS, Linen Proof Warranted, TWO for 25 cents.

Look at the following low rates.

6,000 pairs Pantaloons from.....$2 00 to $5 00
Cheviot Suits, from.....$5 00 to $10 00
Overcoats, from.....$3 00 to $10 00
Diagonal Suits, from.....$10 to $15 00

Frank's Clothing Bazar,

537 Kearny St., corner Sacramento.

dec4

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Sunday, Dec. 3, 1877, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave San Francisco,

(Ticket Office, Market Street Wharf.)

3.00 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) steamer for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and all Way Stations.

Connecting at Petaluma daily (except Sunday) for Point Reyes, Tomales and Duncan's Mills.

Connecting at Cloverdale daily (except Sunday) for Geyserville.

8.00 A.M. Excursion train at Petaluma following morning. Fare for the round trip, $1 50. Children under 5 years of age, free. Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

8.00 A.M. Mail and Express train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and all Way Stations. Connecting at Petaluma daily for Tomales and Duncan's Mills. Connecting at Cloverdale daily (except Sunday) for Geyserville.

4.30 P.M. Excursion train at Petaluma following morning. Fare for the round trip, $1 50. Children under 5 years of age, free. Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

Office—No. 130 Market street, (Arrive at San Francisco 10.45 A.M.)

Passengers transferred daily from 7 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. (except Sunday).

A. A. BEAN, Superintendent.
GEO. T. GOBIN, General Manager.

P. E. DOTY HEFT, Asst. Pass. Agt.

A notable bill has doubtless by this time been placed upon the statute book by the Parliament of Victoria. We allude to the measure for imposing exceptional taxation upon the proprietors of large landed estates in that country. The various holdings are divided into four classes, at £1, £1 5s, and £1 an acre, and all holders of land of a higher capital value than £2,500 an acre are charged 2s per cent. upon that capital value. The recent victory of the Government at the polling booths rendered success to the measure in the Lower Chamber, but it was thought that the bill might possibly be rejected in the Upper. The latter body, however, remains seeking the frantic declarations of Sir Samuel Wilson and others—who affirmed that they might be forced to select for their residence "some cooper in which property is secure"—had just voted the second reading by 16 to 11 when

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—It is telegraphed from Richmond, Va., that a lottos from Rome states that the Rev. John J. Keane, of Washington, has been appointed Bishop of Richmond.

—Rev John Garrity, a young priest of the Diocese of Springfield, died of typhoid fever at his father's residence, Chicopee Falls, Mass., on Tuesday, November 27th.

—Cardinal Messing left London en route for Rome, during the first week of November. After reaching Paris he contracted a severe cold, which developed into influenza so severe that dangerous consequences were apprehended, and the Bishop of Salford was summoned from England to his bedside. At latest accounts he was recovering slowly.

—The oldest Church in the Christian world is said to be at Orisonville, in the diocese of Algiers. It was erected A. D. 328, soon after the conversion of Constantinople, as has been recently ascertained from an inscription on the pavement of the church.

—The Manchester, N. H., *Mirror* says: A few years ago one might ride a week without finding a follower of the Pope owning a farm. Now any of as can polish to school districts peopled almost entirely by them. When one buys and settles upon a farm others follow, and in a few years they possess the whole neighborhood. Then, one by one, the old homesteads, the memories of New England ideas, the cradles of New England's men, are slipping from the hands of the Yankees.

—Monsignor Woodlock, rector of the Catholic University of Dunlin, and one of the canons of the metropolitan cathedral, has been appointed by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen one of his Vicars-General.

—The first Christian virgin whose name is recorded as having vowed herself to God made a profession of virginity and received the veil, is St. Marcellina, who received the veil from Pope Liberius in the church of St. Peter, Rome, on Christmas Day, 352. We hear of "Nuns of Virginia" in the first century, and from the days of the Apostles there have always been women who devoted themselves to chastity, poverty and the service of their neighbor.

—Rev. George Cummins, C. C., St. Patrick's, Woonsocket, died after a short illness, November 28, at the parochial house, Lady-lane. Father Cummins, who was only in the forty-eighth year of his age, was generally beloved and respected, not only by his own co-religionists but by people of every class and creed. His generosity and kindness were like his charity, universal. The lamented priest was brother of Alderman Cummins and of the late Mr. P. Cummins, T. C., and was widely connected in the city of Waterford.

—The Liberal and anti-Clerical party in Belgium are seriously disturbed by the extraordinary increase in the number of converts to Christianity in that country. In 1846 there were 137 religious houses for men, and 543 for women, containing in all 11,000 persons. In 1856 the number of religious houses had risen to 1,326, and they have continued in increase. Immense real estate is now held by those institutions. The Carmelite women have built a house on their estate at Chevremont at a cost of $200,000.

—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of November 19 contains the following telegram from Rome that has been received by the Irish Parliamentary party: "The Pope will be present on the occasion of the Consistory on the 24th of December, when two archbishops and three bishops will be nominated. The Consistory will be followed by a solemn Mass, at which the Pope will officiate. The Archbishop of Cashel will be present at the ceremony. Mr. Parnell's visit to Rome is considered to be a great success."

—The Rev. Father Hecker has been elected to the Archbishopric of Oregon, but has declined the honor. The Rev. Father Hecker is the founder of the Paulist Fathers, and has been advanced to the dignity of consecration in the course of nature. Father Hecker is a convert to Catholicity in that country. In 1846 there were 137 religious houses for men, and 543 for women, containing in all 11,000 persons. In 1856 the number of religious houses had risen to 1,326, and they have continued in increase. Immense real estate is now held by those institutions. The Carmelite women have built a house on their estate at Chevremont at a cost of $200,000.

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A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1878 of the Sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere in countries, with the added practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1878, in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, will be all probability be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Produce Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20, 1877.

The cry of drought or the fear thereof is no longer heard or felt in the land. The finest large fine feeding the past week was visited by reasonable and copious rains, which, with the aid of irrigating canals and drains, give to every appearance of most time and a golden harvest of grain and gold. The rains have had rather a depressing effect upon holders of wheat, many of them heretofore refusing to sell their Wheat until the rain set in, while now many of the largest producers show a desire to realize at once.

The markets usually at this season of the year are quiet, and the present forms no exception to the holiday rule. This is the time for balancing books and closing accounts for the past year, and hence no one is inclined to operate beyond current pressing trade requirements. Shipment of bread-stuff to Great Britain do not appear anxious to purchase Wheat, even at the very low rates of freight ruling to the United Kingdom—hence could a ship be obtained to load for a direct port. Thus far in the season shipments seem to show that those producers who have held with any considerable profit in the shipper, and it is said that Oregon cargoes, even at the large difference in freight, have paid better profits as a rule than those cleared from San Francisco; hence it is that several of our largest foreign commission houses have established branch houses at Portland, Oregon, and Portland, and judging from the past it is quite evident that large shipments of flour and wheat from Oregon will in the future set a more prominent part in the foreign exports than ever before.

FLOUR—Oregon continues to send in free supplies. Sales are reported of 1,500 bbls Stockmeadow superfine in the city for export at $4 00 bbls 6c, to 25. We quote current prices as follows: Superfine $4 00@4 25; Extra Superfine $4 50@4 75; Extra Family and Bakers, Extra, $4 90@5 00; Double Extra, Fancy Extras, command the extremes of the local market; $5 00@5 25 per bbl (all in cloth, if not otherwise).

WHEAT—We continue to draw free supplies from Oregon by steamer, owing to the low freights ruling. Exports to Great Britain are confined. Since the rain holders there more disposed to realize, hence more sales of a small character. The following are the transactions during the week: [illegible] shipped, free on board, [illegible] at $1 37½; good shipping do, $1 35; do do good milling do, [illegible] do do fair shipping do, [illegible] at $1 32½; 1,000 ctls do, $1 32½; 500 ctls Oregon milling, $1 35 @ ctl. Liverpool quoted: December 19th—7s 7d @ 7s 8d or average; 7s 7½d@7s 8d on spot.

BARLEY—Business in the grain continues to be very sluggish, and prices nearly nominal. Transactions for the week embrace the following lots: 250 ctls Bay Feed, $1 05@1 07½; 1,000 ctls Chile Feed, $1 07½; 500 ctls Bay Feed, $1 05@1 07½; 1,000 ctls Chile Feed, $1 05; 500 ctls good Bay Brewing, $1 12½; 500 ctls Coast Brewing, $1 12½@1 15.

OATS—Prices keep up some tolerably well, the very best selling at $2 2½ ctl. Sales in lots as follows: 500 ctls Gray Feed, $1 75; 500 ctls Oregon Feed, $1 90; 100 ctls Bay Feed, $1 80; 125 ctls choice mixing at $2 10@ ctl.

CORN—We continue to look in the domestic supply, and prices rule steady. Sales for the week embrace the following: 150 ctls Yellow Mexican, $1 70; 100 ctls do do, $1 72½; 100 ctls do do, $1 75; 100 ctls do do and Yellow, $1 70; 200

TELL ME WHERE MY BROTHER FELL.

[A Turkish soldier of noble birth, upon hearing that her brother was missing on the morning after a severe engagement, hurried to the scene of action, and for a time sought him in vain. At length a fellow soldier came to her aid, and finding over the wounded man, she could only recognize him by a well-known ring upon his hand. Falling on his breast, she pressed him, and died with him of a broken heart.]

"Fighting for his country's honor,
Pierced by shot or bursting shell,
Oh, my dear, my only brother,
Tell, oh tell me where he fell!"
Fiercely then a Turkish maiden
Rode 'mid the heaps of slain,
As she sought her fallen brother
On the gory field of pain.

Dark and dense the breath of reason
Flung its gloomy pall around,
And a storm of steaming carnage
Flowed from many a human wound.
Sabers, swords and bows in harmony
Talkers Sage all basted with blood,
Lifeless limbs and hissing lashes,
Marked the height of battle's flood.

Like the leaves in bleak November,
Corpses on corpse the fallen bar!
Side by side, the steed and warrior,
While the wounded chargers' neigh
Rose 'mong all the hill and valley,
And the rat'ning victors' cries.
Hovering o'er the field of slaughter,
Rose in concert to the skies.

Hither, thither, quick she hurried,
Slipping in the slimy gore—
Every where she heard a murmur,
Till her worry limbs grew sore.
Pause at last, she knew not whither,
Where, or how to guide her feet;
Could she rest where more were dying?
Would she seek for further meet?

Frantic, in despair she wavers,
Beats her breast and tears her hair—
Heeds! she stops, she always is there.
Some known voice she seems to hear;
Starts, her heary frame grow brighter,
By her side a form she spies!
'Tis the voice, but not the features—
Not the loved one sure that lies.

Let ugliest another whisper,
Lowly o'er his face she bends;
All in vain, her search is fruitless—
But she recognizes the ring,
Shortly, trembling, to his sister,
And her brother's ring she sees—
The best one, her fallen brother!
And the sighs upon her knees.

Lenses her o'er his bleeding bosom,
While her heary, heavenly hum,
Falling on his fevered features,
Gives his brow a moment's calm.
Close long locked and all is over,
"Brother, dear!" the maiden cries,
Prizes him where upon the forehead—
One last kiss—and by him dies.
—McGee's Illustrated Weekly.

P. F. M.

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER III.

Thanks to the absence of Andrew Connel and his wife, We can now enter upon the history even of miserie in Galway without risk of injury to purse or head. But do not expect, reader, that by your solicitation I am about opening the dusty archives of the innumerable City Council of the Corporation of Galway. Indeed, we might insure you some choice specimens of their manner of government—facts and enactments touching the doctrine of forbearance for the stronf—as they may be—of the political or religious creed of your neighbor, and the necessity of listening to withdraw, ing that doctrine. In truth, this is not my formal intention in the present story. I will now only say, why old Judith felt so interest in O'Kane's son.

We have hinted that Connel was not always an inhabitant of Portaragh. Happy for him he had been. Among the recollections which the thoughts of our young, or life bring with them, none are more pleasing or more melancholy than those connected immediately with home and with our first friends. Home! happy or unhappy home! in memory's spell word, which amidst gaiety and pleasures, troubles and sufferings, constantly changes the character of our feelings, giving a transient light and joy! or softening, like a heavy hue on that of some, and throwing gloom and pain upon the poses of others.

Connel often experienced the latter change, for though his adopted neighbors were kind and generous, his thoughts often went back to the place of his birth, and to the early friendships which he had formed. Oftentimes, then conversation was at the highest among his evening visitors, and when his simple hearers wondered at the knowledge he displayed, so he gave his opinion on some subject of dispute, or interested them in the seasons of the world unknown to them—I mean of Galway—he was observed to start, and become sad and deeply silent. This was not understood by some—it was overlooked by the villagers of who loved Connel, and who had experienced amusement so well as benefit from his instruction.

Be this as it may, the rumors never reached him, and he felt happier with them than he had felt among his neighbors of the town, immediately before his departure from it. However, it was said openly, and Connel gave his sanction to the report, that he was obliged to leave Galway and a flourishing business of innkeeping, or some business of the kind, because he had been implicated with his fosterbrother and patron, a respectable merchant of the town, in some affair which gave umbrage to the religious feelings of the City Council; and that he, after his patron's exile and confiscation of property, some three years before the period of which we write, received protection from Firench of Moycullen, being at the time accompanied by his orphan children, a son and a daughter, the latter an infant in the arms of Judith the nurse.

It was on the day previous to the opening of our story that Judith, in the order of her weekly custom, visited an old acquaintance, whose dwelling lay some miles away in a thick wood that surrounded Portaragh.

Those visits were not made weekly to the same persons; for Judith, or as she was more commonly called, Judy Bawn, as upon women given almost an account of her fair complexion, or more probably from the white color of her hair, had many intimate acquaintances among the country folk. When it pleased Judy to make a particular visit, as on the present occasion, it behoved her to remain and partake of the boiled salmon and of the curds and whey of goat's milk, which were prepared to be prepared in a short time for her refreshment, the time naturally was spent in gossip though at the same time Judy was expected, or rather was pleased, to assist in the industry of the housewife, for the female ancestors of our peasantry had no idea, as at present, of making an idle visit.

"How is it, Judy Bawn," said an old woman, a visitor, too, who sat in a corner of the cabin, assisting to repair the meshes of a net, 'that Connel keeps up such long and intimate acquaintance with Shemus Dhu! We have heard, and that from people who know, that he is not over good; others may be pleased with him, but I don't like the looks of the man."

"Shemus, old neighbor," said Judy, letting the reel fall with which she had been busily engaged; "shame, that you at your age should judge from the looks of a man. But what for that? Do you think Connel would be his intimate friend unless he was trustworthy?"

"That may be as it answers your master's purpose best," replied the old woman, tauntingly, on notice of provoking being offended at Judy's insinuation about the looks of a man, although Judy had no sinister meaning in the word; "but I will say, and I don't care who takes it, that a time was when some of my neighbors would be less likely to thrive on the looks of a man than I. I am sure, mistress, we may think as we please."

"Ay!; but not to say what you think of your betters, good woman," said Judy, with a toss of the head, indica ive of the low place which her opponent held in her opinion.

"Oh! does it come to that, mistress?" retorted the old woman, throwing the ball of thread from her, and tying and undoing again with excitement the strings of her lower garment. "But, let me ask, Miss Bawn, who are my betters?"

Judy was prepared with an answer, and an answer which would confound the unfortunate woman who dared to question her superiority over the other matrons of the country, had not the woman of the house interfered, perceiving the issue so disreputable to her hospitality which the conversation was likely to produce.

"Judy is stout, other under her roof. We will eat our bread in good feeling, and to-morrow, when you think well of it, you may speak as you please. Here, Maurice, take this negress to Judy Bawn, and the other to Mary."

"Thank you," said Judy, whose wrath was suddenly appeased, not by the offering of the sweet potatoes and rotten cake, for we would not insinuate that so grand dame comfortege highly as to sacrifice her spirit and pride to the animal satisfaction of enjoying them in peace. But Judy had her own reasons for desiring to withdraw, during that doctrine. In truth, this is not my formal intention in the present story. I will now only say, why old Judith felt so interest in O'Kane's son.

"In truth, sooruseen, you may say that," said the old woman. "But you know people cannot help hearing what others say of their friends."

The tone of conciliation in which this was spoken satisfied both parties, and they were again on as friendly a footing as when they entered the cabin.

The rays of the sun were now playing horizontally through the openings of the wood, and as Judy had some distance to go, she prepared to depart, lest the sudden November night might overtake her on the way. The good woman of the cabin regretted that neither her husband nor her sons were at home to conduct Judy through the wood, for the wild deer, who now were beginning to come nearer to the villages, were sometimes troublesome to lone gravelers, especially to those of the weaker sex. Judy said she had no fears concerning them, and throwing her blue frieze cloak over her head and shoulders, she left the cabin.

For some time she was engaged with the recollections of her visit and conversation which it produced. "Am I not an old fool!" she thought, "to allow myself to be raved by the remarks of that silly creature! What if I let her know something which might injure Connel? Ah! I see I must not visit such foolish people so often; or if I do, I must not be vexed with them."

With this resolution, so creditable to her prudence, she arrived at a part of the wood where the path divided. For some time she was irresolute which path she would take. Both led to Portaragh, but then the nearer and more path led not as ever-good character, especially at nightfall, and Judy too strongly credited the stories of supernatural agency connected with it to entrust herself to its loneliness. For some time, as she picked her steps through the rocks and underwood of the longer path, she seriously thought on the course which gave her so much difficulty in her journey "Am I not an old fool," again she said, as she recovered from a stumble over a protruded rut, "to give myself such labor for nothing. I cannot say my five decades, or say prayers. God help me! ever these wicked rogues, who have I am home. Connel will have the old men with him, and the youngsters will be playing and flirting. The Lord forgive me for coming this way! I can't say my rosary this blessed night."

Judy's soliloquy would have gone on in the same strain if an accident did not occur, which we will relate in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

We hinted that Judy was influenced to avoid the shorter path by her fear of something supernatural connected with it. Indeed, the part of the wood which she now entered was well calculated to excite her fears if gloom and loneliness alone would give them birth. She had descended a rocky hill, and the birch and ash were so thickly interwoven on each side as to give to the glen in which she was the appearance of dark night, though the sun had scarcely set. Before her arose another hill, over which her path led, having on its top such a dense clustering of wood that the idea never would have occurred to strangers that through these trees was the only egress from the ravine.

When Judy arrived at the bottom of the valley her meditations upon the folly of choosing this path in preference to the easier and shorter one, was interrupted by a noise as that of persons making way through the wood. She listened, and her first idea was confirmed by the voices which were approaching her. "Some robbers, or some persons whom I know," thought she, "I will wait them at any chance, whether friends or foes. It is better to have their company then not, in such a place." She was not a moment in doubt as to their moral character: for, two men, though in a dress different from that of any of her acquaintance, made their appearance from a high rock which was some yards before her left. The manner of the strangers, when they perceived the woman, was irresolute; and she, in turn, stood silent, in surprise. When they perceived that they were observed, they strutted towards her with the seemed indifference of people who care not with whom they meet. Judy believed them to be some young men of the town, who were led far into the woods by their game—though it was unusual for any to come so far for the mere purpose of sport. This thought of Judy's was supported by their dress and arms. Both were simply habited, wearing a close dark colored jacket, tightened about the waist with a rough girdle, from which hung their hunting knife and large powder horn, the latter containing both ammunition and provision. They wore close leather skull-caps, and loose canvas trowsers, strapped over the thighs to the muscular of calves.

Each carried a long gun; and one of them, the taller, held in a leather slip a magnificent deer hound. They were strongly made men, fitted for feats either of activity or strength. The taller, but the younger, seemed the superior. He was

and fun, united with a recklessness of danger in pursuit. There was a jauntiness in his gait, and a lightness in his step, which showed that the cares of the world set lightly upon him, or that he wished that they should appear to do so. It was not long with his companion, who, from his appearance, was his senior by half a score years. His countenance might have been handsome when he was younger; but it was evident from first sight, to the most casual observer, that he was a man of strong and dark passion. His thick black hair, seeping from his cap, seeded his forehead. His dark eyes seemed unusually large, and heavy beetling eyebrows. His nose and mouth were handsome, but there was a constant motion on his lips, which took from the latter part of it giving any relief to his other sinister features. His bushy whiskers of the same color with his hair were worn in a formal cut, in perfect keeping with the dark expression of his entire countenance. Judy could not observe all this, but we are privileged to give the description.

Judy was surprised, but not much terrified, at the approach of the hunters. She had often seen persons in a similar dress, and on a similar adventure—as she considered them to be engaged—in the woods. Thinking, therefore, they had lost their way in the wood she approached them. When the hunters came up to her, the older person, who appeared to be the principal, accosted her—

"Good woman," he said in Irish, "can you direct us to the nearest and easiest way to the high path that leads to Galway? We have been in the woods since mid day, but not being acquainted with them we have gone astray."

"Willingly," said Judy, "you shall have my knowledge of the wood; but we must first come to the height before us. I will then direct you."

They ascended the hill in silence, and Judy pointed out the path which led to it to the right hand; at the same time, with such cautions and directions about bogs and cross paths, that head they put the question in earnest, they would be seriously inconvenienced by her directions.

"In faith, good mother," said the young hunter, "you tell us of difficulties we thought not of before. Had you not better, yourself, come and show us the way? Believe me, my friend here, for many reasons, will be thankful."

"Hush, Frank," said his companion in English. "At least in this part of the country let your wit rest."

"If my wit must rest, my dog, thank heaven for my sport, cannot. Fair play for Bessee, I say, and on his haunches, my man!"

These words were caused by the restlessness and snuffing of the noble animal which he led, and which, from the time they had ascended the hill, pulled strongly against its master's leading.

"Quiet, you young fool! what see you? Down, Bessee, down man!" were quietly used in the accent by his master. But when they stood upon the top of the hill a fine deer burst from a copse on the opposite side of the valley, disturbed from his lair by the noise of the party, or by that instinct which told him that danger was near. For some moments he stood erect, eyeing the party, and then snuffing the air, and tossing his head on high, he dashed towards the opening, from which the hunters had made their appearance. It would have been only the work of the instant to the younger hunter to unslip his hound; but his companion knew his talent, and held his hand.

"How now, D'Arcy?" said the younger stranger. "How is this, pray? Did you not tell me I should have sport, and why hinder it the entire day? An hour hence, you hindered me from firing at a fine stag; and now, when a prime buck appears, you will not even allow my dog to scent him. If you have other reasons for the journey—the devil! why not tell me at first! My mother, sister for the journey were amusement and pleasure."

"Hold now, not so fast with your reasons," said D'Arcy, as he was called, who seemed to know by what spring his companion's feelings could be changed. "What think you of the opinion of your comrades, if you hallooed your hound upon a deer of this season, believing it to be a beast of pleasure."

"By Jove," said his companion, replacing the string upon the dog's neck, with an action so cool that it surprised D'Arcy, "the man speaks truth. I am not angry with you for error, would hear to his face that he lied."

"Be that as you please, O'Reilly," said D'Arcy, "that believe me, Jo would have committed the error, had I not, for your character's sake, prevented you."

"Thank you," said Frank O'Reilly, in a dogged tone; "my character is safe, I hope, in my own keeping."

"Now in the bad humor again. Come, man, we will be judged. Woe say you, old mother, was the buck a pricket?"

Those who knew D'Arcy better than his unsuspecting companion, could know that the question was put with the test of the angler, who, after giving full line to his fish, finds it necessary to his power over it to hold it strongly; for in the rest of it he feels liberty it jerk out the hook. D'Arcy did not expect to get any information from the old woman; he believed she did not understand him. He was taken unawares, then, when O'Reilly replied in English. "Please you, my master, there was a time when I could answer your question. My sons now, God help the wife, fail me. I thought at one time that I was the fine creature throw his crest up, when he caught sight of his enemy there; this is a sign that he was a prime deer, and older than a year. I fancy the buck knew his game well; that dog is not used to start at a false scent." Judy spoke in English, but not in a foreign accent, but not his companion's.

"By my honour it is, old women," said O'Reilly, replying to the first part of Judy's speech, "you speak truly, whether you know it or not."

"Hush! Frank, for my sake," interrupted D'Arcy, with a look which soon silenced his companion's remonstrance.

"Ha! ha! So, old lady, you understand our words without intending it, I suppose. Thank your good fortune that you have not heard that which we wished not to be spoken. Now, good mother, to your own way, I hope."

"In whom hope you? But that less, I think, was never made for hoping to anything, or," muttered Judy aside, "whose feelings of self-esteem were great, and consequently became quickly excited by the disparaging tone of D'Arcy.

Old Judith, when answering D'Arcy thought that she spoke to an utter stranger. It was only when her last words of reproach called up a scowl upon his features, which brought their wrat expression into play, that the idea arose to her mind that she had seen that countenance before. Wonderful are the circumstances of recognition! The stranger perceived her scrutinizing look, and he turned hastily to his companion, who had called on before him. His action was so sudden that Judith had no time, but a strict scrutiny of his counten ance to satisfy herself that she had seen him before. She felt pleasure, and pain, as yet feared, when she saw the strangers stop on the path to which she directed them, and heard the older say:

"Did you observe the searching look of that old hag? By heaven! I fear she knows me."

"What of that?" replied his companion sharply, his feelings yet warm from D'Arcy's reproof to his sport. "I think it is now time, at this hour of the evening, to cease fearing the look of every old woman you meet. It seems," he continued, as he felt with bitterness the contempt, though not intended, conveyed by D'Arcy's silence, as the latter stood heedless of his remarks, "that you tread upon this ground, friend, as if you feared every turn in your path would bring before you a witness of some dark deed. You know best yourself, you are safe in my keeping," observed the good natured fellow, after a pause, when he saw D'Arcy's features countenance undergo a change indicative of a pleasing termination to some strong exertion of memory. "But I must say, you should have let me more into your secrets, and I should not then have blamed your hinderance of my sport. But whither back again?"

"Wait me here, O'Reilly," said D'Arcy, "it will be with you soon. A new light burst upon me! I will go after her, and know more of her, and her friends." This saying, he turned towards Judith, who awaited him with an anxiety as highly wrought as his own.

"Thank heaven," said or rather thought Frank O'Reilly, "I feel not the stings of a guilty conscience! Poor fellow! there is something weighty on his memory. I am censured by my relations for being over in

but not his companion's.

"By my honour it is, old women," said O'Reilly, replying to the first par of Judy's

Mass every Sunday in a fresh pair of Vernchoyle's trowsers. The neighbors began to talk about it and to pity Mulligan. Indeed, some members of Father Ky's flock complained upon the cruel humiliation practised on a good-natured husband. The Priest, however, did not see the cruelty. "On the contrary," he said, "if we are to test Mrs. Mulligan's love by the high stand and of the purity of our great and noble mineral, the very post of love, Mrs. Mulligan is a noble example of devotion; for does not Thomas Moure declare in his sweet and dulcet notes that

"The heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But fondly loves on to the CONTRARY."

Monkeys by Wholesale.

An American consular officer, now in Washington on leave of absence, relates a very funny occurence which came under his observation during his official residence in Liverpool. A successful and wealthy shipowner, having devoted some time to the business of money-making, than to the cultivation of any of the unnecessary social ilelements of the intellect, was considering by his business associates a little "off" in his nethegraphy. He sent an order to Bombay, and, among other things, was for two monkeys, which he wanted to present to some friends; but departing the six great powers of Europe spend five hundred millions annually on their armaments; the withdrawal of three millions of men from active service, and a pressure of twelves a much greater pecuniary loss to those countries, and to mankind in general, than even M. de Girardin seems capable of estimating.

A soldier, he says, costs England $503 40, which, for an army of 106 000 men, makes her military expenditure $53 256 160 per annum. A soldier cost the French Republic only slightly more, but takes her army annuals to 440 000 men, and thus raises her military expenses to $112 913,-208. The Czar pays a little over $235 a head for his soldiers, or 575,000 men, and the regular army to pay, and the total cost of the Russian army for a single year is estimated at the enormous sum of $137,-681,925. The German government pays a little over $225 14 for each of its soldiers, of whom it has about 412,000, costing the Empire $92 764 603. Italy pays less than $181 20 a head for her soldiers, who number in all, 230,000, and her total army charge $87,176,085. The Austrian army seems to be intrinsically the cheapest of those kept up by the great powers. Each man in it is supposed to cost only $174 30, which, for an army of 273 600, gives a total of $47,705,914.

To these sums might have been added the amount annually expended by the great powers upon naval armaments, which may be roughly stated at $6 000000 for England, $5 000 000 for France, $24,000 000 for Russia, $7,800 000 for Germany and Austria, and $3 000 000 for Austria, making a total of $135 000 000.

Statistics account, as M de Girardin points out, the present situation of Europe can scarcely be better described than in the words of Montesquieu, who wrote in 1748: "The state of affairs in the Monarchies of Europe: it has seized our princes, and has made them keep up an inordinate number of troops. The disease has its paroxysms, and necessarily its remissions; for as soon as these exertions are made the increased the number of what it calls its troops, this remedy immediately produces the effect of the disease, and the good effects which are daily springing from them, are not inclined to look with their children's eternal salvation by sending them to godless schools, even though free in all while the respectable portion of the non-Catholics, who are fast becoming convinced of the evils of the public school system, will hardly be inclined to support them because the Bible, and Moody and Sankey's dogmas!, no school, and not of the curriculum. Verily the days of Puritan supremacy and intolerance are fast passing away.—*Mollet's Illustrated Weekly.*

THE THREE KINGS.

Three kings came riding from far away,
Melchoir and Gaspar and Balthazar;
Three wise men out of the East were they,
And they traveled by night and slept by day,
For their guide was a beautiful, wonderful star.

The star was so beautiful, large and clear
That all the other stars of the sky
Became a white mist in the atmosphere,
And the wise men knew that the coming was near
Of the Prince foretold in the prophecy.

Three caskets they bore on their saddle-bows,
Three cassets of gold with golden keys;
Their robes were of crimson silk, with rows
Of bells and pomegranates and fleurdelyses,
Their turbans like blossoming almond trees.

And so the three kings rode into the West,
Through the dusk of night over hills and dells;
And sometimes they suddenly sank the star,
And sometimes talked, as they passed in rest,
With the people they met at the wayside wells.

"Of the child that is born," said Balthazar,
"Good people, I pray you, tell us the news,
For we in the East have seen His star,
And have ridden far—and have ridden far,
To find and worship the King of the Jews."

And the people answered: "You ask in vain;
We know of no king but Herod the Great!"
They thought the wise men were men insane,
As they spurred their horses across the plain
Like riders in haste and endless quest.

And when they came to Jerusalem,
Herod the Great, who had heard this thing,
Sent for the wise men and questioned them;
And said: "Go down unto Bethlehem
And bring me tidings of this new king."

So they rode away; and the star stood still,
The only one in the gray of morn;
Yea, it stopped, it stood still of its own free will,
Right over Bethlehem on the hill,
The city of David where Christ was born.

And the three kings rode through the gate and the guard,
Through the silent street, till their horses turned
And stopped as the star stood still and stared—
But the windows were closed and the doors were barred,
And only a light in the stable burned.

And cradled there in the scented hay,
In the air made sweet by the breath of kine,
The little child in the manger lay—
The child that would be King one day
Of a kingdom not human, but divine.

His mother, Mary of Nazareth,
Sat watching beside His bed of straw—
Watching the even flow of His breath,
For the joy of life and terror of death
Were mingled together in her awe.

They laid their offerings at His feet;
The gold was their tribute to a King;
The frankincense, with its odor sweet,
Was for the priesthood, the Paraclete,
The myrrh for the body's burying.

And the mother wondered and bowed her head,
And sat as still as a statue of stone;
Her heart was troubled, yet comforted,
Remembering what the angel had said
Of an endless reign and of David's throne.

Then the kings rode out of the city gate,
With the star in their train, and followed it fast,
Rejoicing to find their journey late
Had ended in peace, and their anxious hearts
And returned to their homes by another way.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A CRUSADER'S CHURCH.

The London *Athenæum* says that Lieut. Kitchener has sent home an account, with plans, of a newly-discovered Crusaders' church near the Mount of Olives. The following is an extract from a report just received from Jerusalem on these and other points:

"The road from the Mount of Olives to Bethany crosses a narrow ridge of rock which joins the Mount of Olives to the hill above Bethany; on this narrow strip the remains of a church have been found and discovered, dating probably from the twelfth or thirteenth century. Tradition has long pointed out the spot as the place where our Lord mounted the ass for His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The church itself is an almost square block of masonry or rock covered with paintings! it measures four feet three inches by three feet six inches, by three feet ten inches high, and its position in the ridge is curious, being on the north side, probably between two columns of the nave. Tnis square block is supposed to be either a relic, a relicine, or a portion of the rock cut out and ornamented, being the exact place where our Lord mounted the ass. The paintings, of which pen and ink sketches have been sent home, are well described by Mr. Drake as figured. On the south side is the raising of Lazarus; on the north are the disciples following the ass, the first one bears a sword, another of persons standing in a row, but it is too much defaced to make out clearly. It is to the west that the most interesting remains, though, if he does expect strangers, friends or foes, he will receive them kindly."

"One question more, Judy, and we part for this night," said D'Arcy hurriedly, and with rising anger, "How does Fergus?"

"To be sure we must not forget should treat his sister, sooruseen," Judy, showing more confidence into the reply than she had yet ventured to do, "Fergus is well, and has grown strong like a young bullock. He will presently be able to follow the chase, and to ride a horse without a saddle."

"Ha! ha! old woman, you cannot deceive me," cried D'Arcy. I know more than you fancy I know. Enough; you have no confidence to me. Think seriously upon this. You yourself will not gain by it, and you will not lose by it. Remember, I am the same, and will be found the same, as you look so dark at it. They say there are reasons for your taking a strange one, though the other had been with us for years. But Saint Columb! you are changed wonderfully, now. Many long years have passed, and many troubles have gone over my head—though, thank heaven, I am the Virgin, I am now comfortable with Connel—since I dandled you in my arms. You old not prom.-e then, God bless the man! to be the dark, strong man that you are now. May the same God bless you, and preserve you from any evil sight, but you are changed beyond my recollection!—Too Lord be praised, who would think that the weak infant

And the sheelnauls old creature would have continued to praise the manner of her finger until, for now she was on a theme too much related to her own heart, in an Irishwoman, had not D'Arcy interrupted her.

At the same time, taking from his side pocket some gold pieces, he put them into the old woman's hand.

"Judy, my friend," said Judy, it is but a small thing. It is only an earnest of what I feel bound to give you for your former kindness to me."

"Well," said Judy, "I will keep it but not from any love of your gold. Take it to yourself again—though if you look at cross, once, I will keep it for your sake."

"Hold it to the poor, or to the priest, Judy," said D'Arcy, suddenly, "if it be not that you do with it. But you must take it. Now, my friend, we must be time wears fast. I must be with O'Reilly. You know I am not in the shelter under Connel's roof. Tell me—your son will serve me, Judy—tell me, were those strangers sent for the last few days?"

The suddenness of the question surprised Judy. She had not time to consider how far the speaker was interested in her answer, or far from the way shining she owed more kindness, and for whom he fel- more pity, would be the answer.

"I know of none," she stammered out at a hazard.

"Tell me, then," said D'Arcy, quickly, "does Connel expect any?"

"I don't know his mind," said Judy, "although, if

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Our agent, Mr. J. P. Crokx, will canvass the city for subscribers to this journal during the winter months until he can resume his travels through the State. We trust he will be cordially received everywhere and be thoroughly successful in his mission. We ask the co-operation of all our kind friends.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AND THE EASTERN PRESS.

It must be evident to anyone who pays attention to the writings of the Eastern press upon the Chinese question, that there is some indisposition at work which neutralizes the exertions of the people on the coast, and maintains a false idea about the antagonism to coolie labor. For the misrepresentation of those who, like D. O. MILLS, make money out of the Mongolian hordes, we are, of course, prepared; and we can reply to them by simply pointing out where considerations of self-interest come in. Every man is willing to plead his own cause before the bar of public opinion, and no those who derive profit from the presence of the Chinese, either directly by employing them, or indirectly by lowering the wages of white men, will naturally try to prove that the degraded and purported labor is a great blessing to the country. But any person gifted with ordinary intelligence will at a glance discover the partizan and unreliable nature of such pleadings, and estimate them at their proper value. Where, however, newspapers laying claim to independence, and wielding immense influence upon public sentiment in the East, take up the same perverse ideas and give them the form of editorial endorsement, it is plain there must be some hidden motive impelling them to do so—some secret spring which presses them in that direction. We believe their conduct can only be accounted for by the lavish outpouring of money on the part of persons who are concerned in the maintenance of the Chinese system.

[illegible] who are instructed to, and liberally paid for, using every means to defeat the efforts of the friends of the white workingmen. The Chinese are infinitely better organized and go about their work in a more business manner than the Caucasian labor party in California. They do not indulge in wild talk or make threats against anybody. They put their money where it will do the most good, and the Americans do their wire pulling in Washington and elsewhere. The result of this prudent policy is that their side of the case is far the better understood and far better advocated throughout the East than the cause of the Americans and work ingmen. There is only one way to counteract the mischievous propaganda, and that is by getting an authoritative pronouncement of opinion from the representatives of our people in our State Senate and Assembly, and forwarding it without delay to the National Capital. We earnestly trust that our legislators will take this advice and act upon it promptly. They can well aware that a power is growing up in this city and throughout the State which will do serious harm, perhaps irremediable mischief, to the prosperity of the community, if some means are not taken to restrain its use by the presence of the Mongolians. This is a most serious matter, and we fear its gravity is not sufficiently recognized by the Federal Government. It is beyond controversy that if the authorities at Washington ignore the openly and plainly expressed wishes of the people of the Pacific Coast, no effort will be made to remedy the grievance complained of by violence, and scenes may be enacted which would forever disgrace San Francisco and California. If the paling humanitarianism which the present Administration seems to prefer to patriotism, is allowed to guide the conduct of the Government towards this State, we fear loyalty will be at a discount before long. Again we call upon our legislators, Assemblymen and Senators, to do their part by protesting against the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the advocates of coolie slave labor. They could not begin the New Year better than by passing a strongly-worded resolution on the matter.

[illegible]THANKS.—We return many sincere thanks to Rev. Father Lake Tormey, of Carson City, for his courtesies on behalf of THE MONITOR, and his generous remittance. His willingness to lend a helping hand to the spread of Catholic journalism is not a bad indication of his zeal and as tively in the sacred cause of holy faith. If some other pastors took the same interest in this journal, THE MONITOR would be one of the most prosperous papers in the whole Union.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' FAIR.

Receipts and Disbursements—Acknowledgments for Charities and Sports.

The following is a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Fair lately held for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum:

RECEIPTS.	
Mrs. Colgrove	$1,251 65
Mrs. Regan, Refreshment Table	1,332 15
Miss Kirby	1,095 50
Mamed Lang, Parrand, Langton and Spotiswood	970 00
Orphans' Table	570 00
Miss Fleming and daughter	350 00
Mrs. Lewis and Miss E. Sweeney	377 50
Mrs. J. O'Connor	351 00
Santa Clara College Entertainment	150 00
Postoffice	125 00
Miss A. Sweeney, floor	81 00
Mrs. Shafer Sweeney	150 00
" Fernandez of San Pedro	100 00
" Bee	100 00
Total	$9,054 30
Expenses	1,198 02
Total	$8,856 28

DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—	
Paid for Lumber	$621 61
Paid for 4 st	612 50
Paid for Carpenter	612 50
Paid for painting	612 50
Paid for dry good and clothing	4 10
Paid for repairs on water works	50 00
Paid for school books	41 75-2,124 96
By St. Joseph's Infant Asylum—	
Paid for groceries	$1,000 00
Paid for meat	500 00
Paid for dry goods	418 13
Paid for flour	222 62
Paid for potatoes	216 00
Paid for shoes	211 50
Paid for labor	175 00
Paid for coal	125 00
Paid for fuel	50 00
Paid for furniture	61 00-3,731 13
	$5,856 28

The Sisters tender their hearty thanks to the patrons of the Fair for the generous courtesy with which they lent their aid to the ladies who collected donations. Also to the ladies who had charge of the tables, and to the following gentlemen through whose active and efficient services such unexpected success has been attained: Messrs. Agnew, Regan, Fay, Carew, Gadsby, Hall, and Hill, assistance of Jas Mason.

Favors likewise are gratefully acknowledged from Mr. Murray of Lakeville, Mr. Barron of Mount Eden, and Mrs Griffin of Truckee, all of whom enclosed a check, awarded to the Fair large quantities of provisions for the entertainment table.

The Sisters desire to express their sincere thanks to Gustave Mahl for a case of champagne donated daily during the Fair; to Mr. Brunner, of Platt's Hall, for courteous attentions, liberal allowances on bill, and a donation of $30; to the Spring Valley Gas Light Company, for a liberal discount on gas bill.

It is gratifying to remark that valuable and appreciated donations from other sources were too numerous to mention, as would be desired if space allowed.

Messrs. KEAN & O'LEARY, who characterize kindness, provided gratuitously the brandy and cider for the orphans' Carnival supper.

To each one of their kind benefactors the Sisters and orphans very cordially wish a happy and prosperous New Year.

An Honest Indian Agent.

[From the Portland Catholic Sentinel, Dec. 19.]

Major Edmund Mallet, agent for the Indians of the Talmlp Agency, Washington Territory, who resigned some months since, left for his home in Oswego, New York, a few days ago. After spending some time in Victoria he proceeded to San Francisco on the steamship "City of Panama." Intelligent, energetic, upright and courteous, Major Mallet made an enviable record as an Indian agent, and it was with regret that his many friends there, as well as the Indians of the several reservations comprised in the agency, parted with him.

From a correspondent we learn that the Major's parting with the Indians at Talmlp was very affecting; the Indians wrapping at the last every Chinese immigrant in the arms of two hundred and fifty dollars, is also excellent, and there is very little doubt it would put an end to the coolie difficulty altogether. The Australian colonies, when threatened with a Mongolian invasion, did something of the same kind, and saved their country from disaster, if not from positive ruin. We should not hesitate to follow their example when our vital interests are menaced by the same danger. Even the Constitution should not be allowed to stand in the way of a complete settlement of this serious question.

Presentation.

The Rev. M. D. Slattery, now pastor of Napa and its missions, on his departure for his new field of labor was made the recipient of a check for a very handsome amount, presented by the gentlemen of St. Mary's parish, Sacramento, where the Rev. gentleman has been for the past few years an excellent pastor, and by his teachings and example as a Catholic priest, and his genial disposition in social life, has made for himself hosts of friends, who availed themselves of this opportunity to show their appreciation of his services while among them, and to congratulate him on a promotion his great ability so eminently qualifies him to fill. The good people of Napa may congratulate themselves by the acquisition of Father Slattery. The worthy residents of Napa, too, should be congratulated upon receiving such a devoted and able pastor. We are certain the interests of religion and morality will be well promoted by Father Slattery in his new field of labor.

We regret very much that a paragraph, originating in one of the daily papers, which did not give to W. S. O'Brien, Esq., due credit for his manifold donations to public charities, crept into the columns of THE MONITOR through inadvertence last week. Its untruthfulness was made manifest by the acknowledgment from Bishop Francis, of the Female Orphan Asylum, which appeared in two issues past, and is made further apparent by the list from Rev. Father Crokx, of the San Rafael Orphanage, which is printed in our pages to-day. Mr. O'Brien never parades his benevolence, and it is only just to him to say that he much than fulfills the obligations imposed upon him by his wealth and position.

Hon. J. R. Lathrell's Resolution Concerning the Chinese Evil.

In the House of Representatives, December 10, Mr. Lathrell, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution relative to Chinese immigration, and modification of the "Burlingame treaty:"

Whereas, under the provisions of the treaty made between the United States and China known as the "Burlingame treaty," which took effect February 6, 1870, all Americans agree: Chinese immigration were no longer restricted, and immigration into the United States of the most degraded of the subjects of that vast and populous empire was not only permitted but encouraged; an unprecedence of nearly eight years has clearly demonstrated that the workings of these provisions of that treaty have been disastrous to the laboring classes of our Pacific States and Territories; have tended seriously to retard rather than develop the resources of that much favored country; have brought there hebs of thousands of servile coolies, establishing a system of slavery in our midst more pernicious and degrading than ever before known to the history of the world:

With these slaves come hordes of abandoned women of the same class, of the lowest and most degraded cast, who are bought and sold like cattle in the market, and hired out for the vile purposes of prostitution, polluting every city, village and hamlet of the land, degrading the youth and tainting the moral atmosphere of our communities.

These slaves, owned by organizations known as the "Six Companies," are maintained upon a mere pittance, not exceeding ten cent. per head per day, one-half of which and are, hired for wages upon which a free man would absolutely starve.

With this system of slavery, free labor cannot compete. The individual coolie has no family to support, no interest in the community with that which affords him bare subsistence; while, upon the other hand, the ambition of the free laborer is to build up himself a home, and rear therein a family, which ruling idea is the very spirit of our system of government. This and he can never subsist in competition with servile labor. Whose laboring men and women complain to employers of the insufficiency of their wages, they are told to look at what that Chinamen will board themselves and work for forty cents per day. Every industry suffers by this all-pervading competition with the degraded coolie, whose deficiency of education and social habits, unskilled labor, whose mind, however, is not improved by his new associations. Hideous to his prejudices, his presence is regarded as a positive affliction to our theory of government, our laws and our religion.

For this blighting curse there is no compensation, and for those reasons the people of the Pacific States and Territories demand, in behalf of the laboring man and the welfare of the country—in behalf of our race, civilization and good morals—protection from the degrading effects of Chinese or coolie slavery.

It is the duty of the representatives of the people to remove the evil; therefore,

Be it solved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That its treaty-making power of this government is earnestly requested to take immediate steps to modify our treaty with China so to absolutely prevent the further importation of servile Chinese subjects in our shores.

It is a matter of much debate whether the amendment or abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty would have any effect upon Chinese immigration. Some persons assert that, inasmuch as all the Mongol hordes who come to our shores take advantage of the treaty, which took effect February 6, 1870, all barriers against the immigration into the United States of the most degraded of the subjects of that vast and populous empire was not only permitted but encouraged; an experience of nearly eight years has clearly demonstrated that the workings of these provisions of that treaty have been disastrous to the laboring classes of our Pacific States and Territories; have tended seriously to retard rather than develop the resources of that much-favored country; have brought there hebs of thousands of servile coolies, establishing a system of slavery in our midst more pernicious and degrading than ever before known to the history of the world.

Musical Recitation.—Santa Clara Glee Club Come To-night," song and chorus, words by S. N. Mitchell, music by C. C. Price, published by F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, "Let Me Kiss Those Weeping Eyes," ballad, by J. Kerry, published by M. Gray, 106 Kearny street.

"Light of Day," sacred quartette, by Geo. Selby, published by D. C. Faulds, Louisville, Ky. "Close Sweet Kiss, and Then We Part," popular song and chorus, by S. Tarney, New York, the Music Publishing Co., 636 Fourth avenue, on sale at Mr. Gray's, 106 Kearny street.

Belligerent Protestants.

The Protestant church of St. James', at Hatcheon, London, an edifice recently rendered famous by the proceedings of Rev. Mr. Tooth—was on Sunday, December 9th, the theater of a riot. At the morning service the church was nearly filled by persons who were strangers to the locality, and who appeared to approve of the manner of conducting the service, the hood and stole of the officiating clergyman, the swinging of censers, the intoning of psalms, the crucifix, candles and flowers upon the altar, and generally the use of Catholic emblems of devotion and the imitation of Catholic ceremonial. Round about the church outside a force of three hundred roughs were disposed, and the procession turned out to be anything but needless, for just as the service was concluded, and the mass of the congregation came pouring out, a rush of men made a push through the ranks of the police, dashed into the church in the face of the astonishing crowd, and proceeded to smash choirs, benches, and shelves in pieces, while ladies shrieked and fainted, and panic reigned supreme inside and out. It took the police some time to clear the church of the rioters. After that came the troublesome task of clearing the street. It is said to be able to say that no life was lost in the conflict, for the sight of a crucifix sets upon an orthodox British Protestant as the sight of a scarlet coat on a wanted bull, and we know how the latter scientific is in the habit of conducting himself when he feels that he has cause to be out of temper.—*Dublin Weekly News, December 15*

Santa Inez College, Santa Barbara County.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

This institution is located on a beautifully wooded plain on the east bank of the Santa Inez river. It is admirably sheltered by the San Rafael mountains, a chain only a few miles in a direct line from the Pacific Ocean, and about twelve miles from Gaviota Landing. The Parkins line of steamers, the only regularly at Gaviota. For salubrity the climate is unsurpassed, and the scenery in the vicinity is most beautiful. The Brothers have just taken charge of the institution at the request of the Grand Most Rev. Archbishop. But a small number of students can be received, and they must be from eight to sixteen years of age. For further particulars apply at St. Mary's College.

BROTHER JUSTIN.

CHRISTMAS TREE FESTIVAL.

St. Domitile's boys' and girls' Sunday School held their Christmas Tree Festival last Monday at Aldack's Hall, Bush street, near Dupont.

The Festival opened with prayer. Then were sung by the scholars hymns suitable for the occasion. Next in order were literary exercises, speeches, recitations, etc. Then came the stripping of the Christmas tree of the toys, books and religious mementoes attached, and the distributing of them to the Sunday School scholars, of whom there were about two hundred and fifty present. The whole affair passed off pleasantly, the children enjoying the fun hugely.

THE "BIG WIND" IN IRELAND.

EDITOR MONITOR.—I noticed something in your valuable paper in reference to the "Big Wind" in Ireland. I was several years of age at that time and I remember it as well as I do yesterday. It commenced between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday night, the 6th Jan. 1839, Candlemas or Twelfth night. It may be an item to hear in your articles mistakes the twelfth night for the 12th of February. If there is any interest at stake I will furnish proof from the parish of Teaghmeconnell, county of Roscommon.

JOHN CRAHEN.

TWENTY-SIX MILE HOUSE, December 31, 1877.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, ETC. By S. ANNIE FROST. Being a complete guide to all kinds of ladies' fancy-work, with full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, and a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. HENRY T. Williams, publisher, New York.

HEALTH—HINTS TO WOMEN, TEACHING OF FOOD, EXERCISE, DRESS, CARE OF CHILDREN, ETC. By MRS. WILBELMINE ZAHNISER, New York: E. C. Dutton & Co., 713 Broadway; San Francisco: J. B. O'Connor & Co., 103 Sixth street, corner Mission.

THE CATHOLIC PARENTS' FRIEND for January contains A Christmas Greeting, (poetry); A Happy New Year; The Voice of the Seventh Pontiff on Godless Schools; The Public Schools and Sparta; A Touching Story; Spiritual Rousing Conversation; Prayer, etc. It is a good number of a useful periodical.

SAN RAFAEL CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Among the subscriptions received by Rev. Father Croke, in aid of the Mission Orphan Asylum, are the following. Many others of smaller amount are necessarily omitted: Wm. S. Cook, $200; J. C. Flood, $200; F. S. Wenzinger, $100; Daniel Cooke, $150; C. D. O'Sullivan, $110; Richard Cooke, $100; Dr. J. F. Gibbon, $100; John Parrott, $100; John Sullivan, $100; R. Bailey, $100; D. J. Oliver, $100; John English, $100, Edward Barron, $100; G. Tobin, $50; Mrs. H. Barrolhet, $50; T.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

—The New York *Herald's* London special of December 30 says: A great anti-Russian meeting, composed largely of workingmen, was held yesterday afternoon in Trafalgar Square. This was made a pretext for a pro-Russian gathering in other part of the same place. Each of the crowds possessed all the elements of a mob, and the display of three Turkish flags in the first assemblage precipitated an attack by the second. More than six thousand people were present. The collision was so great at the Turkish meeting that speaking could not be heard. The Russian flag suddenly appeared in the crowd, and a fierce fight, lasting one hour and five minutes, ensued, led by a stout faced man, who bowled like a Heebi-Bazouk. The Anglo-Turks charged en masse upon the Russian party. The standard-bearer was soundly thrashed, and the Muscovite flag destroyed. The forces of the horny-handed friends of the Czar soon rallied, and they drove by assault the position held by the Turkish police-barriers behind one of the Edward Landseer's lions. The reserves pressed on to support the assaulting party that a retreat was impossible. It was a serious business, however, for the men in front. The Turkish standards were totally destroyed, and the victors glared for a few moments at the seething crowd before them, apparently anxious to know if there were any of the obnoxious flags near at hand. The wounded were not butchered. They were only jumped upon playfully, and kicked about the face and head. The assemblage soon broke up, a majority audibly Turkish that the Russophiles were compelled to withdraw. As the minority slowly disengaged itself from the mighty, received cheers burst forth from the triumphant Turkish party, cheering soon became tumultuous, and thousands joined in the shouting to the scene out of Mr. Marin's Lane, the Strand, Cockspur street and Whitehall. Red flags a foot square were waved from sticks, or held aloft upon canes. New flags were procured from some neighboring locality, and the British and Turkish sentiment over the streets echoed upon tall staves side by side. It was a peaceful demonstration, and resulted the stormy scenes immediately preceding and following Guildhall. The police interfered three hours after the meeting had been dissolved, and two arrests were made. Nobody of any prominence was present, and the meeting has no political significance.

—The London *Observer* of December 30 says: We believe the Government, up to a late date, intended, immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament, to introduce a series of resolutions declaring certain general principles in regard to the attitude to be taken by the Executive in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and specifying in what way those principles were to be applied. If Parliament approved the resolutions, the Government meant to occupy Gallipoli, and to act accordingly, but to obtain vantage ground with a view to possible contingencies. How far this programme may be still followed, of course depends on the next fortnight's events.

—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* of December 30 from Plymouth reports that the whole Channel fleet, and all commissioned ships under repairs, have been ordered to be ready for sea by January 15.

—The *New Times*, of St. Petersburg, reproduces various reports current in foreign newspapers that England intends to occupy Gallipoli, Constantinople and Bosphorus. The *New Times* considers all this equivalent to a declaration of war.

—The *Agence Russe* adds that the British Government has not yet decided what the measures would be, but they cannot be those stated by the *New Times*, as it would be impossible to take such measures without a declaration of war. Relative to reports concerning English mediation, the *Agence Russe* points out that according to international law mediation is only possible when accepted by both belligerents. Russia, though always ready to treat, has never overthrown the Porte might address to her and will do everything to show that she had any intention of attempting mediation.

—The London *Times'* Paris correspondent of December 30th says: Any exaggerated construction at first placed on the conference undertaken by England, ceased some days ago, and the Powers are now fairly launched into the war. Happily it is to be known at night that England simply accepted the invitation to the Conference as to whether she would accept peaceful overtures, to be made by Turkey."

—LONDON, December 29.—Give no credence to rumors of early peace on any terms short of extinction of the Ottoman Power. The indecisive contests continue abundant that the Russians intrude on gain her point, even at the risk of a war with England. The object of Todt is the meaning of the Czar's call for another million of men. Ignatieff is the real Lord Derby in his attempts at peace. He is willing to grant terms, Russia may possibly yield her purpose to negotiate directly with Turkey, or not at all. But the Russian Czar is by the Czar on army of the Balkan indicates his intention to be ready to guard himself in the event of war with England. The is indeed evidence of his intentions and what possible contingency he anticipates. Meantime, private information is received that active preparations in public are now being made in England directly to be pressed as rapidly as the weather permits. There will be no new campaign, but a prolongation of the present one, until Turkey falls irretrievably.

—The Chicago *Journal's* Washington special of December 31 says: The few Democratic Senators here ritually discredit the so-called antibushy announcement by Bayard. Washington that the Democrats have decided to sustain the President's nominations as against Cooklin, Kellogg and Chamberlain unprobably and incongruous. It is said on the other hand that Bayard not actuated by high motives. Democrats have a certain number of Democratic votes. Some of Secretary Matthews' friends declare that he will be a candidate for Congress from Cincinnati, and that the President will use his influence to elect him, being anxious to have him in Congress.

—The Chicago *Journal's* Washington special of December 31 says: A Republican Congressman proposes to introduce a resolution in the House calling upon the President for information regarding the opinion of Attorney-General Devens, and to have been given last April when the Hawley Commissioners were in New Orleans arranging a compromise between the political parties. It is charged the Commission sent a dispatch to the President asking the opinion of the Administration as to what would be a fair basis for legislation. The President submitted the question to Attorney-general Devens, and he furnished the President with a written opinion, which was submitted to a full Cabinet and approved by them, and then telegraphed to the Commission, which proceeded to recognize the Legislature upon the basis proposed. The opinion now prevalent was that fourteen Republican members of the Legislature should be unseated and their places given to Democrats who claimed to have been elected, and that five Democratic members should withdraw and their places given to be filled by Republicans. This is a statement made by a Republican Congressman, who says he knows the inside of all that transpires.

—The Chairman and several prominent members of the House Committee on Appropriations have returned to Washington, and are industriously engaged in gathering and preparing information for use in the preparation of the annual appropriation bills, several of which are to be ready for action soon after the reassembling of Congress. The following are the expenditures contemplated on the Pacific Coast: Oakland harbor, $200 000; Wilmington harbor, $50,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, $20,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland to the sea, $150,000; Upper Willamette, $50 000; Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, $50,000; canal at the Dalles, Columbia river, $500 000; for fortifications at Fort Point, $100 000; Alcatraz, $50,000; Benicia, $50 000; Mare Island Navy Yard, general repairs on building and grounds, $7 850. No specific estimates are made for work at this or any other Navy Yard, but the Department has authorized the expenditure of money contributed by its various bureaus among the Navy Yards throughout the country as occasions may arise. The estimate for the dock site in the California Surveyor-General's office is $2,000,000. The Department earnestly urges this and similarly increased amounts for Oregon and the Pacific Coast Territories as indispensable to bring up arrears of business. The estimates for maintenance of the Naval force and their salaried employés, on the Pacific Coast are in accordance with the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The Secretary, however, transmits information that the estimates for the Naval Station at San Francisco require an increase of $500 for fuel, $600 for lubricating, and $1,140 for watchmen, etc. The Secretary recommends an appropriation of $276,000 for wages of workmen and engineers, and $125 000 for the purchase of materials and incidental expenses of the San Francisco Mint. The estimates of the Carson Mint are the same as last year, namely, $80,000 for wages and $12,000 for materials and incidental expenses.

—General Dorcohesbout, Chief of the Ministry, in receiving the Mayor of Bordeaux January 2nd, emphatically d clared that neither his Ministry nor his Cabinet ever contemplated a coup d'etat.

—The London *Post* of January 2d publishes a paragraph in an official form to the effect that the Cabinet yesterday by unanimous assumed that Russia's answer had shaken the peace to overtures. The paragraph points out that England, when communicating the Russian answer to the Porte, will be requested to accompany it with advice; therefore, it will be very material for England before taking this step to inquire as to the conditions which Russian commanders have been instructed to demand. It is understood that Russia has replied that she will accept peace overtures, to be made by Turkey."

—The Pope has authorized Cardinal Chigi to negotiate with Great Britain for the removal of the existing difficulties which divide the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland.

—The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Rome telegraphed that Gamberta had an interview with Minister Decazes on Sunday which probably he accorded an audience by King Victor Emanuel.

—A dispatch from Rome of December 28 says: Nobody believes that the present Ministerial arrangement will be permanent. It is said that Rattazzi has consented to a dissolution of Parliament.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

—A man giving the name of J. D Rose was arrested on a vagabondage last upon a charge of having sent a challenge to fight a duel.

—St. Mary's C. T. A. B. and L. Society has elected the following officers: President, Frank Coghlin, re-elected unanimously; Vice President, M. McFeely; Recording Secretary, Peter Mulligan, re-elected; Financial Secretary, Henry Whitehurst, re-elected; Treasurer, Archbishop Connolan—Charles Lafferty, re-elected; Thomas Finn, re-elected; and James W. Smith; Council—Thos. Mahoney, re-elected; James Coyle, re-elected; John F. Riordan, re-elected; David Monahan, James Smith, John F. Sullivan.

—On Monday last Mr. H. L. Dodge, the new Mint Superintendent, took charge of it. He discharged twenty-five of the female employés and four of the male, giving as a reason for his action that it was taken in furtherance of the principles of Civil Service reform. Q. H. La Grange, the retiring Superintendent, was presented by the employés—his appointee—with a silver service.

—Colonel Wesson has appointed Joseph W. Wallace First Lieutenant and Commissary on his Staff, in place of Lieutenant J. G. Maguire, elected Lieutenant of Company D, Third Regiment.

Produce Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3d, 1878.

The closing days of December furnished comparatively little throughout our visitors, and where the produce could not previously turn his furrows he is now enabled to give out now the seed to his heart's content. Already more acreage has been planted in grain than ever before. Much of the grain is well up and everything is now exceedingly promising for the husbandman. Until within a week past we have had a very warm winter, but the past few nights have been previous cold with many white frosts, and even ice covers the pools of standing water.

FLOUR—We quote current prices as follows: Superfine at $3@3 75; Extra Superfine, $3 25@3 75; Extra Family and Bakers, Extras, $3 50@3 75 white for family-dressed Extras, such as Stockton Gem, Golden Gate, Genesee, National City Mills, Sperry's Stockton City Mills, Starr Mills Vallejo, command the extreme of the local market; and $4 (bbl) 25 per bbl cash in store afloat or else)

WHEAT—Our receipts and exports of this grain for the first six months of the harvest year show a very considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding period last season, the exports of 1877 being unprecedented. The farmers of the Pacific slope are a peculiar people, and many of them are very wealthy, and will not part with their grain in ware houses until well assured of position rates of a good harvest in the near future. We have only the following sales to record: 600 ctls Oregon shipping on the wharf at $1 42½; 800 ctls Chilean, on private terms; 1,400 ctls shipping alongside, $2 37½; 300 ctls Sonora, $2 42 50. Liverpool quotations Jan. 3d, 12s 6d@12s 10d on average; 12s 10½ for choice; Imports 41 000 sacks of 100 pounds each from Portland; Exports 1,000 sacks to Victoria and 1,000 sacks to Nanaimo; 1,000 sacks shipping, $2 35; 1,500 ctls superfine, $2 35; 3,000 ctls do, $2 37½.

BARLEY—The market continues very sluggish, partly by reason of the uncertainty of all stock supply entitled to the export trade, and perhaps also partly by reason of the coming harvesting. We have only to note sales as follows: 1,000 ctls fair light Chevalier, Yerba Buena, $1 42½; 800 ctls dark Coast feed, $1 40; 1,300 ctls fair Bay harvesting, $1 40.

OATS—We continue to draw our chief supplies from the North. The market is accordingly quiet and prices rather weak, ranging according to quality: Select 800 ctls Coast feed at $1 90 per central.

CORN—The market remains as before, well supplied with new crop Southern, the only yield of local importance of late years, considering the expanse of the season's planting. We note sales as follows: 600 ctls large Yellow at $1 37½ @ ctl; 600 ctls do at $1 37½ @ ctl; 1,000 ctls small round, $1 70.

RYE—The receipts are light. Sales from the wharf good at $1 37½, from store, $1 40@1 50 asked.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote: Fair, 1½@1½c Wanted.

MIDDLINGS—Wheat, brown, 2@2½c; Chandler, 2½@3c; Barley, 1½@2c; Timothy, 6@8 ½ c.

BUCKWHEAT—Is quoted at 2½@2¾c actual at $1 50 with a sale of 500 ctls at this rate.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The spell price is ruling low, $17 50@18 50 ton, respectively.

CORNMEAL—We quote from ground California at $2 per 100 lbs and for Eastern at $2 50.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is $44 ₱ ton, for sales from store prices are higher.

GROUND BARLEY—The mill price is $20@ ₱ ton.

HAY—The supply is imported free, and the market very firm at $17@18 for common stock; $17@18 for good, and $19@20 a ton for choice.

BEANS—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. We quote Bayos, 4½c; Butter, 3½@3 White, small, 4½@5c; Pea, White, 4½@5c; Lima, 4½@5c; Pink, 4½@5c; Red, 4½c.

POTATOES—Are very scarce and tendency to rise. We quote Early Rose, Sacramento, at 1½@1½c; Early Rose, Petaluma, 1½@1½c; Early Rose, Stockton, 1½@1½c; Burbanks, 1½@1½c; Peerless, 1½@1½c; Garnet Chile, 1½@1½c; Reds, 1½@1½c; Sweets, 1½@1½c; Rivers, 1½@1½c; Early Goodrich, 1½@1½c; Snowflakes, 1½@1½c; Mercers, 1½@1½c; Peachblows

THE OLD YEAR'S VINDICATION.

The Year was ready to die;
He deemed that his work was done,
When he heard the world's unending cry
Arise as the voice of one:
So he gathered his breath for a last reply
To all that assailed the sun.

To the Rich he sternly said:
"False waiters, silent be!
I grudge not the fruit of hand or head,
But not of my gifts, give ye,
That so, when you come to die hour you dread,
You will not be loath for me."

And then to the Poor he spoke:
"I never have earned your bale!
Who e'er fell beneath the crushing stroke
Of a hand not ruthless Fate,
I heeded up the heart when the forgot broke,
Though slowly, out all too late."

He said to a hopeless Lover:
"Chide not with me, poor soul,
For how could my stirring flight discover
The Rose heart's lying goal?
And have I not wove a date to honor
Where none else deep waters roll?"

To a Poet then he said:
"Thy shaft of blame has erred;
I sang you sad (see ruby brow),
And have I not kept my word?
As I rose not neither crossed nor dead,
With a mere thin lay from sheltered."

Yet, because then hast kept the faith
In good, though ill was ill,
And to cause that hast sought to make it such,
Though thine own was deeper still,
My spirit, promised by dying, saith,
Mortal high as the sacred Hill."

In a whisper he spoke once more,
When his life was ebbing fast:
Hoped, when my winged hour was wafted o'er
Some believe of all the past,
I have brought thee sooner that tranquil shore
Where no faith need meet at last.

Therefore, give earnest heed
To these latest words of mine—
Vain for Labor to wrench seed,
Vain for Wisdom to scatter seed,
Vain for Valor to sweep and bleed,
Vain to strive but vain to die,
If He whose One is eternity
Withhold the second Eden."

—Catholic Record.

PRISONERS IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

LONDON, December 13.—A court-martial was held on-day in the South Camp, Aldershot, to inquire into the conduct of Gunner John Walsh in having, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, written and sent various letters of a seditious and treasonable character to Patrick O'Hilby, of Cork." Col. W. D. S. Dickens, 31st Regiment, presided, and the other members of the court were—Lieut.-Colonel Fan Straubenzee, R. A.; Major W. Young, 49th Foot; Maj. H. Dawe, 29th Foot; Maj. G. C. Perrin, 90th Foot; Captain H. Borton, 79th Foot; Captain B. H. Metcalfe, 83d Foot; Captain J. W. Tailer, 2nd Battalion 4th Foot; Captain B. J. Tidwell, 1st Dragoons; Lieut. W. C. Godsal, R. E.; and Lieut. F. O. Blair, 18th Lancers.

Colonel Rooke—Guinard on Judge Advocate; Clerk Knox, R. H. A., acted as prosecutor; and an artillery officer appeared as friend of the prisoner.

After the formal opening of the court, the prisoner was called in and pleaded not guilty.

Colonel Rooke then produced the letters charge, and they were read by Captain Knox as follows:

ALDERSHOT, Feb. 21-22, '77.

DEAR PADDY—I received your letter, and is gave me great pleasure to know that you and your wife are in good health and do beg, sir, I would be very happy to hear from you if you would send me a paper with as much as the newspaper will hold conveniently, hoping you will have a good funeral and a fine day. I want you to let me know all things concerning the room.

Dear Paddy, as regards Hennessy, I am very glad he wasn't on smoke for you. He wrote to me asking me to give him a note to get it from you, and I told him I wanted it myself, and if any one was to get it you were the map, if it were only in remembrance of me; besides you deserve whatever he may get. I am determined to use it myself, and if there is any possibility of getting it back I will bring one, and I am going on furlough.

Dear Paddy, you need not be afraid but I will make away with any letter that is of any consequence. I will burn them when I read them. I want you to let me know how John O'Sullivan is getting on, and also John O'Connor, and if they are in good health, and all things concerning the same, how things are going on, and if there are any improvements going on since I left home, and how are my members.

Dear Paddy, I was only given three weeks' leave. Above is what I got the week again. He cheated about five or six since I left him. Let me know how you are getting on and yr. wife and children also how Bill Lane is, and remember me to him. I am in the best of health myself. I must now conclude, remaining your faithful servant,

JOHN WALSH.

Direction as usual.

God save Ireland.

ALDERSHOT, March 7, '77.

Dear Paddy—I received your letter and am glad to know that you and your wife and child are in good health. I was never so much surprised in my life as I was when I read your letter. I never thought that Bill Lane would be the person to do the disagreeable he did. I had a dream some time ago similar to what you state in your letter the night before I got it.

Dear Paddy, you must not make the best of it now, as you were not time enough for him. At first perhaps the organization would go as just as well. Let me know if he have any of the traps or if they are all safe under your command. Also let me know what did John O'Connor say to it or if any of the head members said anything to him.

Dear Paddy, I got the paper, and am glad to hear that yr had such a good funeral, that is, Colonel O'Mahony's funeral. I suppose you go to Bransby-lane room now. Let me know how are you getting on there, or if you are progressing anything since I left home.

Dear Paddy, I am getting on very well myself. I am stronger I could wish to be. I don't suppose I will see you before next October or November, when I will get a furlough. I must now conclude, remaining your obedient servant,

JOHN WALSH, G. J. Rs.

ALDERSHOT, March 16, '77

Dear Paddy—I received your welcome letter, and I am glad to hear that you and your wife and child are in good health. I am in the best of health myself, thank God for all his goodness. I am glad, very glad, that all the traps are safe and out of all danger. I read all accounts about the O'Mahony demonstration.

Dear Paddy, I am very thankful to you for sending me the papers, and if there was any paper here anyway interesting I would send it to you. Bill Lane took a harder nut to crack than he thought in you. I am very glad that he hasn't got any of the traps as of his society, but I don't half care as long as they are safe. Dear Paddy, I am surprised when I think of Bill Lane asking for the traps after the dagreeable act he done. However, sir, it may be as it for the best. Dear Paddy, I am going to be married on the 4th of April, that's in the town of Aldershot. I got the two papers. I would be very thankful to you if you would send me one of the *Irish World* paper if you got it now at all. Dear Paddy, I must now conclude, remaining your faithful servant,

JOHN WALSH.

Hoping you will write soon again.

ALDERSHOT, April 22-3, 1877.

Dear Paddy—I received your kind and welcome letter, and am glad to hear that you are in good health, and I am glad to hear the rose me for not writing sooner. I was in hospital the last fortnight. I got a cold, but I am all right now, thank God. I came out on yesterday. I received the paper you sent me, and I am very thankful; and as regards Bill, he did not write to me, and it is all the same if he did. You have the management of the traps, and you can do just as you please. He will have a wall if he will believe. I will mention to get it to him. Dear Paddy, I am not angry for your showing the letters to Bill Lane. I would say the same before his face. Dear Paddy, I said in the letters, so if he write to me will give him an answer; but it's the best of my opinion he is not. I will write to him at all. Dear Paddy, I am very glad to hear that the cause is going on in Ireland, and I suppose

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LEINSTER.

DUBLIN.

On December 1st Aldermen Tarpey was reelected Mayor of Dublin.

On December 1st two Brazes belonging to the steamer "Tralee," lying at John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, accidentally fell into the river when about stepping to the quay. Two sailors named William Gaynor and William Lawlis, belonging to the ship "Adelaide," succeeded, after about ten minutes, in getting the men out of the water, but they were in such an exhausted state that they died before they reached Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, to which they were promptly conveyed. The names of the drowned men were James Horan, a native of Belfast, aged 30 years, and Arthur Craven, a native of Dublin, aged 50 years.

The Nation of December 8th says: "The movement for erecting a public memorial of Balfe, the great composer, in Dublin, has, we are ashamed to say, had anything but a successful issue. At a meeting of the memorial committee, held a few days ago, it was stated that there was only £60 to the credit of the fund! Could anything be more, at least, obscure have been subscribed long ago. Making the best of the matter, the commendable have received, in accordance with a wish expressed by Madame Balfe, to place a bust of her illustrious husband in the National Gallery, and at once to select a sculptor of eminence to execute the design. It is to be hoped that no Irish sculptor will be chosen."

WEXFORD.

A meeting of the Wexford Corporation was held in the Town Hall on December 1st, for the purpose of closing the Mayor for the ensuing year. Town Councillor Wilson proposed the present Mayor, Alderman Walsh, be re-elected for the ensuing year. Town Councillor J. Devereux seconded the motion. Alderman Vizzy having put the motion, it was carried unanimously. The Mayor thanked the Corporation for the honor conferred on him.

KILKENNY.

A special meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held on December 1st in the Tholsel, for the purpose of electing a Mayor. The two candidates for the office—Aldermen M'Carthy and Meagher—having been duly proposed and seconded, a poll being demanded was taken, there voted for Mr. M'Carthy 13, and for Mr. Meagher 11. Accordingly Alderman M'Carthy was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then passed to the outgoing ex-Mayor, Arthur M'Mahon, who has rendered opinion from all sides in the community to be dignified conduct during the year of office. The High Sheriffs were then nominated by the Council for next year, the gentlemen selected being Messrs. Thomas A. M'Mahon; George Hamilton Rowan, and Alderman O'Donnell.

A worthy Irishman, Mr. John Brennan, of Clough, departed this life on November 26th, aged 68 years. He was a cooper by occupation, and was a hard working worker in the cause of Temperance, having taken the pledge from Father Mathew in 1839 and strictly kept it during life. May he rest in peace. Amen.

CARLOW.

The recent death is announced of Mrs. Louise A. Price, relict of the late Thomas Price, Esq., proprietor of the *Carlow Post*, at Tullow, at the advanced age of 73 years.

On December 5th Patrick Flynn, a large farmer residing at Curragh, near Ceanville, died while in the act of shaving. The cause was ascertained on examination to be apoplexy.

On December 4th the constabulary of Haroldage district received information from a farmer named Stones, residing at Tubber, that he had received a letter requiring him, under pain of death, to dismiss a workman named Easton. The farmer says he has left by taking the situation Easton rendered himself obnoxious.

At the Rochester Petty Sessions, on December 5th, a case was tried which excited considerable interest in the locality. Three farmers' sons were charged with being abroad in female attire and with their faces blackened. Police-Sergeant pleaded guilty, and stated that they were only going to frighten some friends who were at a wedding. The Constabulary had a hard time with one of the sons, and fractured a fee of 5s. and costs.

KERRY.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed William L. Byrne, Esq., R. M., of Navan (son of William Byrne, Esq., J.P., of Glencorrow House, Clonmel), to be Chief Secretary of police magistrates at Gibraltar.

LIMERICK.

An election of Mayor of Drogheda took place on December 1st, at noon. Up to the last moment uncertainty prevailed as to the "coming man." A large number of burgesses were present in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, and much interest in the coming event was displayed. The result was that Councillor Robert May was elected by a majority of six over Councillor Michael Cullen. On the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Curtis, the names of P. St. George Smith, Esq.; George Keegge, Esq., Ogderry, Louth and Drogheda, respectively; and Thomas McEvoy, Esq., Ballmartine, were unanimously approved of to be submitted for the sheriffalty.

An influentially-attended meeting was held in Drogheda on December 6th, for taking steps to present an address and testimonial to Rev. T. Allen, on the occasion of his removal from St. Mary's, Drogheda, to the pastoral charge of Oldcastle, county Meath.

Some weeks ago the ship "Jessica and Joseph," of Drogheda, Finegan master, coal laden, left Neath for Drogheda. Since then nothing has been heard of vessel or crew, and it is believed that she has foundered at sea. Her owners in Drogheda—Messrs. W. Jones, M. Preston, C. Tighe, W. Kelly and J. Kelly—were unlearned, on that vessel and cargo are a total loss. Notwithstanding this awkward event, they have subscribed a sum of money for the widows and orphans of the lost sailors, which the people of Drogheda are now taking upand swelling with their contribution.

MUNSTER.

CORK.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork: William Charles Connell, Esq., of Clover Hill, Blackrock; William Seymour Bird, Esq., of Beaury, and Henry Fitz John Townsend, Esq., Seafield, Castle Townsend.

The Cork Corporation on December 1st, under the powers recently vested in them by Act of Parliament, nominated four gentlemen for the post of City High Sheriff. The three gentlemen named were Messrs. James Murphy, R. C. Hall and J. C. Cantillon.

The Queenstown Chamber of Commerce was elected on December 5th. It appears that the concern got into debt to the amount of £50 and as the mercantile community of Queenstown would not come to the rescue, Mr. W. Cummins, who had made himself liable for the rent, has closed the doors and removed the furniture.

It is intended to construct a tramway from Bandon to Kilmacsimon, about six and a half miles from the former town, down to the Bandon river, and at the point up to which it is navigable from the sea for ships of any burden. The project is one which was first mentioned two years or so ago by the present owing to some difficulties that cropped up. The right, however, has now been purchased by several of the principal promised standing, who have formed themselves into a company to be called the Irish Steam Tramways Company (Limited); and when some technical matters have been arranged the work will be immediately undertaken.

The exceedingly great quantity of rain that has fallen interferes very much with the hunting season all over the South of Ireland.

There is a proposal to withdraw the contract establishment Spike Island, Cork Harbor, to one side use as a lunatic asylum for neighborhood of Cork. The suggestion emanates from the military authorities of the district.

A medal of the Humane Society was presented at the Cork Police Office, on December 7th, to sub-constable Mansfield, for having saved a child from drowning in the river at Union Quay a short time since. Mr. Tuthington, who made the presentation, remarked that since he had been a Governor of the society he had distributed 160 medals in Cork, and these hearties were awarded to members of the constabulary.

The celebrated Blackwater Fishery case, the Duke of Devonshire vs. Neill, came up on December 4th in the County Court Kenmare, for the 8th time, for trial. The case is by contested case, it is almost unnecessary to repeat once again, that the Duke of Devonshire claims £6-ary on the Blackwater from the sea at Youghal to Lismore.

A great popular demonstration was held in Fermoy on the night of December 8th, when the result of the Casey trial became known. From an early hour in the afternoon preparations were being made for an immense bonfire, and upwards of sixty tar barrels were produced, as well as old boats, canoes and divers other materials combustible, which were consigned to the flames. At eight o'clock the pyre was ignited, and numerous small bonfires were lighted in the city, and was visible for many miles. Shortly after the inhabitants began to turn out and cheer after cheer testified their sentiments on the new verdict in an unmistakable and popular triumph. Having formed a torch-light procession, and listened to the remarks of a number of speakers, the multitude dispersed quietly as the fire abated. In Mallow and Killworth the street was also illuminated in a substantial popular demonstration, and the bills were ablaze with bonfires. At the meeting of the Killworth Board of Guardians, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., paid a warm tribute to the courage and fortitude with which Mr. Casey had borne the brunt of the poor tenants, and remarked that the result of the trial had settled the land question than all the agitations of the past three years.

LIMERICK.

At a meeting of the solicitors practicing at the Limerick Quarter Sessions Court, held on December 5th, a memorial was received to send a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor, praying that Mr. J. Hardiman be appointed to the office of Registrar to the County Court Judge, on the ground of the great satisfaction and marked ability which he has had for a period of fifteen years, discharged the duties of Deputy Registrar of the Rolls, and adding that, in the interests of the public, to be not represented by a new officer under the Act.

Mr. Charles McDonnell and Mr. Thomas Gaffney were nominated, on December 4th, respectively for the vacant offices of Town Councillor for the South and Shandon Wards, Limerick, and there being no opposition, will be unanimously elected.

At the triennial meeting of the Limerick Council, on December 1st, the Mayor presiding, Mr. Stephen Hastings, T. C., was unanimously elected Mayor for 1878. Messrs. Hunt, Grogan and McDonnell were nominated for the office of High Sheriff.

The Limerick *Reporter* of December 6th says: "Mr. Geoffrey Keating (a namesake of the historian, Rev. Geoffrey Keating, the historian), one of the old county attorneys, and the last apparently of them, died last week, aged 78 years. Mr. Keating, George Hall, Croom. He was greatly esteemed by the people, a large concourse having accompanied his remains to the ancient churchyard of Tubrid, the burial place of his ancestors. He served his time to old Mr. Worrall, of Limerick."

CLARE.

On December 3d two men were traveling in an ordinary cart along the highroad near Scariff, when the horse took head and dashed forward at a terrific pace. Michael Brennan, who held the reins, was dragged under the animal's legs and literally kicked to death. When subsequently discovered the bowels were protruding, and the body was otherwise horribly disfigured. Death appeared to have been almost instantaneous. The second man, James O'Brien, was violently thrown out of the cart and one of the wheels rolled over his breast and head. He lies in a critical condition.

KERRY.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to the address of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association. He says: "Whatever measure should arise, while he continues to hold a seat in the House of Commons, when it includes the vital interests of Ireland, will not fail to receive his attention. He will endeavor to be governed in relation to it by the same principles of equity, in application which he esteemed contingent, as he has heretofore sought to apply to the construction of Irish measures.

The life of the late Bishop of Kerry, (Right Rev. Dr. Moriarity), is being written by the Very Rev. Denis Neville, of Cork.

The death is announced suddenly, in Tralee, of Mr. Charles McCarthy, an old and respected resident and classical teacher, who was found dead in his bed in that town on December 3d.

A magisterial inquiry into the circumstances connected with the recent tragedy near Killorglin, when Julia Clifford and her daughter Mary were murdered, and the cabin in which they lived set fire to, was held, on December 5th, in the Courthouse, Killorglin. Mr. William T. Nolligan, solicitor, Tralee, on behalf of the Misses Clifford and two sons, who, with a person named Heffernan were charged with the offence, John Mangan, his two sons, and Heffernan were present. It appears that Heffernan, though cautioned, admitted that old Morgan offered him three pounds to perpetrate the deed. The result of the inquiry was that the two young Mangans have been released, while the father and Heffernan have been remanded to the County Jail, where they have been lodged. Heffernan has been committed to the Winter assizes at Cork.

TIPPERARY.

An old man named Wm. Darmody died suddenly at his house on the Dublin road, Roscrea, December 8th. He had just lighted his pipe and was beginning to smoke when his head was observed to drop; after groaning heavily he expired. Deceased had been Circuit for some time.

John Greene, Esq., J. P., of Coppenagh House, county Tipperary, died in Dublin December 5th.

WATERFORD.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Waterford was held December 1st, Alderman Purcell (Mayor) presiding, when, on the motion of Alderman P. A. Power, Q. C., F. High Sheriff, seconded by Alderman Meagher, J. P., Alderman P. A. Power was unanimously elected Mayor of the city for the ensuing year.

There are only two prisoners to be tried at the Winter Assizes at Kilkenny, to Waterford Jail. One is Edmond Shallow, charged with conspiring to murder, and the other is Michael Rearden, charged with the manslaughter of a man named Walsh, near Lismore, in July last.

For the week ending 1st of December, upwards of 4 000 geese were shipped from Waterford to England, via Milford.

While John Dunphy, son of a farmer residing at Kilfenora, was following the Curraghmore Hunt, December 4th, his horse fell heavily on him, and he sustained a dislocation of his right shoulder.

At a recent sale by auction, at Dungarvan, the house in which the late Very Rev. Dr. Hally resided, after a keen and spirited competition was knocked down to Mr. Thomas Hackett, Blackpool, for the sum of £700. The household furniture, plate, out-glass and oil paintings brought good prices.

ULSTER.

ANTRIM.

A case, which created a great deal of interest, was investigated at Belfast Police Court, on December 5th, when Mary Ann Bellesh was charged by a branch of the Lord's Day Observance Society with working on the portion of Sunday which is not a work of necessity. The defendants were convicted and fined. An application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to set aside the convictions squashed. During the hearing of the case it was given in evidence that two men were brought headed dough into Bellesh's premises last year, because he would buy his cake from a Sabbath-breaker.

Mr. James Montgomery, schoolmaster who was well-known in Belfast as a large employer of labor and a considerable shipowner, died, on December 7th, at his residence, Wolfhill, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased was a man of active business habits, and had the reputation of being very considerate toward his employés.

DOWN.

At Newry Petty Sessions, on December 7th, John Burleger, of Aughrey Yale, near Ballieck, was brought up, charged, with Jeremiah Hefferan, with the offence. John Mangan, his two sons, and Hefferan were present. It appears that Hefferan, though cautioned, admitted that old Morgan offered him three pounds to perpetrate the deed. The result of the inquiry was that the two young Mangans have been released, while the father and Hefferan have been remanded to the County Jail, where they have been lodged. Hefferan has been committed to the Winter assizes at Cork.

TYRONE.

Hugh Deeney, of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, grocer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Robert Gormley, M. D., of Cookstown, Armagh, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

On December 6th a Reformation service was held in the house of a Mr. William Hamilton, Queen street, Largan. The meeting was discovered in time, and was soon entirely broken up by a number of neighbors who gathered to the place. The local fire brigade were soon on the spot, but their services were not required.

CAVAN.

Robert James Beatrowe, of Stradone House, Stradone, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cavan.

A laboring man named John Reilly was stabbed in an affray in Ballaborough, on December 8th, and died from the wounds. Two arrests have been made.

MONAGHAN.

William Henry Wood Wright, Esq., of Golagh, Scotstown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Monaghan.

DERRY.

At a meeting of the Londonderry Town Council on December 1st, Alderman Dorrian was elected Mayor for the ensuing year. The election was unanimous.

CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY.

Archbishop MacHale paid a visit to the Tuam workhouse on 30th November. He was received with great respect and enthusiasm by the paupers, and imparted to them his blessing. He also conversed for some time with the officials, and promised to visit them again in a short time.

A dispute arose in a public house in Maugeard street, Galway, on November 27, between a young blacksmith named John Finneran, whose father keeps a forge in the Claddagh, and some country people. Finneran, when outside the door flung a stone at the persons with whom he had been quarreling, and it struck on the head a man named Michael Lestir, from the village of New Castle, who was only a peaceable spectator on the skirts of the quarrel. He received so severe an injury from the blow that he died, on that morning, from the effects of it on 24 December. Finneran was arrested and awaits his trial for homicide at the coming Winter Assizes.

MAYO.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P., left Dublin, December 7th, on a visit to Mayo, but there will be no formal meetings, as both gentlemen have decided, in the interest of national unity, not to deliver the speeches of Parliamentary policy pending the meeting of the forthcoming National Conference.

The solemn ceremony of profession took place in the church of the Sacred Heart, Castlebar, on December 21. The young lady professed was Miss Mary Bourke, Youngest daughter of William Bourke, Esq., Derrymore House, county Tipperary. She took the name in religion of Sister Mary Joseph. Rev. Father Canon Magee, assisted by Rev. M. O'Connell, officiated on the occasion.

St. Patrick's Seminary has been recently opened in the town of Castlerea. The new Seminary is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, The O'Connor Don, M. P., and will be under the immediate supervision of the local clergy. Its director, Mr. John Lyons, has previously been teacher in Wicklow Classical School.

The Foxford new Catholic church is rapidly progressing, and the building now stands over fourteen feet above the surface of the ground. The tower has risen in close jointed rock work of grey granite. The doors, windows and pedestals are in readily cut and chiseled limestone. The building, when complete, will present a handsome appearance. The church is being erected, and on a range with the building, by the second and voluntary subscription of Archbishop, Esq.

CLARE.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, of Cahirsiveen, has presented a piece of land on the site of the Kilgobbin cathedral, at the cost of £2 000. The prominent feature of these belfries is that they are played by automatic machinery, like a barrel organ. Figures of the 12 Apostles and 24 secular airs can be performed. The former include the *Adeste Fidelis*, *Tantum Ergo*, *O Salutaris*, *Lauadate* and the *Te Deum*; and the latter include "Ireland's Hell," "Erin go Bragh," "Rule Britannia," "Auld Lang Syne," and such rollicking melodies as "Finnigan's Ball," "Off to Philadelphia," "Will You Follow Me, Mary Anne?" and "Paddy Whack." The people of Sligo are justly proud of their steeples.

On December 7th five men, named respectively Barthy and James Conlon (brothers), Barthy and Michael Cunnaneen (brothers), Thomas Walsh and Peter Walsh, were lodged in the Ennis County Jail, being committed on the charge of having, on November 27, killed a young man named Lestir. It appears that a few nights previously the prisoners and Lestir were at a fair in the village of Corofin, Whitefield. Lestir, in his dispositions, stated that he was struck by the prisoners and others and left the scene insensible. When on his road home he was met by several of those thirty persons, who, he says, were amongst them, and was attacked and beaten by them. He was left with some of the prisoners last night, but when he would not join some secret society.

LEITRIM.

The Rev. Charles O'Farrell, P. P., of Cloone, died November 10th. Father O'Flynn studied at the Grand Seminaire de Bekeuia, where he acquitted that profound knowledge of theology which earned for him the respect not only of his brother priests, but also that of the six Bishops under whom he labored. He was ordained priest on the 22d of December 1827. After his ordination he spent four years on the "French mission." After laboring earnestly as one of Cloone parish he was recalled to his native diocese. Immediately on his return he was appointed curate of Drumshambo, but after a very short time there was removed to Kiltoom, where he remained from 1832 to 1849. In 1849 he was appointed pastor of Cloone, where he labored zealously up to a short time before his death. The manner of his departure at his obsequies on the 10th, not only of the people of his own parish, but also those of the neighboring parishes is a proof of the high esteem in which he was held. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Quinn, C. C. (Leitrim), and Rev. David Tiernan, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Dowdall, C. C., Gortlitra, as deacon, and Rev. Thomas Hourihan, C. C., Drumreilly, as sub-deacon. Rev. James Gallagher, Curate-in-Charge, as deacon, acted master of ceremonies.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
626 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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LECTURE
ON THE REAL PRESENCE OF CHRIST
IN THE
Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.
BY REV. J. A. MOONEY, O. P.

SUBJECT IS REALLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY PRESENT AS TO HIS BODY, BLOOD, SOUL AND DIVINITY, WHOLE AND ENTIRE, IN EVERY VISIBLE CONSECRATED HOST; AND IN EVERY PARTICLE OF EACH FRACTION OF THE HOST WHEN BROKEN; AND, IN LIKE MANNER, IN THE CONSECRATED CHALICE, AND IN EVERY DROP WHICH IS DERIVED FROM THE MASS IN THE CHALICE.

"The bread that I will give, is my flesh for the life of the world."—John, xlvi; 1 Cor. xi.

Beloved Brethren: There is no doctrine of the Catholic Church so strongly and richly surrounded and defended by Scriptural proofs as that of the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and yet there is no article of our faith that is so wantonly and bitterly opposed by the enemies of our holy religion. This, our adorable Redeemer, this glorious, life-giving and divine, and so divinesan the members of Christ's body —His Church—that our enemies leave us alone unmolested in order to weaken faith in the great mystery, and rob us of the richest treasure God has left us—Himself under be Eucharistic species. But their efforts are vain and futile. We have only to open the sacred pages of Holy Writ, and argument the most powerful and convincing will shine forth to defend our grandest doctrine and dissipate the quibblings of our heretical enemies. The Fathers of the Church will rally in a solid phalanx to defend the doctrine they so gloriously preached, and which many of them sealed with their blood. Give me, in the explanation of this grand theme, your undivided attention. The subject itself and the arguments I will use, deserve your closest attention. I will enter into the annals of the Church—the storehouse of God's truth to men—and will select the most powerful weapons to defend the most beautiful and consoling of our doctrines, and prejudice and error will have no powerful objections of its opposite. Scripture and tradition, as understood by the infallible Church, are our Rule of Faith. I will place the rule before you in all its simplicity, and you will see how

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
For the San Francisco Monitor and Guardian.
Sunday—Correspondence of Saints' and Martyrs.
1—Monday—All the Saints.
2—Tuesday—Octave of All Saints. The Feast of the Dead, Month's Mind.
3—Wednesday—Octave of St. John Lateran.
4—Thursday—Octave of All Saints.
5—Friday—St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor. St. Tryphonia, Baptism of Nymphe Martyr.
6—Saturday—St. Leonard, Bishop and Confessor. St. Bertin, Abbot.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

OFFICE—420 CLAY STREET between Montgomery and Kearny sts., Second floor, up stairs.

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LYONS & BARRY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY ..... NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As they are well aware that the solution of the Chinese Immigration and Coolie Labor question is one of the most important—if, indeed, it is not the one of paramount interest to the working classes—on the coast, and to all in its broad bearings, the Republicans are now endeavoring not only to prove upon a clear record for themselves, but also to show that it is the Democratic party which has not a good record on it. A few material facts and arguments from the pen and utterances of the Democratic party and its representatives and leaders, and from the leaders and representatives of the party in opposition to the Democracy, will suffice to convince the reader that the Democratic party has always and consistently a fair or modified record on this vital and foremost question of the campaign—so far as Californian and this whole coast is located—and that the Republican party is in accord with those who would invite and welcome Chinese immigration and extend to the Orient the franchise of suffrage.

In the speech in Platt's Hall, in this city, the chief Republican mouthpiece of the campaign excitingly referred in the action of the California Legislature of 1852, in which it was proposed to introduce Chinese labor in this State on account of its cheapness. He did not mention the fact that that Legislature was composed of a round dozen of Whigs as well as Democrats, and that the Chairman of the Committee which reported favorably on the proposition, R. N. Wood, was a Whig. But he was obliged to admit that it was at last a Democratic authority which defeated it. But there are other facts in connection with the legislation of that day worth any of these impertinences by a understanding of the whole subject, as Mr. Pitch was very careful not to refer to. In the first place, the bill contemplated only a few specific classes of coolies, viz: those who were under contract to labor for a term of years, and who were brought here by the Chinese by the leading Republican statesmen in Congress, February 8, 1870. During a debate on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an amendment to it was offered in the United States Senate, as follows:

"But hereafter, no person born in the United States and fortunate not to need, shall not be deemed or made civil or political inferior."

The debate on this amendment was practically, and the Democrats and Republicans took issue strong ground upon it—the latter in opposition to it. Senator Yates of Illinois Rep. said:

"I fully concur, Sir, [Senator] Doolittle, that it would be unwise on this very day, by a vote of twenty-eight States, to have declared that there should be no restriction upon suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. I differ from Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] in saying that the Constitution is unalterable as suffrage, pure and simple."

Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania (Rep. declared himself thus:

"I am in favor of the position of the Senator from Pennsylvania, because it does not prevent the States from exercising their discretion. Suppose, Sir, a State should say to-morrow, by a vote of two-thirds, that the freedmen who came into Pennsylvania and New York and Indiana and Illinois, and Iowa, and broke the bonds and went into the free States should those States, should be prevented from becoming citizens.

And Senator MORTON of Indiana, who is now here as Chairman of the Chinese and Immigration Committee, and expressed his sentiments in these words:

As the naturalization laws now stand, Chinamen, Japanese, Africans, and all other races of men, may become citizens of the United States only. I believe more than it will be consistent, and it will be harmonious with the principles of our Government to extend by the adoption of this amendment the important and valuable right of voting to those who have not already that nationalization laws.

There can be no other fair interpretation given to the language of Senator MORTON than that he favored the admission of the Chinese to citizenship by negative process of naturalization, just as the alien-born from Europe are admitted to the sacred right. And on the final vote every Republican Senator, with a single exception, voted in favor of the Chinese, and every Democratic Senator voted against their admission to citizenship.

If what we have already presented, of a Legislative, State, Congressional and National character, is not enough to demonstrate to the Democrats to party opposed to the Republican party their Chinese migration, coolie labor and the naturalization of the Chinese, we will add here a few extracts from the utterances of distinguished Republican leaders and the industrial organs of that party to the same purpose.

Ben Wade of Ohio, at Senator, during his visit to California a few years ago, made a speech in which he advised our people to remove all restrictions on the Chinese laborers. He had, he said, conferred with the heads of the Six Companies in this city, and would soon thereafter offer suggestions to them and to the people East as to the best way to encourage the emigration of Chinese, who were, he declared, the best operatives he ever saw.

While on his tour as Ambassador of the Emperor of China, ANSON BURLINGAME, in a speech in New York City, said:

I say that there is a subject on which there does not seem to be any difference of opinion, and that is the question of the Chinese on this coast. The Democratic party, as well as the Republican party, is in favor of the Chinese coming here. Every State convention that has spoken has declared in favor of it. The Democratic party, as well as the Republican party, wants to get the advantage that will be derived from the introduction of labor, but they want to get it in a different way. They want to get it as a commodity, as they want to get a ton of coal or a bale of cotton. They want to get it by the shipload, and to have it landed on the wharves, and then to have it sold to the highest bidder. We want to get it in a different way. We want to get it as we get our emigrants from Europe, by the individual, and to have it come here and settle down and become citizens of the country. We want them to become voters, and as voters to stand upon the same platform that we stand upon. We want them to participate in the blessings of our institutions. We want them to enjoy the same religious liberty that we enjoy. We want them to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and we want to protect them in that worship. We want them to have the same right to worship God in their own way that we have to worship Him in our way. We want them to have the same right to educate their children that we have to educate ours. We want them to have the same right to acquire property that we have to acquire property. We want them to have the same right to dispose of their property that we have to dispose of ours. We want them to have the same right to be represented in the courts of justice that we have to be represented there. We want them to have the same right to pursue happiness that we have to pursue happiness. We want them to have the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that we have to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We want them to have the same protection for life, liberty and property that we have for life, liberty and property. We want them to have the same right to defend life, liberty and property that we have to defend life, liberty and property. We want them to have the same right to defend life, liberty and property that we have to defend life, liberty and property. We want them to have the same right to defend life, liberty and property that we have to defend life, liberty and property.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, in a review of the "New West," of Hinds, the noted Republican Congressional philanthropist of New York [illegible] the Chinese:

[illegible] Chinese [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Chinese [

AN ANCIENT IRISH POEM.

NOT THEIR MASTERS AT IT.

The following sharp was composed in 1691 by Fleby O'Sullivan, author of "The Catholic History of Ireland," 1560–1618, in Latin, on the death of his protector:

What shall we love to their last sleep are borne,
Their memory sweet, their deeds of glory true?
Who the sad lot my speech hath to mourn,
Brothers by every tie of friendship's love,
Through Time's love swiftness the primitive tone
Of man's brave-rooted mingles with my own.

The lamentation of Aodhlus Ivore

By Feiros' tomb Eamoria wore her head;
Alone, unrifled lit the hungry grave,
The pensive mother of Eochaid sprung;
The pensive mother Ector dead bemoan—
Ah with his virtues interwoven with her groans.

Beside his father's grave, with modest grace,
Aodhus, the first in war, by science wise,
Received the thunderous sentence of their fate.
Her thighs or great a glory to possess
Camilla evaded in song his brother's doom—
The valiant-evil by the puissant brother's sword.

Mid spotless glades, in monarchy mood,
Gaiva enshrined in verse his parent-sons;
With Faiviol heard the Romans sound aloud,
And hid the world what his great sire had done—
Nine bloodily, either, brother, all maybe shone
His well-opened hayride heaped upon their name.

But if in any couple of lessons pause
May smile for us of lowly faith sold,
Then thank made sure, who does for us care dead,
To our fate gracous transit in Mary Wro.
Our sure deprecations win for us mercy herself,
Rushed all to crowd through His mouth.

Maiden passing with the stars would mate
His court in Heaven, priest of Maccabius;
The seraphic Powell, Cherubic Dominic,
Who soldiery host with visible stood nations,
Mary's queen salute in his honour season,
To his imperial brother, still remains.

When envious fate on St. Ambrose bows bestowed,
His accepted his favoured sweet mother;
Augustine bade us how his own heart grieved
For Monica herself, as pure as hall;
Jerom paged mankind to holiness sweet
Her spirit with angelic human meet.

Who why should I meet numerous notice?
Yet, country this by my sad-thoughts compel;
With whatever action, whose characters
Would my heart's sorrow to the world be freed;
The Queen's throne in endless choice to meet!
I count the days of all that I loved best.

Of adorable Godhead of many hundreds
Just four my parents' ashes dwell in stones!
When Eusebia had their eldest predecessor the sixth
Who spoke in Synod with the Fathers there,
The weary men out back to heaven here
Blest friends, whose wanderings were for us to store!

Another parent of the Word around,
Gallant strange Basils, trained my willing mind,
Jerom, that where on entrance more kind,
Two brothers, and no blush history of Ireland
Found one life joined, their works a position bear;
Under a damsel's cry a hundred other hearers
Honour Theodore Clark, with entire shift.

Unfolded all their noblest hold in toil!
Who, my heart, Eusebius with great pen!
Ah! Jerom's name shall ever be loved;
Augustine change

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

— On Monday last the bonanza mines paid their tax for the quarter ending March and June, amounting to $91,547 16.

— A correspondent writes as follows from Gridley, Butte county, on the California and Oregon Railroad: The improvements in this locality are immense; upwards of $50,000, all to be seen in one block, and residences.

— Thomas A. Garey, the orchardist of Los Angeles, has expressed the opinion that the immense seeds iron will produce the grain standard of commerce. Should this be correct, it will add another to the many products of Southern California.

— On Wednesday, of last week a large California lion was shot by W. Mullen, on his ranch at San Felipe, Santa Clara county, after killing twelve hogs. There is a bounty of $10 on each lion killed.

— It is ascertained that prominent Democratic candidates have secured mortgages or assurances as follows, for the session of the Legislature: James T. Farley at the Arcade; G. T. Rigdon at the Occidental; Mark L. McDonald at the Golden Eagle.

— The Salinas City *Index* says: Many of the farmers between here and Mont Loma are still out some in other portions of the Valley, are plowing and seeding. If we have plenty of rain this winter there will be a very large acreage under cultivation next year before.

— The Pioneer Brothers, of Sherman Island, have had four scraps of alkaline lands this season, with a total acreage yield of about six tons to the acre. They have already sold one scrap, and if the rain holds off, we can number crop this fall.

— The Western *Free Press* of Saturday says: A very fine improvement has just been completed by Pinard on his Sullivan property, in the shape of an extended pond. It is in admirable form, three hundred feet long, one hundred and one hundred and ninety feet broad respectively, in the corner is an island of about one hundred feet square, which will be covered with tree tops in a few days.

— We are informed that a company of the most capitalists have located a fine silver claim on Spaniards fork of Kern river, Kern county, where Gold Bar, owned by Gen. Beale, is situated, and propose working it by means of the power dredging machine, some of the kind that has been used on the Yuba river, and which has proved a perfect success, and effected. These machines, it is thought, will completely revolutionize the mining interests so as to make the river beds more profitable and the management of property.

— At the request of St. Louis Bertrand on Saturday, October 28th, Rev. Father Bapst Byrne, of Newark, N. J., was elected Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic. Rev. J. A. Rondure's term having expired.

— On September 17th the remains of the late Rev. B. Deenie, of Ballybog, parish of Donabate, Ireland, were interred in the family burying ground of Beaudesert. Deceased's death, which occurred on the preceding Sunday, was rather unexpected. His remains were removed to the parish church after his death, where they lay in state for removal for interment. The funeral was the largest seen in the parish of Donabate for many years.

— Chemists in the United States where formerly about as many wholly or in part

The cathedrals of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Burlington, Ogdensburg, St. Paul, Marquette; the churches of St. Paul the Apostle (of the Paulist Fathers) New York; the Immaculate Conception, Melrose, New York; Star of the Sea, Baltimore; St. Vincent's Abbey and St. Vincent's Chapel, (the Benedictine Fathers) Pa.; St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, Kansas; St. Meinrad's Abbey, St. Meinrad, Ind.; Saint-seine, St. Francis, Wis.; Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.; St. Mary's, Allegheny, Pa.; St. Peter and St. Paul, East Liberty, Pa.; Calvary (the Capuchin Fathers), Wis.; St. Mary's, York, Pa.; St. Mary's, Rochester, New York.

— Trains are to be run on the Bay Shore Railroad, between Oakland and Martinez next week. It is intended to connect the line with the California Pacific at Fairfield and also to connect Oakland with Benicia, on the shore route, so as to avoid the heavy grades through Livermore Pass. The road is already completed from Benicia on the main line of the Central Pacific to Antioch, and also finished as above described from Oakland to Martinez, opposite Benicia. Between Martinez and Antioch there is an unfinished gauge of about fifteen miles, which cannot be completed until certain questions now subsisting between the Contra Costa Company and the Company regard this line as an important link in the railroad system of the Pacific Coast. They estimate that the cost of transporting grain from the San Joaquin Valley to tide water by the rail will be materially reduced when the above line is opened. The maximum grade from the valley district of the San Joaquin and the Joaquin Valley is San Francisco, via Martinez and Oakland, along the margin of tide water, is ten feet to the mile. The track is at no time more than twenty miles from navigable water, and nearly all the lands contiguous to the road are owned by parties who would be materially benefited by any measure that would tend to cheapen the cost of transporting their grain to market. The road will be laid with a double gauge track, so that the Livermore Valley may be determined hereafter to move produce over the Livermore Pass line, if found to be the best route. The selected line of road for this year will be of advantage to the locality.

— The Los Angeles *Republican* says: The major-domo of the Tejon Ranche is trying the system of raising vaquero's wages, and we understand the result is satisfactory that he expects to discard the herding of sheep for all time to come.

— At Los Angeles, October 30, at 4:15 P. M., there was a slight hail-storm, followed by rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Total rainfall, 2 100th of an inch.

— Judge Sepulveda has decided that the term of August, 1866, to the city of Los Angeles, is valid.

— Judge Eugene Fawcett, in the District Court of Santa Barbara, October 29, rendered judgment in the case of Sherrill (Government) against Ellis, Jones and Saling with $100 for violation of law in appropriating part of the salary of his subordinate Deputy Sheriff, Dowell. The two officers are alleged to have continued over some $300, were fully proven.

— The passenger train on the Utah Central Railroad, going south on the morning of October 30, when near Farmington, was thrown from the track by a broken rail placed there by the wind. Two passenger and mail cars were overturned, but the engine and tender passed over safely. The officers were uninjured, but the express messenger was severely bruised.

— The Pioneer brothers, well-known miners, have discovered good diggings on the north fork of the American river, R. C., about twelve miles above Telegraph City. Their claim is 200 feet square, and they expect to take out $2,000 or $3,000 the fall.

— Says the Napa *Register* of Wednesday: An equal temperature prevailed in this valley as in Napa yesterday, from the thermometers in minister to the spirit. and grades at 45 above Mason, the coolest morning of the season. Some slight differences are alleged to have continued over some 1000

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY.

About sixty years years ago I was in Paris for the first time in my life. Bonaparte still lingered at St. Helena, and the adventurers, good, bad and indifferent in character, who had served in his armies had not yet lost all hope of the return of their idol, and consequently had not yet thought it worth while to settle down to thorough peace and quietness.

Young Paul Farrand, whom I frequently met at the cafe, and who had served as a captain at Waterloo, was sure that the Little Corporal would come back again soon. "You have not yet beaten him," he would tell me laughing. "You met him in Elba, but he returned; you have sent him to St. Helena, and he will return again. We shall see."

Farrand was an exceedingly nice fellow; and although he professed to cherish an unquenchable hatred for England and everything English, he had, by some means or other, become attached to Alice Rea, a young English lady of my acquaintance, and who had been living with her mother since the conclusion of peace at Paris, not far from the steeple of the ex-captain. And he was always very friendly with me too. He would, it is true, abuse my countrymen most somerotically, but he was always particularly good natured, and whenever he could amicably paying a little too much, he would arrest himself and apologize so heartily that I never could be angry with him. I was alone in the French capital, and had few friends there except Mrs. Rea, her daughter Alice, and Paul; and as it happened that I passed a great deal of my time in the society of these three, the mother, a woman still in the prime of life and the widow of a King's messenger, was a connection of mine by marriage, and that has given me a good chance of serving by services as escort whenever she and her pretty daughter thought fit to go to the theater or the opera. At such times Paul had a seat in the stalls, and between the acts he would come up to my box, to the delight of Alice, who was in love with him, and to the no small satisfaction of Mrs. Rea, who herself had quite a maternal affection for the young Frenchman, and did not in the least discourage his suggestion to her daughter. If there was no formal engagement between the two, it was at least perfectly understood by all parties that as soon as Paul should get an appointment, for which as the time he was a candidate, he was to marry Alice, and I, though only a few years her senior, was to give her away.

One night the opera was crowded more than usual. A great singer was to appear, and a new work by a renowned composer was to be performed. But Paul Farrand, sitting in the stalls, seemed unready to listen to the music or to watch the acting; and almost more often was his eye turned in the direction of my box than in that of the stage. Alice and her mother were with me, and as the curtain fell at the conclusion of the first act, Paul came to me. He was in high spirits, for he had heard that the minister had decided in favor of him the second post, and he expected to hear in a few days that his appointment had been signed by the King. We congratulated him; and as he had to be back to his beat, I whispered to him: "You'll be a happy man in a month or two now, Paul." He smiled, and shot the door.

We remained him as he threaded his way to his place. It was in the centre of the second row from the orchestra, and he had left his open glasses on the chair in order to preserve his right to it by not doing so. He observe a tall, military looking man had appropriated it and had coolly put the glasses on one side. Paul regarded the stranger with the utmost politeness, and I suppose—for naturally I could not hear—requested him to move. The interloper did not deign to answer, but sourtingly he coiled up at Farrand, as though to ask him what he meant by his intrusion. Paul pointed to the open-glasses but the stranger scarcely replied more than he had continued to appear as though he did not hear. I saw that matters were becoming a dangerous complexion, for in the new opera I recognized Victor Lavigliere, an ex-Bonapartist officer like Paul, a notorious bully, and one of the most celebrated duelists in France. But what could I do? I could not sit still, and look against my will, and witness the inevitable consequences. I thought Alice would faint when Lavigliere to the end some way rose before the crowded assemblage and struck Paul in the face with his glover but she recovered herself, and like a statue watched her lover pick up his opera glasses, bow to his insulter and withdraw a word from the building. There was some exclamations from the audience; but the disorder again rose, and with a theatrical air good rested, mocking imitated Paul's parting bow, and resumed his seat. Tuis was too much for poor Alice. She could not remain any longer; she must go home, and so, with some difficulty, I got her and her mother to my carriage, told the coachman to drive them home, and myself waited quietly to Paul's lodgings. He had arrived before me, and was tenderly writing when I entered his room.

"Of course," he said, as he saw me and came toward me with both hands outstretched, "you, my dear friend, will second me. It is impossible to do anything but fight. Even Alice could not make me any reparation upon that point, the insult was so public."

"Suppose you leave the country?" I suggested.

"Then I should have to give up the appointment and Alice too. No, my dear fellow, I am a Frenchman, and I must fight; and you must arrange matters for me." If he should die, it cannot be helped: if I shoot him, I shall shoot the biggest scoundrel in Paris. I beg you to call upon Lavigliere to-night. I have already discovered his address. Here it is."

"But must you really fight? It is suicide to fight with a professional duelist."

"Ah!" he said, shaking his head. "I am afraid it is suicide, but I must fight; or please don't try and persuade me that I need not. And I will fight, too, as soon as possible. You can arrange everything for to-morrow morning. I must have the matter over. In a day or two I might be a coward."

By his look he implored me to go to Lavigliere; and consolidated as French society was at that time, I had no other course open to me than to do as he wished.

"If Monsieur came from M. Paul Farrand," said a man-servant when I inquired whether I could see his master, "M. Lavigliere has sent to say that he has not yet left the opera. He has, however, sent this pencilled note, which I am to give to the gentleman who came from M. Farrand."

I tore open the missive. It contained two cards, one bearing the name of the duelist, and the second that of M. Farrand Dalcrois, Rue Vivienne 16. Certainly it was an offhand way of acquainting me with the name and whereabouts of Lavigliere's second; but as I wished to point no quarrel, I wished on to the Rue Vivienne, and in a few minutes was ushered into the presence of M. Dalcrois himself. This worthy was a young man, aged about three and twenty, and dressed in the very extreme of fashion. His ruffles were immaculate, and were symmetrically arranged, his long hands: ished was stooped in consequence, by which lay on the table—for he had only just returned, at Lavigliere's request from the opera—Pare small and delicate; his fingers were covered with valuable rings, and his bosom of gold seals depending from his fob was unusually heavy and brilliant. He did not bother me as appearing particularly entitled to my attention. After formally saluting me, he at once touched upon the subject of my visit and before I had been two minutes in his company, had arranged to meet Farrand and myself at a certain spot, dear to duellists of the time, at an early hour next morning, and to bring Lavigliere with him.

"I don't think we shall need a surgeon," he said to me quite affably at parting; "but, if you please, you can bring one. In his case one cannot be too careful about his nerves through the pumpion, and he died immediately. I sincerely hope, Monsieur, that your friend is as sincere."

"Confound the fellow!" I said to myself as I left the house and sought the residence of my own medical man. "I am afraid Farrand is about to make such a convenient murderer as Lavigliere."

After seeing the surgeon, to whom I briefly explained matters, I called upon Paul, whom I found in bed and fast asleep. I was loth to disturb him, but my friend immediately shavered in his carriage, which waited near at hand. The pistols were produced and loaded. Lavigliere chose one, and I gave the other to Paul; and then the two men took up positions at a distance of twenty paces from each other, and waited for Dalcrois to give the signal to fire.

"Say!" cried the latter, as the second stepped back, "that the young hound Dalcrois is going to fight a duel with a man who has shot him only where he wishes, for I am generous, parbleu!"

"If I do not kill you," said Paul quietly, "I prefer to die."

"Then I shoot him through the heart," coolly observed Lavigliere. "It will teach others not to challenge me."

There was something to me unspeakably horrible in the way in which these last words were pronounced. I shuddered and looked at Paul. He smiled at me, and at the same time Dalcrois gave the signal.

There was but one report, for Farrand's pistol flashed in the pan. The poor fellow turned round toward me with fixed eyes and pale face, and with the name of Alice on his lips, fell dead. Lavigliere turned on his heel, and departed quickly in company with Dalcrois, while I stood the surgeon in his brief examination of Paul's body. Sorely enough, the bullet had passed through his heart. He must have died almost instantaneously, for he did not move after he fell, and the last smile with which he had looked at me was still upon his face. It was a melancholy business in every respect. I had to break the news to Alice and her mother, and the two ladies were so terribly overcome that I feared the shock would affect them permanently. My own grief was of a more violent and less affect upon their health. For my part, I was obliged in hurry to England as soon as possible, and Lavigliere, I heard, also got away, and remained out of France till the affair had blown over.

I kept up a correspondent with Mrs. Rea, and was glad after a time to hear from her that Alice, though still sadly broken, had learned to look with a certain amount of philosophy upon her misfortune, and had to some extent recovered her usual health, if not her usual spirits. When I married Lucy and settled down in London, I had to forget my Parisian habits, usually dined at the Clarendon, and at times on many a hundred wealthy ships used to lie at anchor in the pool—it has no harbor—indeed to come here by the abundance of the Ocean Steamship Company, I passed up a few pleasant acquaintances, chief among whom was an extremely well-mannered young gentleman named Barton, a member of the Stock Exchange, good family and a first-rate education.

One day, after he had been dining with me, the conversation turned upon Continental manners and particularly upon duelling. As an illustration of my observations of the system, I told my companion the story of Paul's fate, and to which Barton appeared much interested. He asked me a good many questions about the parties concerned, and after expressing a remarkably strong opinion as to the fact that Lavigliere was a blackguard, bid me good-night. I went home to my rooms in the Temple, and Barton to his chambers in the Cheshire Cheese, round on Barton. He had left word with one of the waiters that urgent business had called him away, but hoped to see me on his return. He never passed, and then months, and still Barton did not come back; and I reckon that I had begun to forget him altogether when one evening I met him in the street, as though he had only been absent for a day or two.

"Where have you been?" I asked, after I had heartily shaken hands with him.

"Oh, I have been in Paris," he said, arriving there I found out a little more than I had told me about Farrand's affair, and when I had thoroughly convinced myself that he was the bullyboy of you pulsated him, I arranged for a series of lessons in pistol practice. Every day for a month I went and shot for an hour or two, until I was so positive to be able to hit a small coin every time I fired, and consequently felt myself quite equal to myself as to my predecessor. I took a bet at the opera; it many have been on some box lobby, and won it. The opera was pointed out to me. He set to work to practice with the pistol in order to speak to a lady in another part of the house. I demanded as quickly as possible and took his place. He returned, and asked me in an overbearing tone to move. I refused. He insulted me. We exchanged cards, I chose the small sword, and on the same spot, curiously enough, where he had killed your friend Farrand. Before the signal was given I said: "M. Lavigliere, you are very wrong to come and go to bed. I will sleep here till to-morrow morning; so be as quick as possible."

He wrote for another half hour, addressed the document to Alice Rea, placed a lock of his hair within it, and after sealing it up gave it to me.

"Give that to her," he said, "if Lavigliere kills me outright—and I know he will. If it were not for Alice I declare that I should be glad to meet him. Now for bed."

He undressed; while I lay down on the sofa in the next room and lit a cigar, for I could not sleep, and was determined that I was quiet, and I made it to me Paul lying as quiet as a child, with a smile on his face. Probably, my generosity, I passed a more comfortable night than he did. Only with the greatest possible difficulty could I keep awake; and the hours seemed to linger forever. At last, however, daylight dawned, and I called Farrand, who woke refreshed and to appearatively good spirits. After a hurried breakfast we mailed ourselves up, placed a flask of brandy, some powder and bullets, and a brace of pistols in my pocket, and we sallied forth in the cold morning to meet our foes.

The British Bible Society reports an astonishing demand for the Bible among the Comanche. Over 60,000 have been distributed within the last few weeks. The accustomed issue paper makes the best of gun wadding, and this the Gospel is spread among the Turks.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

LAHAINA, H. I., November 1, 1877.

EDITOR MONITOR: Having left Honolulu on the 8d of last April, I could not redeem my indirectly-made promise of giving some more items about it, but will give a few respecting the place. Lahaina is delightfully, though loosely, located on an open beach at the western end of the island of Maui, and covers an area of about two and a half miles long by one broad. It is well sheltered at its eastern side by a range of mountains that rise proudly, roughly and boldly—as all mountains that have any self-respect do—to the clouds, drawing from them, and from the mists of the Pacific, which they arrest, the sustenance necessary for the most vegetation that obtains on their summits, a short way down their sides. The mountains are about 5,000 feet high, and present a grand, imposing aspect, though made of wood—a characteristic of the mountains in these islands. Lahaina was, before the advent of the whites—as subsistence can for the native—a great resort of whales of this and the neighboring islands. Its anchorages and syrtes facilities (it is the best wooded spot on these islands), the delicious beauty of its sights, its immunity from cold winds and rains, the graceful shelter afforded by the dense growth of fruit and shade trees, and the profuse and abundant supply of cocoanuts, bread-fruit, pepins or mamm apples, mangoes, guavas, bananas and other tropical fruits, made it Arcadia to the mariner, who, in their primitive state, fully enjoyed it; but now, what a change! Scarcely one of these can obtain a touch of the land they adore. They are a languishing and imprudent race, and do not realize their loss, and care not for to-morrow if to day is provided for.

The first white settlers here seemed to have a good idea of "magnificent distances;" they build their houses far apart, so that a large proportion of the land was a ragged, lazy laid out town, the foriorge is brought up in breadth would suffice for its size, and give ample room for all the houses it had to some extent preserved her moral health, if not her royal spirits. When I arrived as the sister the cadle was carried down into the royal vault, which was hung with black velvet, on which sparkled the royal arms. The procession was ordered in the following manner: First came the Royal Hawaiian Band, followed by the Royal Household, the Chief Justice, the Cabinet Ministers, the Governor of Honolulu, the Diplomatic Corps, and many others of minor importance. Then came the hearse, with eight horses, covered with black velvet and surmounted by a crown, the imperial globe and the sceptre, the latter two emblems of royalty. The pall-bearers were surrounded by silver candlesticks, with lighted wax figures. The reception rang on the occasion was by Church Royal. The mourning will last from four to six months. The Royal Band performed some of the fashionable world of Saxony are entitled.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

On the evening of October 30th Mr. Wilbur, the Superintendent, addressed the "Liberal Club" of New York on the School Question. In the course of his remarks he quoted from the statistics of public schools and the census, as exemplified in the returns of taxation for State purposes, and showed that while the bulk of the money was raised by a general property tax, and but little from the hard-earned wages of the working classes, the real benefits of the system accrued to the wealthier portion of the community, who could well afford to pay for the education of their children, which they now get at the expense of the State. Mr. O'Donovan also showed that in communities where wages were low, the average results of competition, a higher average was attained, at a less expense to the people at large than in those in which it ranked; and he argued strongly against the idea of compulsory education, which, so far, in this country, has proved a total failure. At the conclusion of the discourse the position of the lecturer was severely criticised by certain members of the "club," who accused him of having violated "Catholic hereditary ideas!" but, lessons out so they were not able to controvert any of the facts and figures produced by Mr. O'Donovan, their efforts only showed that they had mistaken their ground and that, practically, they belonged to a very "illiberal" and bigoted class of people. *New York Irish American.*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special of December 7 says: The story that a white prisoner is held in during Bull's camp has been supposed to be merely a camp-fire story, but General Terry, in a letter to the War Department, gives it official sanction, stating that during his recent visit to Fort Welch a half-breed interpreter informed him that he had seen the pale face in Sitting Bull's camp; that he came was Frank Gerard, formerly Corporal in the Seventh Cavalry. He was captured in the action of June 25, 1876, and has made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. The interpreter had been detained by Sitting Bull calling to Ryan and ordered a way. The Indians keep him painted like the Indian and have married him to a squaw—a daughter of Spotted Eagle. His description of Ryan corresponds exactly with that of Corporal Ryan of Company C, Seventh Cavalry, who was reported and supposed killed in the action referred to. General Terry credits the whole story, and suggests a movement for his release. Secretary McCrary has not yet considered the subject. The story of Stein, requesting investigation and the negotiation for Ryan's release. Accordingly Secretary Evarts has written the Edward Thornton, at the British Legation, who in turn has communicated with the Governor-General of Canada, under whose supervision Sitting Bull now lives, and Major Walsh will be instructed to ascertain to some if true, to demand the release of Ryan.

A Royal Funeral in Germany.

A Dresden correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the funeral of the Queen-Dowager of Saxony, says:

The royal funeral was solemnized in the Catholic court church, where the royal family of Saxony has its sepulchre. Several princes—among them the Imperial Prince of Germany—and other representatives of foreign courts arrived here for the occasion. At a quarter past six o'clock P. M. a brilliant though mournful party assembled in the church, which was hung with black and shut to the general public. The large palace which rises from one end to the other through the middle of the church was lined by a squadron of blue dragoons, a magnificent troop, of which every man is a giant. When he Majesty the King had made his entrance the Poem "Miserere mei Domine" was sung. Before the sounds had died away the coffin, which had been brought into the church the day before, was lifted with he pall of velvet, and borne in funeral procession through the church. First came trumpeters, who were followed by clergy; after these marched the servants of the defunct, the medical attendants of the Court, the Master of Ceremonies, a Privy Councillor and some chamberlains. Then came the Bishop, in his white mitre, a prayer-book in his hand, and a lighted taper in the other, surrounded by the clergy in white and black surplices. The coffin was borne by the Marshal of Court, Amalie's and King Albert's Knights, the pall, borne by twelve chamberlains, and the coffin, carried by twelve servants. Immediately behind the coffin walked the King and his Royal Highness Prince George, sons of the defunct. Both carried, according to the Catholic rite, burning candles in their hands. Then followed the clergy. The King and Prince George's suite was followed by the other princes. Among them was the Royal Highness Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince of Prussia, who principally attracted attention. The coffin and the princes were surrounded by a square of pages clothed in red velvet, and white silk, with wigs, carrying flaming torches. The procession made a striking though melancholy picture. When it arrived at the altar the coffin was carried down into the royal vault, which was hung with black velvet, on which sparkled the royal arms. The solemn mass was performed in the presence of the princes of the royal house, the ambassadors, the imperial clerks and the representatives of the Saxon Government. The mass was succeeded by other services, and the procession was reformed in the same order as before. The coffin was borne to the Georgen Hall, where it remained till Monday, when it

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGUN DECEMBER 23 December.
23—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
24—Monday—Vigil of Christmas.
25—Tuesday—Nativity of our Lord. Christmas Day
26—Wednesday—St. Stephen. First Martyr.
27—Thursday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
28—Friday—Holy Innocents.
29—Saturday—St. Thomas of (Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.

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SATURDAY ..... DECEMBER 22, 1877.

Communications will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. They should also know and then ascertain from the P. O. whether their paper is regularly sent to the subscription price as long as they continue to do so. Persons have no excuse to make for suppose being sent after the time their subscription expires. If they wish their paper discontinued, by so informing the office the payment is honestly due to every the publishers of that date, and to have the paper stopped. We cannot be responsible for the subscription of those who make the excuse, when they have not paid, that they did not like it after it ordered, but still continue to take it from the office.

Our agent, Mr. J. F. Cooke, will canvass the city for subscribers in this journal during the winter months until he can resume his travels through the State. We trust he will be cordially received everywhere and his errand be thoroughly successful in his mission. We ask the co-operation of all our kind friends.

CHRISTMAS.

Next Tuesday will be Christmas Day, and, in accordance with long-established custom, we presume our readers and friends everywhere open the happy reason of that great and holy Christian festival. We wish all of them a very merry Christmas, and hope that nothing over their households and plenty over their board. May the memories which the day must call up to the mind of each one, be grateful and joyous, and the hearth-lights with which golden prosperity flash are our most sincere and heartfelt wishes for all our friends, and we are proud to say they are many. We should be sorry to think that any one would suppose they have given to our paper, and we know that if the means had been more plentiful their support would have been more generous, that support would have been given. Next year will be a promising day for us. We only trust that the coming year will be more fruitful still of good, and that when Christmas, 1878, comes around it shall find the people of California in better enjoyment of a more thorough and unmingled content than could have been with the best of fellows in prosperity. Although it would be daily to pretend that our city and State are as prosperous as we should like them to be—for undoubtedly there is a great dispression in all branches of business, and hundreds of deserving artizans and workingmen are idle—yet it would be unreasonable to assert that we have in California any misery so badly off as the people in the Eastern States are. Really, it is only in comparison with the great old "times" when the whole Californian heart was enamored, when money was plentiful and labor could almost command its own price, that these days can be called dull or depressed. Individual cases of suffering and hardship, of course, there may be, and are; but anything resembling general or wide-spread distress does not exist, let the groundless alarm of any one say what it may. Our very amount does exist,—be it much or little, is entirely of a fleeting and temporary character, arising from a most complex if remedies are applied by those who have the power to use them. Meantime, every one who is blessed with plenty, and to whom Christmas comes as a time of joy and thanksgiving, should do what is within his means and ability to make cheerful the home and freedom of his less fortunate neighbors. Christmas is essentially the season of charity, benevolence, and kindliness of feeling towards all, to blessed memory of the birth of our once poor Redeemer. It is the time when all voices should sing with heart and sound, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will."

D. O. MILLS ON THE CHINESE.

Nothing more disagreeably surprises the intelligent and well-using citizen of California than the apparent inferiority of the Eastern press and the Eastern people to understand the Chinese question as it exists here. Despite numerous and explanations, both communicative, we find Eastern editors and distinguished politicians asserting that we are extremely unreasonable persons because we object to the Mongolian and want to send them back to their own country. Our dislike is attributed in the one case that they work cheaper and are more submissive to employers than white men usually are. Evidently there is an idea in the East that workingmen here are paid exorbitant wages, and that a reduction would be advantageous to trade. How far this is from being the truth can, most unfortunately, be seen every day in the streets where have resided for some time on the Pacific Coast, and are acquainted with the condition of our industrial classes. It is deplorable to see individuals, who should know something about the real state of affairs, led away by absurd perversions, intended to the public interest, and tortured traitor to men of their own race and country.

We are impelled to such these reflections by a telegram from Washington which appeared in our daily papers of Tuesday last, containing an interview which took place between Mr. D. O. MILLS and the President and Secretary of State on December 15th. The interview seemed to be of Mr. MILLS' seeking, and its only object was, apparently, to give expression to that gentleman's opinions on the Chinese question. He declared that the reports of Mongolian criminality and vice were unfounded or exaggerated; that the cooties were no real injury but a positive benefit to the Pacific Coast; and that the United States were bound to see that those treaties received all the protection due to them by the treaty regulations with China.

We have nothing whatever to urge against the last statement, because we, too, believe that our Government is bound to honorably fulfill its obligations towards subjects of all nations residing here and engaged in legitimate business. And it is, also, our conviction that the Chinese, nowsoever as they may be, should be no proper pretext than for their lives and property, just the same as any other class of persons. We have always spoken out in condemnation to any violence or injustice towards them. But how Mr. MILLS can verify his two previous assertions is more than we can imagine. They are to contradictive to all evidence, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to examine into the constitutionality of a law imposing the same rate of assessment upon property of every kind used as a means of conveyance of passengers and freight (except agricultural implements) and if they find the same to be unconstitutional, to prepare a bill or bills to carry the same into effect, and report speedily the result of their deliberations to the Assembly.

We cannot understand what any person, having the welfare of the State really at heart, can find objection to the passage of such a bill. There is nothing communistic in the enacting. It touches upon no man's rights; it confiscates nobody's property; it makes no discrimination between rich and poor, class and class; it makes one rule and applies to it all alike. Of the perfect constitutionality of the resolution we have little, if any, doubt. A moment's reflection will convince any person, another to strike out the preamble and refer the remainder only to the Judiciary Committee, and if that favorable report be made, it will be finally passed by the Assembly. Nothing is wanted but a general sentiment of the people in favor of the measure, at the suggestion of Mr. MCCARTHY, under consideration of the rules. In the Senate, also, a bill of the same purport has passed a bill to put the question of Chinese immigration to a popular vote. One of the principal things done during the week past by the members of the Federal Union, for the purpose of testing the sentiment of the people, was

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THE MONITOR

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LEINSTER.

DUBLIN

On December 1st Alderman Jarley was re-elected Mayor of Dublin.

On December 1st the Emmets belonging to the steamer "Leda," lying at Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, accidentally fell into the river when about stepping to the quay. Two seamen named William Haynes and William Lewis, belonging to the ship "Semaline," succeeded, after about ten minutes, in getting the men out of the water, but they were in such an exhausted state that they died before they reached St. Patrick Duke's Hospital, to which they were promptly conveyed. The names of the drowned man were James Hearn, a native of Belfast, aged 25 years, and James Cranny, a native of Dublin, aged 30 years.

KILKENNY.

The National Convention has begun. The movement for erecting a public memorial of Hoche, the great conqueror, in Dublin, has, we are exhausted to say, had anything but a successful issue. At a meeting of the committee held a few days ago, it was stated that there was only £20 in the credit of the fund. One thousand pounds, at least, should have been subscribed long ago. Among the best of the names the committee have received, for which we are with a wish expressed by Madame Hoche, to place a bust of her illustrious husband in the National Gallery, and at once to search a sculptor of eminence to execute the design. It is to be hoped that no Irish sculptor will be chosen.

WEXFORD.

A meeting of the Wexford Corporation was held in the Town Hall on December 1st, for the purpose of electing the Mayor for the ensuing year. Ivan Councillor Walker proposed that the present Mayor, Alderman Walsh, be re-elected for the ensuing year. Town Councillor J. P. Devereux seconded the motion. Alderman Vesey Hughes, in a few words, which was carried unanimously. The Mayor thanked the Corporation for the honor conferred on him.

KILKENNY.

A special meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held on December 1st in the Tholsel, for the purpose of electing a Mayor. The two candidates for the office—Alderman M'Carthy and Alderman Shee—had been proposed and seconded, and a poll having been taken, there voted for Mr. M'Carthy 12, and for Mr. Meagher 11. Upon which Alderman M'Carthy was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the retiring ex Mayor, Arthur M'Mahon, who has won golden opinions from all classes in the community by his dignified conduct during his year of office. High Sheriff Langrishe was nominated by the Council for next year, the election to be performed by the Mayor, A. M'Mahon; George Hamilton Rowan, and Alderman O'Donnell.

A Monthly Irishman, Mr. John Brennan, of Cooga, departed this life on November 25 h, aged 85 years. He was a co-per by occupation. He was ever a good worker in the cause of Ireland, having taken up the pledge from Father Mathew in 1839 and strictly kept it during life. May he rest in peace. A.M.D.G.

FARLOW.

The recent death is announced of Mrs Louise A. Porter, relict of the late Thomas Porter, Esq., proprietor of the *Carlow Post*, newspaper, at the advanced age of 73 years, at her residence, Rosemount. To the deceased lady was the mother to the Rev. Wm. Byrne, O. C., formerly of Naas, and was well known for her many amiable and excellent qualities.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The experiment of holding a Winter Assizes at Naas for the Home Circuit, while the time proves a bullity as regards the Queen's County, there is not being a single prisoner to go for trial from that county on the occasion.

KING'S COUNTY.

On December 5th Patrick Flynn, a large farmer residing at Curragh, near Geashill, died while in the act of shaving. The cause was ascribed to congestion of the brain or apoplexy. Deceased was fifty years of age.

On December 4th the constabulary of Horse-leap district received information from a farmer named Stone, residing at Tubber, that he had received a letter ordering him, under pain of death, to dismiss a workman named Scully. The hero appear to be that by his illustrious husband in the National Gallery, and at once to search a sculptor of eminence to execute the design. It is to be hoped that no Irish sculptor will be chosen.

WEXFORD.

A meeting of the Wexford Corporation was held in the Town Hall on December 1st, for the purpose of electing the Mayor for the ensuing year. Town Councillor Walker proposed that the present Mayor, Alderman Walsh, be re-elected for the ensuing year. Town Councillor J. P. Devereux seconded the motion. Alderman Vesey Hughes, in a few words, which was carried unanimously. The Mayor thanked the Corporation for the honor conferred on him.

KILKENNY.

A special meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held on December 1st in the Tholsel, for the purpose of electing a Mayor. The two candidates for the office—Alderman M'Carthy and Alderman Shee—had been proposed and seconded, and a poll having been taken, there voted for Mr. M'Carthy 12, and for Mr. Meagher 11. Upon which Alderman M'Carthy was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the retiring ex Mayor, Arthur M'Mahon, who has won golden opinions from all classes in the community by his dignified conduct during his year of office. High Sheriff Langrishe was nominated by the Council for next year, the election to be performed by the Mayor, A. M'Mahon; George Hamilton Rowan, and Alderman O'Donnell.

A Monthly Irishman, Mr. John Brennan, of Cooga, departed this life on November 25 h, aged 85 years. He was a co-per by occupation. He was ever a good worker in the cause of Ireland, having taken up the pledge from Father Mathew in 1839 and strictly kept it during life. May he rest in peace. A.M.D.G.

FARLOW.

The recent death is announced of Mrs Louise A. Porter, relict of the late Thomas Porter, Esq., proprietor of the *Carlow Post*, newspaper, at the advanced age of 73 years, at her residence, Rosemount. To the deceased lady was the mother to the Rev. Wm. Byrne, O. C., formerly of Naas, and was well known for her many amiable and excellent qualities.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The experiment of holding a Winter Assizes at Naas for the Home Circuit, while the time proves a bullity as regards the Queen's County, there is not being a single prisoner to go for trial from that county on the occasion.

KING'S COUNTY.

On December 5th Patrick Flynn, a large farmer residing at Curragh, near Geashill, died while in the act of shaving. The cause was ascribed to congestion of the brain or apoplexy. Deceased was fifty years of age.

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SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER V.

The strangers who had taken leave of Connel, were again returning. The Lord of danger that had escaped him, and the agitation of his manner, described to them by those who had met him the cabin, determined them, after some consultation, to return. When they entered the cabin again Connel stood in the same moodified posture, with his eyes fixed upon the fire. He seemed not to be aware of their return. For some time the silence was embarrassing, except by the whispers of the party. Judy seeing the indifferentism of Connel, was the first to take upon herself the guidance of the villages.

"In truth, and it becomes you well Connel," said she, in a tone of reproof, "to look there so like a fool, while your son, perhaps, waste your help. Come lads, if he does not care, the old nurse, who suckled them and rocked them, will seek Fergus far and near."

Judy was remarkable for speaking with a tone of authority, especially where she thought there was a necessity for her interference; but at the present moment her deportment to speak loudly was heightened by an eye for her foster child. It is probable that Connel would have witnessed without emotion the whispering of his neighbors, and the preparations of the young men to seek his son, (some of whom had already lighted the log deal torches, and called their hounds), though he alone felt the great anxiety—the interest of a father in a son's safety—had not the old nurse's voice been raised in her last sentence to the slightest degree.

Judy's last resort for the safety of Fergus would have been the mention of D'Arcy's threats. She was aware of the feelings of Connel and of D'Arcy towards each other and she feared the powerful passion of the former, if driven to extremes, for she still had a lingering all about for her first foster child; not but that in certainty of danger, she would have sacrificed that affection to the safety of Fergus, who, knowing no mother from his cradle, had transferred a child's love to mother—the purest and strongest under Heaven—to his old nurse, the guardian of his infant days.

Connel, after some reflection, exclaimed: "She speaks truth, by Heaven! we will seek him, lads!" and then in the same tone of vehemence, as if struck by some bitter thought, he said—"No, remain here, you! I will go alone." His decision and action were of the same instant. He seized one of the lighted torches and rushed from the cabin.

The surprise of his neighbors—none of whom ventured to follow him—had scarcely time to be expressed to each other, when he returned with as much anxiety, but with more calmness in his appearance.

"By my faith," he said, "there are men approaching. What, if they be the——— boy, sir, that cannot be."

Connel was interrupted by the sudden opening of the door, and his son, accompanied by a stranger, entered. Connel's son was surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception by three persons present. The young men with rough, though sincere gratification, welcomed the escape of their favorite from danger; and when he did thank their affection, through wondering at its expression at that moment, he was embraced by his old nurse, who, with threats of joy, such as these—"mo lanin!" "mo rún!" "mhoia machree!" hung about his neck, and at length sobbed herself to quietness. When the young man had disengaged himself from the distressing attention of the old woman, he inquired for his father.

"Where is Connel," he said, looking around; "I thought he was here when I entered."

Connel, at the entrance of his son, had retired to a darkened corner of the room, not less thankful for the safety of his son, but now anxious to discover the character of his companion. During the detention of his son by Judy, he endeavored to catch a view of the stranger's face; but the latter was muffled, and by the fixity of his person and eyes which he kept in the same position from his entrance, he appeared in effect to shut was passing around him. Some of the older villagers—to whom Connel spoke—left the cabin. They were followed by the rest, who were reconciled to their accidents from the cabin by Judy's assurance, as she shut the door on them, that in the morning she would tell them all." When the family of O'Keane were left to themselves, Connel welcomed his son, and bade the stranger—who was still standing in the middle of the floor—to approach the fire. The stranger started, and looked around him, but perceiving that none were in the cabin except those before him, and two females, probably servants of the family, he undid the clasps of a great coat, heavy with rain, and the soil of travel, and seated himself on a low bench, which Fergus placed near the fire for him. The first attempt at conversation was made by the stranger.

"My good friend," he said to Connel, "I have to thank this young man—who, I find is your son—for my comfortable shelter on this stormy night."

"He would be no true son of mine, sir," said Connel, in English—it was in English the stranger spoke—"if the stranger found not sentence from him."

"I believe so, indeed—I believe it now, though a few days since I had doubts about the fidelity and hospitality of your peasantry," said the stranger, with a deep-toned voice. "But tell me," he resumed, quickly, "I had not time to ask my young guide, is this part of the country free from the visits of the Galway exhibitions?"

The eagerness with which the question was put disconcerted O'Keane. He had remarked, at the entrance of the stranger, his rapid examination of the countenances of the villagers. He had perceived his short thought and silence, and the glimpses of his countenance, which he could during the imperfect light of the cabin, had him the effect of a sudden suspicion of his motives. Connel, however, answered that he would answer that of the country. Connel had some experience of the world, and was from habit keen observer. He must perceived that there was an uneasy expression on the face of the stranger without being able to answer in his simple inquiry, O'Keane was too experienced in habit-es. He saw him there, therefore, as one whose peace of mind was bruised, if not destroyed, by some heavy weight of memory. How often do we are among the crowd there who, to the careless and light observer, appear at ease, while the experienced will see in their calmness, not nature's ease, but the hardihood and fix who himself has suffered, will recognize in the sigh and the start, and the stern word, half uttered, the kindred of a wounded spirit, though calmness suddenly again settle on the countenance, and give the show of peace. Just so the dangers of the dark wave are seen when a cloud passes over the moon, and the waters sleep soundly after—and the deep lines in horizon under the original ones of the sweet light.

From the moment Connel had a full view of the guest he believed him to be a sufferer; and, as sufferings, not any matter whether merited or otherwise, has a strong hold upon the young bloo of the generous, the good fellow's heart opened to him, and he was determined at any risk to be his friend. Then a new pleasure arose from his determination to assist him; perhaps he was persecuted by the same whom Connel believed to be the oppressors of his country. The pleasure of that thought was exquisite to him; the first impulse to the act of kindness towards the stranger was given by his human feelings; but now it became a sacred duty, when connected with his hatred virtues—love of country and religion. With such opinions of his guest's position Connel assured him again and again of his security in Portarogh.

"For the last eighteen years," he added, "since I became a dweller in the part of the country, I have been happy in not seeing the oppressing which marked the visits to other parts of the country of the blood-thirsty soldiers. But I should not blame them so much. It is their masters, the hunters after our blood—who set them loose upon us. Young man, I could tell many a time and oft of the cruel barrge your heart. My blood boiled as I think of the scenes of cruelty which I have witnessed, without the power of assisting the wrenched suffer-ers, but I will not tell them. Times, I hear, are changing. Well, if they only allow peace to our religion, we will let our just hatred sleep in the cold grave with the bones of our forefathers. We had remarked, at the entrance of the stranger, his rapid examination of the countenances of the villagers. He had perceived his short thought and silence, and the glimpses of his countenance, which he could during the imperfect light of the cabin, had him the effect of a sudden suspicion of his motives. Connel, however, answered that he would answer that of the country. Connel had some experience of the world, and was from habit a keen observer. He must perceived that there was an uneasy expression on the face of the stranger without being able to answer in his simple inquiry, O'Keane was too experienced in habit-es. He saw him there, therefore, as one whose peace of mind was bruised, if not destroyed, by some heavy weight of memory. How often do we are among the crowd there who, to the careless and light observer, appear at ease, while the experienced will see in their calmness, not nature's ease, but the hardihood and fix who himself has suffered, will recognize in the sigh and the start, and the stern word, half uttered, the kindred of a wounded spirit, though calmness suddenly again settle on the countenance, and give the show of peace. Just so the dangers of the dark wave are seen when a cloud passes over the moon, and the waters sleep soundly after—and the deep lines in horizon under the original ones of the sweet light.

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"What proof have I of his guilt? None that amounts to certainty. He promised to bring me help. He swore there was no danger, and the moment we landed we were attacked. He urged his defence—I will believe that he was. Would to heaven I had believed the lights which I heard of his treachery, and then the old man's blood would not be heavy upon my heart."

At the moment he perceived that he was speaking louder than was prudent. He raised his eyes and they met Connel's, which were fixed upon him. What was there in the stranger's look which could disturb Connel? He winced under its inquisitive glance. Doubt, and inquiry, and wonder were mixed strongly in that expression. His eyes were turned to the ground. He raised them again. Yet there was the same look of the stranger.

"O! my God of heaven!" thought Connel, "can it be so? No! no idea to toss up! Yet, there again, it is father's look to glimpse."

He arose suddenly; he stretched out his hands towards the young man—who had also silently, started at the wildness of Connel's manner—and asked, with a tone of deep supplication:

"In heaven's name, say who are you, young stranger!"

CHAPTER VI

The words and energy of Connel were calculated to cause misgivings in the mind of a person in more secure circumstances than those which our hero found himself in. He observed the quick approach of Fergus and the women towards the wood. A fear of hidden treachery arose suddenly in his mind, and he hastily grasped a pistol, which was concealed beneath the covering of his outer dress. He relaxed the grasp when he perceived that the family of Connel stood in the attitude of those looking with wonder from the old man to himself, but without any evidence of evil intention. The picture which presented itself to the latter was a most delightful one, being transferred to a stage better suited to display the grandeur and the beauty of its chief actors. The bright glare of the blazing wood fell upon the weather-beaten face of the old man, giving a tinge of gold to his silvered hair, now disturbed from its usual settled state by his excitement. A change had entirely came over him. The wildness and determination of his eye had sunk in a milder, though still ardent expression of earnest. The energy of his manner was lost to the suppleness expression of his stooped posture, and his hands, a moment before raised by the passion of his distinction against his supposed enemies, drooped below his breast. If you could forget the personal dignity—he effect of which was only weakened by his present posture—you might well fancy him an aged and sedate deterring the wildness of youth from some dark deed.

The attitude and countenances of the other persons were in accordance with the stranger stood erect before the light. There was suddenly wonder in his eyes, and his parted lips—but only for a moment, did his countenance fall into its former calm. He looked from father to son, and then the whole power of his keen eyes was concentrated upon the former. He looked to find the native of Connel's quiet race.

The stranger's age could not be more than twenty-five, although he appeared more advanced in life, owing to the dark hue, weather had given to his complexion. This appeared—that is, that he had felt the influences of a more severe climate than that in which he was reared—from the contrast of the remarkable fairness of his forehead with the bronze color of his lower features. His height was something above the common; and he seemed rather attired than in the stranger's look which could disturb Connel? He winced under its inquisitive glance. Doubt, and inquiry, and wonder were mixed strongly in that expression. His eyes were turned to the ground. He raised them again. Yet there was the same look of the stranger.

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We must leave the stranger and Connel in their wonder to describe the spectators of the scene. While the stranger and Connel engaged with his father in their first conversation, Fergus was seated on a low stool in a distant part of the room, at one moment assiduously washing the feelings of the speakers, and again answering in a low voice the eager inquiries of a beautiful girl, who leaned with the confidence of a sister upon his shoulder. This was Iris Eveleen, or "Eveleen of the dark hair," on whom he doated with more than fraternal fondness.

"You have told me," she said, in a tone of sweet persuasion, running her delicate fingers through his long curls that fell around her brother's neck, "what you met him by chance, and yet you say that he may be the person you suspect him to be. Ah! Fergus, I see you don't wish me to know these things. You and my father are changed toward me since that dark pedlar has been last here."

"Hush, dear Eveleen, don't let my father hear you say this. I have no secret, at least none about which you would care, and as for the peddler, though I have never spoken to him, I suspect him."

"Ah! but you have secrets," she replied, not with the purpose of exercising the influence which she knew she possessed over her brother, but feelingly, though her manner was joyous. "You have, indeed; I know it, Fergus. Come, now, don't look so gloomy. Tell me who you and my father like the peddler so much, though all other people hate. Well, well, you don't hear me. I see, I see, must be serious! I, too, can be serious."

And here she whispered something into her brother's ear, which made him start from his seat and say, "You, Iris, Eveleen! you could not have seen D'Arcy, and if you have, he could not say this to you."

Eveleen answered, but with an altered tone. The laughing expression of her deep blue eyes was changed; and she pressed the hand that was playing with her brother's hair, and looking him full in the face, she said, "do you, too, could make me believe it by your manner, yes I cannot blame you. Strange thoughts have lately arisen in my own mind."

Eveleen communed with herself. She withdrew her eyes from her brother's face to look upon the stranger's, at the moment Connel arose, and she her brother, with one impulse, rushed toward.

Fergus O'Keane was distinguished among the young villagers, not only for beauty of face, and symmetry of figure, but for that which young men prize more—for his strength and agility in all their manly exercises. This itself would give him an influence among the young of his acquaintance, but he had more pre-eminent claims—he had the good of the old inhabitants, who often pointed him out to their sons and daughters as a model of prudence and wisdom, of docility and obedience. Connel's great influence among his neighbors certainly reflected upon his son; yet it was not from it alone that Fergus derived his clear fame. He had been sent to the University of Salamanca, and that fact had won for him the esteem of the priest, a learned man, who devoted his leisure moments to the instruction of pupils as docile and apt should occur, among their respective companions, have an influence which none others enjoyed. Fergus' own natural disposition confirmed this advantageous power. He was the peace-maker among the young, and his father was also consulted for his opinion. Perhaps he was indebted for this to his own reserve. If you could forget the personal dignity—he effect of which was only weakened by his present posture—you might well fancy him an aged and sedate deterring the wildness of youth from some dark deed.

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"You have told me," she said, in a tone of sweet persuasion, running her delicate fingers through his long curls that fell around her brother's neck, "what you met him by chance, and yet you say that he may be the person you suspect him to be. Ah! Fergus, I see you don't wish me to know these things. You and my father are changed toward me since that dark pedlar has been last here."

"Hush, dear Eveleen, don't let my father hear you say this. I have no secret, at least none about which you would care, and as for the peddler, though I have never spoken to him, I suspect him."

"Ah! but you have secrets," she replied, not with the purpose of exercising the influence which she knew she possessed over her brother, but feelingly, though her manner was joyous. "You have, indeed; I know it, Fergus. Come, now, don't look so

The Three Statues of Lourdes.

Three statues commemorate the principal events in the marvelous apparitions at Lourdes.

The first statue represents the Blessed Virgin teaching Bernadette the sign of the cross. With the left hand upon her heart, which young idea prai more—for his strength and agility in all their manly exercises. This itself would give him an influence among the young of his acquaintance, but he had more pre-eminent claims—he had the good of the old inhabitants, who often pointed him out to their sons and daughters as a model of prudence and wisdom, of docility and obedience. Connel's great influence among his neighbors certainly reflected upon his son; yet it was not from it alone that Fergus derived his clear fame. He had been sent to the University of Salamanca, and that fact had won for him the esteem of the priest, a learned man, who devoted his leisure moments to the instruction of pupils as docile and apt should occur, among their respective companions, have an influence which none others enjoyed. Fergus' own natural disposition confirmed this advantageous power. He was the peace-maker among the young, and his father was also consulted for his opinion. Perhaps he was indebted for this to his own reserve. If you could forget the personal dignity—he effect of which was only weakened by his present posture—you might well fancy him an aged and sedate deterring the wildness of youth from some dark deed.

The attitude and countenances of the other persons were in accordance with the stranger stood erect before the light. There was suddenly wonder in his eyes, and his parted lips—but only for a moment, did his countenance fall into its former calm. He looked from father to son, and then the whole power of his keen eyes was concentrated upon the former. He looked to find the native of Connel's quiet race.

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CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

The Irish Rifle Team Hombug.

The City Council, at its last meeting, took charge of the Rotten Shield, which was won for the third time at Wimbledon in last July by a team of eight riflemen from Ireland. The shield was carried into the city of Dublin, and the members of the team were escorted by a procession of the City Council with a speech as graceful and genial as the Lord Mayor for by the way, is known who know and value the Major's social qualities. We do not desire to say a word against such complimentary ceremonials, so long as they are not carried to excess. We do not mean to the present case, we cannot but think it harmful that, in this country, where the people are so deeply depressed by British law, a few Irishmen, allowed by grace and favor to bear arms, and grouping themselves together in what is called "The Irish Rifle Association," should be allowed to form forth before the public, and proceed to fire at a mark, as if the people had no grievance of the sort we have just referred to. Major Leech enlarged on the "Irish" himself and friends had made up their minds to qualities necessary to those who would success-fully engage in rifle competition with men of any other nation the Irishmen is no way deficient; also, he said he might claim for the Irish that they had not been in this matter altogether unworthy to represent the Irish race. Lord Mayor Dawson, in his commander, which adds "The casualties on our side amounted to one man severely burned by a sentry, and three dragoons slightly scared article, it would seem, to be a sort of missile in use among the Chinese. One English paper had some enough to proclaim against the Irish Rifle Association, in which this great British victory was described, and to remark that if things went on at this rate there would be no more left for otherwise as such as the gentlemen of Wellington, if in future years anything of that kind should take place.

But now England is at it again. Turks and the Russians are not to take a hand in the fighting and all the glory in themselves. England means to let everyone see that she can kill men of her own or another in some part of the world. She is at war—in Afghanistan, Jowaki and Afreedie, and is fighting them in magnificently. A correspondent of the Times, writing from Calcutta gives a glowing account of the splendid equipment, discipline and efficiency of the army now being won by British valor in the Jowaki mountains war. "Both the Jowakis appear, those," he says, "have just whipped our case. The tribes have been encouraged to say stand against artillery, and the complete distribution of Jemmu and Hari, and of the other forty hundred hamlets in their territory, with the exception of some few, burned by the several sang-queenie that have taken place, 300 Orakzais are said to have been killed, and Kraile great Azaal, as well as other kraal whose hundreds of several families, surrounded and burnt. Over 1200 Orakzai troops were on the scene. Kraa on minute of 600 and Gagaoba on the neighbor, has 5,000, the Gakas number as many more; and these are various other tribes, some of which promise aid to Mr. Shepstone has asked for reinforcements, and they have been forwarded to him, and if necessary more troops will be sent. We are cautious in the use of the term when less been placed at his disposal, for the purpose, I may say, of his own safety. I am glad to hear that Cetewayo and his people are being raised. They will render, I have no doubt, very valuable assistance."

Reflection on the frolicsome of the Cape of Good Hope is not necessary to suggest-ed-lated feud between the Galekas and the Fingoes. The latter were once a race of slaves. They are the descendants of the aboriginal Kaffirs, who were driven out of the country by Umlela in the early part of the present century. The fair territory of Natal, which before that title had been unlikely populated by peaceful and prosperous tribes, was laid waste by the Zulu invaders, and such of the inhabitants as escaped by a series of the ruthless destroyers fled to the south, and were reduced to the captives and slaves of the warlike race living on the Cape frontier. The name Fingo is a corruption of the word Mfengu, which signifies outcasts or exposed persons, and was given to the fugitives by the Kaffirs. Being treated as slaves, when British rule asserted and established itself over the Kaffraria, these people gradually came under the protection of the British Government, and have since then been formed into a distinct tribe. Loyal, industrious, and open to improvement, the Fingoes have proved a valuable acquisition to the settlement, and upon the

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19.
Sunday—Octave of the Epiphany.
Monday—St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix, Martyr.
Tuesday—St. Paul, First Hermit. Saint Maur, Abbot.
Wednesday—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
Thursday—St. Anthony, Abbot.
Friday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.
Saturday—St. Canute, Martyr. All Martins and Composition Martyrs.

THE MONITOR & GUARDIAN.

OFFICE—626 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Section 7, 7 and 9, up-stairs.

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Mail Subscription, per year, to Ireland or other of the British Provinces.....5 00
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LYONS & O'SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 12, 1878

SUBSCRIBERS will please specially look at the printed label on the margin or wrapper of their paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. They should also know that their taking the paper from the postoffice renders them liable for the subscription price as long as any one issue is due. Persons have no excuse to make for papers being sent after the time their subscription expires. If they want their paper discontinued, they must so inform the office the postmaster is bound to notify the postmaster of that fact, and to have it stopped. We make this explanation for the information of those who make the excuse, when asked for payment, that they paid for it as long as ordered, but still continue to take it from the office.

Our agent, Mr. J. P. Croke, will canvass the city for subscribers to the journal during the winter months until he can resume his travels through the State. We trust he will be cordially received at every house and be thoroughly successful in his mission. We ask the co-operation of all our kind friends.

THE NUMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

One of the difficulties attending the proper settlement of the labor question now agitating the city, is the uncertainty as to the number of persons actually in want of assistance. It seems almost foolish to talk of remedial measures before a good idea is had of what there is to be remedied and what is the extent of it. At present nobody appears to know, though a great many guesses are made. Some assert that there are two thousand mechanics and laboring men out of employment; others maintain that the number is greatly exaggerated, being at least twice too much. But the real issue to be decided is not how many persons are unemployed, but how many are in want and need assistance. It is plain that not all who are out of work stand in need of public charity. Many workingmen have money saved whereupon they can support themselves and their families until better times come, and they should not be taken into account. Indeed, it would be an insult to offer them any assistance. But the unfortunates who suffer from want of bread must certainly be looked after and provided for. It is no business of the State or of the municipality to create employment for any number of men; but it most assuredly is the duty of either or both to take care that no one shall perish of hunger. And this brings us directly to the consideration of the wages to be given to the men. In the discussion in the Board of Supervisors the other evening, some of the gentlemen declared it would be "degrading labor" to offer less than the current wages. This argument is altogether wrong. Too work proposed to be done is not one of necessity. It is a special thing to be done because of special reasons. There is no intention on the part of the Supervisors, or of any one else, to reduce wages or to set up a standard of remuneration for workingmen. They have only to declare how much is considered right to receive for doing a certain amount of labor. A dollar per diem may not, and in fact, ought not, always to be the second in order. If they want more paid for it, they will keep him from starvation. And now, therefore, the thing for the authorities to do is for more to relieve distress than to set up principles of wages. The first is their plain and manifest duty; the second is, strictly speaking, no concern of theirs at all. But this they cannot do intelligently or wisely until reliable information concerning the number of persons who have good claim to assistance is known. Steps should be taken without further delay to get it, and then no time should follow as speedily as possible. Loss of time will only aggravate the evil, increase discontent, and make a restoration of general prosperity more difficult. Let, then, the authorities at once begin their part of the business.

THE FOLLY OF VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

It must now be evident to every intelligent workingman that the persons who use violent language at meetings, making threats of boycottism and murder, can be no true friends of the unemployed. The very first effect of such folly is to tend to make the men of property, be that property little or great, still more careful in protecting their possessions than of relieving distress. Its next effect is to alienate the sympathies of all prudent and peaceful citizens from a cause which is endeavored in such a criminal manner. Consequently, intemperate harangues, whoever conduct of enthusiasm they may kindle for the moment, do much harm and are productive of no good. It may be that the individuals who make use of wild utterances are only led away by the excitement of the occasion and have no evil intentions; nevertheless they are responsible for the effect of their words upon the rash the end outlook up. There are in every city a number of people who are only too ready to create disturbance for the sake of getting a chance to rob and plunder, and very little provocation is necessary to set them at their wicked work. Here in San Francisco we have but too many such desperate characters and no brain some of them closely follow the workingmen's movements with the expectation of being able to take advantage of it. In case tumult did arise from any cause, those are the men who would do most of the damage. Whatever might be the result of their lawlessness the workingmen would get the blame of it. They would be denounced by every paper in the United States as scoundrels, incendiaries or communists, and all the water in the bay would not wash the shame of it from them. But this would not be the worst—the sacrifice of the property destroyed would have legal claim on the city for the amount of their losses, and this would bring about a rate of taxation which would be more burdensome on every man who had a little bit of ground or had a house of his own, and the poorer he was the more keenly he would feel the load and more, comparatively, would he be loser by it. The rich man can pay his taxes easily enough. No matter how high they are, he will not suffer, but to the poor man even increase in taxation means the lessening of some of his few comforts. These things, which cannot be denied, for they are as plain and evident as the light of day, should make every workingman reflect, and decide him to keep away from tumultuous gatherings, and do all in his power to discountenance the use of violent language.

THE DEATH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, died in Rome on Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. He had been ill for some time previously, but no danger was apprehended until Monday, when a great change for the worse took place in his condition, and his family were summoned to be beside. The King, who, notwithstanding his many faults, was at heart a sincere Catholic, received all the consolations of religion before he died. He was attended by one of the domestic chaplains of the Pope, sent expressly from the Vatican to the Quirinal, and his Holiness Pius IX. is said to have declared that but for his own infirmity he would have gone to the dying King himself. This fact proves that VICTOR EMANUEL must have expressed sincere repentance for his past life and a desire for the spoliation of the Holy See, and for all the acts of his Government against the freedom and welfare of the Catholic Church. Without having done this he certainly would never have received the sacraments or died within the pale of the Church. Take since gives great food for thought to Protestants and other adherents of Catholicity. If the King had died without one sign of repentance, and died like an infidel, they would, undoubtedly, have been better pleased; and assuredly the revolutionists of his own country would have been delighted. But his sons at the supreme hour brought a priest to minister to him, and by this act of mercy the Church, he was wrong and the Pope was right, must be regarded by all thinking men as a most important occurrence and as a complete vindication of the conduct of the Sovereign Pontiff. VICTOR EMANUEL was not without faults—and grave ones—but he was, on the whole, a good King and greatly simple hearted. In other circumstances and with other surroundings he might have been a very good man and a truly Catholic sovereign. His was nearly fifty-eight years old when he died, lacking only two months and a few days of that age. His eldest living son, Prince HUMBERT, succeeds him. It is not known whether the new King will make any change in the policy of his father. He has continued the Ministry to power, but he hardly could do otherwise for the present. It remains to be seen what kind of a monarch of United Italy he will turn out. He should learn a lesson from the death-bed of his father.

THE "CHRONICLE" CHANGING FRONT.

Nothing could better illustrate the unreliable character of the *Chronicle*, as the exponent or defender of any cause, good or bad, than the conduct towards the present labor agitation. At first it encouraged and applauded the demagogues who were directing the agitation. It had no word of rebuke or censure for their wild threats of arson and murder. Its fervent wish was endorsement of the new but not wise leaders of the workingmen. One of the leading demagogues—and the most among the crowd—tiered himself into an advertising agent for the *Chronicle* and went about stirring to intimidate people into withdrawing their advertisements from the Call and giving them to the journal that had the high warrant of his approval. He did not greatly distinguish himself in this enterprise. He found that people, as a general rule, advertised wherever it pleased them, and were not willing to be dictated to. Perhaps on account of the ill success of this redoubtable champion, perhaps because of considerations of some other kind, the *Chronicle* has suddenly changed front. Now it loudly denounces intemperate harangues, and has not calls for the arrest of the agitators. It would even like to see its quondam coevaser languishing inside prison bars. Consequently the agitators now cry out against the *Chronicle*, and declare it is no longer the workingman's friend. They are right. That paper has been ungrateful as well as inconsistent.

SENATOR ROMAN'S just resolution asking Congress to prohibit the occupancy of public lands by others than actual settlers, is a step in the right direction. The State has been, and still is, a great sufferer from the gigantic series of land monopolies. Restoring the land to the people would be quite as fruitful a blessing as getting rid of the Chinese would be. The Senator deserves well of his constituents and of the citizens of the whole State.

RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

Telegrams that arrived during the past week informed us of the release, by order of the British Government, of the soldiers who were suffering imprisonment for participation in the Fenian movement. Corporal CRANNERS, the last of them, was set at liberty on Monday. This, however, does not imply that all the Fenians in confinement have been released. There are, if we mistake not, four others, convicted of treason-felony, in the celebrated Manchester rescue, in which the policeman, BRETT, lost his life, who are still in prison. We are of opinion that they, too, will be released before some time. England does not her "clemency" in small instalments in order that it may go as far as possible. She could never make up her mind to do the thing generously and release all the prisoners together. That would be too much to expect from her, and Irishmen must accept her gracious concessions just as she chooses to give them, or not at all. Everything that England does with respect to Ireland is done through motives of policy; nothing is done through considerations of either justice or humanity. There is always some object to be gained lying at the back of her magnanimity.

It is not difficult to see what the Government is aiming at now. England does not like to see discontent, and she wishes to put it to do as far as possible. She is still the power of Irishmen to give her a great deal of trouble, if not to seriously cripple her power, in case she engages in hostilities, and she thinks to placate them, to secure their good-will, by this very small piece of generosity. She knows that small pieces sometimes by downright meanness. She sees what time the amnesty business at all, she should have done it thoroughly. There was no use of putting in the exception clause between the Fenian prisoners, and nobody of them were released all should have been. But whether all or some were set at liberty, England has made a mistake if she imagines that any amount of amnesty will lessen discontent in Ireland, or make the people more loyal to the throne." Whatever may be England's motive, whatever weakness in a good cause is certainly not one of them. No; as they could neither be cajoled or beaten out of their faith, so they will neither be frightened or bribed out of their nationality. A few would-be political leaders may express great gratitude for this clemency towards the Fenians, but the vast bulk of the people know right well what to think about it.

A PAUSE IN THE WAR.

Although we have no decisive intelligence yet, we may regard it as tolerably certain that an armistice of six weeks has been concluded between the Turkish and Russian armies. Since the fall of Plevna the Sultan's cause has been very seriously affected, and he has been very anxious to procure a cessation of hostilities. And England has formally asked to treat for one. England did make overtures, but unofficially, between the Turk and Russia. Lord Derby communicated the answer to the Sultan, and suggested that the armistice be applied for. We can not doubt but that would be the terms upon which Russia would be willing to make peace. What these were known the British government could easily ascertain what course to pursue. Then another difficulty presented itself. The Sultan wanted to arrange the armistice with Russia direct, and not through the intervention of England. The Sultan evidently feared that the application should be made by the Turkish Commander-in-Chief to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, thus making it a purely military affair. This was only right, inasmuch as it would take a military officer to understand exactly how a cessation of hostilities could be arranged without impairing the prospects of the victorious troops. The Sultan yielded, and sent word to his generals in the field to apply for the armistice. Before we hear how they succeed, however, we learn that General ABDUL-RET has gained a most brilliant and important victory over the Russians at the Schipka Pass, capturing forty-one batteries of artillery, 140 batteries and one regiment of cavalry. This success, scarcely less in amount than the capture of Plevna, will make the Russians more exacting in their conditions for the armistice. They will probably demand that the Turks shall relire a specified distance and surrender their artillery as an offset to the advantage gained by the cessation of hostilities. Whether the Turks will consent is, of course, unknown yet. But even should they refuse to do so, they will be under the power of Irishmen to give her a great deal of trouble, if not to seriously cripple her power, in case she engages in hostilities, and she thinks to placate them, to secure their good-will, by this very small piece of generosity. Even that small piece she spoils by downright meanness. As she went into the amnesty business at all, she should have done it thoroughly. There was no use of putting in the exception clause between the Fenian prisoners, and nobody of them were released all should have been. But whether all or some were set at liberty, England has made a mistake if she imagines that any amount of amnesty will lessen discontent in Ireland, or make the people more loyal to the throne." Whatever may be England's motive, whatever weakness in a good cause is certainly not one of them. No; as they could neither be cajoled or beaten out of their faith, so they will neither be frightened or bribed out of their nationality. A few would-be political leaders may express great gratitude for this clemency towards the Fenians, but the vast bulk of the people know right well what to think about it.

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The McGarrahan Claim.

The Supreme Court has decided the suit of Mr. McGarrahan against the New Idria Mining Company in a way that has created a great deal of astonishment in legal circles. It has pronounced against him upon one of the very smallest and pettiest of legal technicalities. The merits of the case are left completely untouched. If a man is to lose his property by the action of the Supreme Court of the United States for such a trivial cause as the one alleged, we fear public confidence in the learning and justice of that august judicial body will be an truly destroyed. Mr. McGarrahan, we believe, will bring the question at issue before the Courts in some other shape. The ridiculous decision really tells in his favor.

CHINESE FEROCITY.

The admirers of the Chinese, who, we regret, are rather plentiful in certain circles here, may learn something about the character of their pets by reading the telegraphic dispatches which we publish today. Among them will be found one describing the doings of the Chinese troops in the revolted district of Kashgar. According to official information received in St. Petersburg, they massacred no less than fifteen thousand people, men, women and children, in the town of Manas. This is not the first time, by any means, that the Chinese have been guilty of such atrocities. All their history is full of them. Submissive and spiritless as slaves whenever they are weak, they are arrogant and ferocious where they are the stronger party. In fact, extreme ferocity and inhumanity are their prominent characteristics as a race. We should have a nice time in San Francisco if ever they became more powerful than the white people. Yet there are many individuals who appear to think that they would not be an entirely undesirable state of affairs.

RECEIPT OF TAXES.

Collector Mitchell Gives his strike a Spread After their Hard Work.

TAX Collector Mitchell on Monday last filed a statement with the Treasurer, which makes the following showing of taxes collected from December 31 to December 31st, 1877, inclusive, as per Forms, will make:

The collections made on coin since that time will swell the sum to $1,461,178. This does not include checks to the value of $2,500, 000, which on 1,500 the were received on Saturday. After six o'clock Monday evening the penalty on delinquent taxes was added to every delinquent account. During the past week the clerks in the Tax Collector's office were on duty from 9 A. M. until midnight, or 1 o'clock the next morning.

At the close of the day's work on last Monday evening, Mr. Mitchell invited his clerks to his private office, and thanked them for the hard manner in which they had performed their duties.

Tax books were then thrown from the desks, and a champagne lunch partaken of, the generous donation of Tax Collector Mitchell and his Chief Deputy, Hiram B. Cook, Esq.

A good time generally was had, and the occasion was proposed a success.

In response to a call for a speech, Mr. H. B. Cook, Chief Deputy, complimented the clerks upon their efficiency, though in justice to Mr. Cook it is certainly to add that a great deal is due to him on the personal exertions, and to his thorough familiarity with the workings of the Tax Office in all its departments.

Profession in Taylor Street Content.

At the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Taylor street, on Saturday, 5th inst., Miss Josephine Collins (in religion Sister Mary of Lourdes), made her solemn profession and received the veil from the hands of Rev. John Prendergast, V. G., assisted by Father Collins, S. J., brother to the newly professed. At the conclusion of the ceremony on the Very Rev. Administrator delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the privileges of the religious state, and the advantages derived by making from religious institutions. The determination beneditton of the Most Holy Sacrament was given, and the friends of the newly-made lady were entertained to the convent parlor.

A Correction.

BENICIA, January 8, 1878.

EDITOR MONITOR—Dear Sirs: In the Herld of June IX., I described from the New York *Freeman's Journal*, to the best of my memory, the origin of the phrase, "Solon Shingles Pass, capturing forty-one batteries of infantry, 140 batteries and one regiment of cavalry. This success, scarcely less in amount than the capture of Plevna, will make the Russians more exacting in their conditions for the armistice. They will probably demand that the Turks shall relire a specified distance and surrender their artillery as an offset to the advantage gained by the cessation of hostilities. Whether the Turks will consent is, of course, unknown yet. But even should they refuse to do so, they will have to submit to whatever is demanded of them. The terms of peace, which may spring out of the armistice, should be concluded, will be arranged with Turkey alone. England will get no hearing in the matter at all, and if she dislikes the conditions, or thinks her interests are threatened thereby, she is free to declare war as soon as she likes. But it will be too late just about that time. If she wanted to interfere she should have done so while the Turkish armies were in rampant.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The Supreme Court has decided the suit of Mr. McGarrahan against the New Idria Mining Company in a way that has created a great deal of astonishment in legal circles. It has pronounced against him upon one of the very smallest and pettiest of legal technicalities. The merits of the case are left completely untouched. If a man is to lose his property by the action of the Supreme Court of the United States for such a trivial cause as the one alleged, we fear public confidence in the learning and justice of that august judicial body will be an truly destroyed. Mr. McGarrahan, we believe, will bring the question at issue before the Courts in some other shape. The ridiculous decision really tells in his favor.

Exchange of Pastorate.

At the request of Right Rev. Bishop O'Connell, Rev. Father O'Sullivan, pastor of Smartsville, has gone to Virginia City and is replaced here by Rev. Father Coleman. During the past six years Father O'Sullivan has, by his gentleness, amiability, and, above all, by his faithful discharge of the priest's duty, won for himself the love, esteem and admiration of every member of his congregation, and the announcement of his departure to another sphere of labor cast a "loom over their Christmas festivities. To show their appreciation of the devoted priest, the gentlemen of Smartsville—thanks to the good-will for which they are proverbial—presented him with a handsome purse, the united offerings of genial hearts. No one the children behind their parents in proofs of affection, and it was a touching sight to see the catechism class march in procession through the muddy streets and the drenching rain to say adieu and receive the parting benediction of him who was peculiarly the children's friend, and who had devoted so many laborious hours to their instruction. After reading a short address expressive of their regret at losing him, and the presentation of a small gift in token of their love and esteem, the children, while the tears of the affectionate priest mingled with those of the innocents around, were withdrawn as if their hearts would break. Father O'Sullivan carries with him the sincere wishes of his friends for all-time parishioners.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

— At a meeting of the St. Mary's Benevolent and Literary Association, held January 8th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, James Barry; Vice-President, Andrew D. Kenoff; Treasurer, James H. Nolan; Secretary, Martin Murray; Council—Martin Tierney, Patrick McFadden, Michael Joyce, John Sullivan, Patrick Shanahan, Patrick Kennedy; Auditing Committee—Dennis Feeley, Jeremiah Sullivan, Jas Kennedy; Physician, F. A. Berkey.

— The Grand Jury on Saturday last presented indictments against Denis Kearney, Wallace O'Donnell, Heine and Charles E. Pickett. Bail was given in the case of Kearney, Wallace, O'Donnell and Kipkett. The same jury also found four indictments against Tom. S. Hayes, Clerk of the Police Court. He has given bonds for his appearance, and was arraigned this morning in the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors. Having been indicted by the last Grand Jury upon four charges involving the integrity of the Police Judge's Court of your city and county, and not having had an opportunity of appearing in the same, I most respectfully ask your Honorable Board to grant me a leave of absence for the purpose of defending myself against the charges preferred by the indictments aforesaid, and to appoint some one to act in my stead during my absence. I do not desire to resign my office, but only ask that I may be allowed the opportunity of defending myself against the charges preferred against me. I am informed that the Grand Jury will not be in session after Saturday next, and therefore request that my leave of absence may commence on that day

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LEINSTER.

DUBLIN.

John Prendergast Vereker has been appointed High Sheriff of the county of the city of Dublin for the ensuing year.

Colonel Dillon, C. B., C. S. I., an Irishman, Aide-de-Camp and Adjutant and Quartermaster at Gibraltar, has been offered the command at Chatham, which Lieutenant-General G. Erskine is about resigning.

Two Irishmen—Color-Sergeant J. Hogan, 24 Battalion 20th Foot, and Private J. Murphy, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, with Bars—have been announced as the best shots for the year 1876-7 of the troops armed, respectively, with the Martini-Henry and Snider rifle—have each been awarded the prize of £10 and the silver medal.

The first Winter Assize for the county and city of Dublin were opened December 11th, by the Lord Mayor and Baron Fitzgerald. The latter, addressing the City Grand Jury, remarked there were about twenty distinct cases in which bills would be sent before them, including two cases of homicide, in one of which the crime charged would be murder. The number of offences returned, he said, was 270 less than at last October commission. Addressing the County Grand Jury, the Judge stated he had received police returns relating to the county of Dublin. Taking into account offences of all kinds, the number of cases in the Dublin Metropolitan district portion of the county returned, since last commission, was 97 less than the number returned at last commission. In other parts of the county there was also considerable diminution.

A Waterloo veteran, named John Hughes, who served in the 1st Royals, and who had been an inmate of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, twenty-seven years, was interred in the burial ground of that institution December 12th, with military honors, the band of the 35th Regiment, from Beggars' Bush, being in attendance. He took part in most of the Peninsular actions, and was wounded at Waterloo. The most remarkable thing connected with his history is, that he was sentry in the quarters of the Duke of Wellington the night before the great battle took place, and he it was who admitted into the presence of the Commander-in-Chief the person who brought the intelligence which decided the fighting of the battle the following morning. Hughes was nearly ninety years of age, and to the last took great interest in military matters, more especially in the recent short service system, which he, as well as other old soldiers, most heartily condemned.

The death rate of Dublin during the week ending December 8th was the highest in the United Kingdom, being 37 per 1000 of the population per annum. The average of all the large towns was only 24; London 26 below the average.

The Artisans' Dwellings Committee of the Corporation of Dublin has received a letter from the Local Government Board, conveying an announcement the granting of a sum of £20 000 towards carrying the Artisans' Dwellings Act into effect in Dublin.

The "Steam Tramway Company of Ireland" was registered December 7th in London. Its object is to extend tramways throughout the country, and to make use, in the working of them, of Hughes' tramless locomotive, which has already been tried in Dublin and Belfast, the promoters believing that Parliamentary sanction will be given to their ensuing session to the use of steam power on tramways.

On December 12th the Irish Sunday Closing Association sent a deputation, headed by Sir Dominick Corrigan, to the Chief Secretary, to urge the Government to take up the Sunday Closing Bill next session, and introduce it on their own responsibility. Mr Dunsink presented a memorial signed by two Archbishops and eight Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and two Archbishops and eight bishops of the Protestant Church, and by a very large number of the clergy of all denominations, and of professional men. Sir M. H. Beach stated that he had no authority to express any decision of the Government on the matter.

WICKLOW.

Mr. Taylor, manager of Glenwilliam slate quarry, was shot at, on December 13th, while in bed. The ball penetrated the roof of the house, and Mr. Taylor narrowly escaped. Several of the employés have recently been dismissed.

A public meeting was held, on December 8th, in Arklow Courthouse for the purpose of arranging preliminaries in order to obtain a Government grant for improving Arklow Harbor. Edward Brooksbill, Esq., manager of Bank of Ireland, presided. There was a large attendance of the ratepayers and shipowners. Resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that steps be at once taken to place the harbor under the Town Improvement Act, and to bring pressure to bear on the Treasury to secure their offer of assistance to the project. A subscription list was opened, and £20 was contributed in the room.

KING'S COUNTY.

On December 14th a meeting in favor of the Sunday Closing Bill was held at Parsonstown. There was a very large attendance. Very Rev. Father Bayler, V. G., P. P., presided. Messrs. Hosack and Murray attended as a deputation from Dublin, and were warmly received. Resolutions in support of the Sunday Closing movement were carried unanimously. All classes and creeds took part in the proceedings, the local speakers being Rev. Father Brennan, Mr. Corcoran, the County Coroner, Mr. Harding, T. C., and Rev. Dr. McMahon.

MEATH.

On December 11th eight men entered the house of Joseph Cavanagh, Navanh, near Gidleshill, and assaulted him. They presented revolvers at him and took away from the house his double barreled gun, Tarnes of the parties had pistols and black eared faces. The affair appears to have arisen out of party antagonisms. No arrests have been made.

LOUTH.

The *Irish Times* of December 10 h says: "A few days ago the brigantine, William, of Drogheda (Harris, master), and a crew of seven, left the port of Ardrossan for Ringlands with a cargo of coal. When within about sixteen miles from port it was discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak, and was in a sinking state very fast. Pumping was commenced at once, but it was found necessary to run into some port of safety, and as the wind turned the schooner was brought into the harbor (Drogheda) as soon as possible. Here she was lightened and drawn up on the beach to be repaired.

In the middle of the seam was discovered a fine Chamois, the size of a herring which jammed up the leak in a great extent, and without the interference of which the water would have come through in such quantities as would have defied all efforts of the pump to save the vessel and the crew. The fish was pulled out by the captain and pilot (Lindsay) in the presence of a large number of people. The William has been properly repaired, and is again ready for sea."

On December 10 h, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, Mr. Macbeagh, Q.C., applied that a sum of £40 000, part of the £45 000 to which Miss Lumb, of Drogheda, one of the Masters of the Bench of this Assembly, was entitled, should be forthwith paid to that lady. The money had been paid into court pending the result of the Catherine Murphy (murderess Coffey) Illegitimacy case, which case was now closed. Mr. Kelly, of Drogheda, and Mrs. Stuart were interested. Those litigations had terminated, and Miss Lumb was now clearly entitled to the money in court. There was no opposition in the suit, and the Chancellor was about to grant it when Mr. McHugh said he had to apply for an order that Mr. Parsons, of Drogheda, should be paid his account for the funeral expenses of Alderman Lumb, which were still due. The Vice-Chancellor said that he was astonished to hear that the funeral expenses were unpaid, the alderman having died seven years ago. He could not, however, put a stop on the money, and the person who gave the order for the funeral should be applied to. He would make the order of payment of £10,-000 to Miss Lumb.

WEXFORD.

At the conclusion of the Wexford Petty Sessions, on the 12th December, the magistrates adjourned to investigate the charges brought by Mr. Samuel Gordon, the public officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, against Mr. William Walsh, Newsybus, a very extensive farmer and dairy farmer, for forging certain bills of exchange, amounting in the aggregate to £2 400. The prisoner, a relative of Dr. Christopher Irvine, manager of the Provincial Bank, Wexford, and the unfortunate banker's son-in-law, is alleged, is forged on the bills, having been read to the prisoner, he was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes, and removed to the county jail.

KILDARE.

The Winter Assizes for the Home Circuit, including the counties of Meath, Westmeath; King's county, Carlow and Kildare, were opened by the Lord Chief Justice, at Naas, on December 12. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Hon. Arthur O'Farrell, foreman; Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, M. P.; John La Touche, D. L.; Arthur Hugh J. Barton, D. L.; Major R. H. Burrowes, D. L.; G. P. Latin Mansfield, D. L.; Baron de Robeck, D. L.; Patrick Fleming Sweetman, Christopher Ryrd, Francis Colgan, John Maxwell, Thomas Bolton, John E. Wogan Browne, Cecil Gore Wray, Warner R. Butler, Frederick Maxwell Carroll, Sir Ernesme D. Colthurst, Bart.; Lionedge Moore O'Farrell, Thomas Headrick, George L. O'Kelly, Edward Hamilton Bradshell, Esq., Bernard Moore and Hugh Barry. His Lordship, in addressing the Grand Jury, said that there were but few cases for consideration from the county Meath, one from the county Carlow, and some twelve or thirteen cases from the county Kildare. There was more of them calling for any remark, as they were all of a comparatively ordinary class of crime than will take place in populous communities.

KILKENNY.

Lord Arthur Butler has entered upon the duties of agent over the estate of his brother.

Mr. Mathew Murphy died recently at his residence, Dieselstown, Chatlekenock, in county Dublin, in his 87th year. He was a native of Cork, and for a long time, although he had attained an age far beyond the ordinary period of man's existence, he lost not his energy, having mastered by the rules and a wide circle of friends.

CARLOW.

On December 8th an inquest was held on the remains of John Reddy, who had been accidentally killed on the previous evening. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appeared that deceased, who was 45 years of age and unmarried, came into Carlow with his cousin, James Nolan, and partook of a large amount of drink. When they got about a mile outside of Carlow Nolan fell off the jockey's cart, and Reddy, who got entangled in the reins, also fell under the wheels. A number of witnesses having been examined, the jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy, superinduced by indulgence in alcohol.

MUNSTER.

CORK.

Mr. J. S. Casey was a gentleman in Cork on December 13th, at a banquet given to him by some friends and admirers. Alderman Daly presided, and about forty sat down. During the banquet the streets were paraded with bands and tar barrels, followed by very large crowds, who cheered for Mr. Casey. An immense concourse assembled outside the Victoria Hotel with torchlights and bands playing Mr. Casey, on appearing at the window of the hotel, was greeted with enthusiasm.

On 8th December a woman named Ellen Green, a small shopkeeper in the village of Castlehowneshe, seven miles from Mallow, was burned to death in her house. It appeared she kept some turf and brushwood near the fire, which must have ignited from the embers. The house was burned down, and the remains of the woman were found in the ruins, fearfully charred.

Father Burke preached on Sunday, December 7th, in the South Presh church, Cork, in aid of St. Patrick's orphanage. The collection produced the sum of £205.

The Central Tenants' Defence Committee have published, in book form, the full report of the case of Bridge against Casey. The price is 1s., and the profits will be devoted to the Casey Fair Trial Fund.

Mr. John Downing, who for the past nine years has filled the post of manager of the Munster Bank, Charleville, has just been transferred to the management of a branch at Dundalk.

On November 22d Sister Mary Ambrosine (Miss Ellen Clifford), eldest daughter of Mrs. R. R. Galbraith, Cove, made her religious profession at the Ursuline Convent, Tilldonck, Belgium.

On Sunday, December 9th, the cathedral of the new chapel attached to the monastery of the Presentation Brothers, Cork, was laid by Very Rev. Dean Neville, in the absence of the Bishop. The site on which the handsome Gothic building is to stand is excellent in all respects, but during the night he took suddenly ill and asked for a drink of water. His wife rose to procure it for him, and, after the lapse of two or three minutes, she returned to the bed and found her husband dead. Deceased, who was between sixty and forty years of age, leaves a large family to mourn his loss. For many years he was master of the brigantine "Eyen Fisher," of the port of Bonne-na-parra, and was well known to the shipping trade of Newry.

DOWN.

On December 8th a fire broke out in the establishment of Mr. Rainey, hardware merchant, Margaret street, Newry. The fire brigade and the volunteer fire brigade were soon on the scene, and there being a copious supply of water, the flames were extinguished in a short time, but the stock was considerably injured by the water.

CAVAN.

Mr. Henry Blest has been appointed Inspector under the Explosives Act for Belfast district, and Mr. John Wilson for the Ballyhenough district.

Mr. Frederick Wenoh has been appointed to the agency of the Lanesborough Estates.

There are four prisoners in jail on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of John Leady, at Leeken Bridge, John Dillon, Patrick Reilly, John Rahill, and Patrick Shannaghy. On the night of November 12th Leady and his men named Luke Smith were returning from the fair of Ballyhenough, they had resided at Corbober, near Arva, and on reaching a passed through Ballinagh. They were carrying home some sheep, and were accompanied to the Bridge at Corbloubere they were joined by the four men, who were there with sticks. The sheep ran back over the bridge, and were followed by Smith. On reaching the bridge Leady and Smith got assault was first made, the party had all disappeared, and the dead body of Leady was found in the river at Corbloubere next morning. No motive can be assigned for the murder, which is the only very recently reported from America.

At Ballinagh Petty Sessions, December 8, a four respectable men were charged with assaulting a farmer named Hubert Young, in the neighborhood of Crossdoney, near Ballinagh, on the 24th June last. The case having been postponed Patrick Reilly was sentenced to two months, Michael Reilly and Joseph Reilly to one month imprisonment, and Michael Berry, one, was ordered to find sureties of £10 each to keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. Mitchell knew his work thoroughly, and chose his men accordingly with the enterprises he pioneered and carried through, and fought through against difficulties until he reached the goal of success may have reason in regret the loss of so able and skilful a driver of Irish railway joint-stock enterprises.

The death is announced, at a venerable old age, of Mr. William Parker, of Londonderry. He was followed to his last resting-place at Castletown churchyard, on December 9, by a large number of tenants, and the gentry and farmers of the district. Mr. Parker was of old Irish oak, richly mounted, and was carried from the house to the family vault by the tenants.

CLARE.

A serious disturbance occurred on the estate of Mr. Hayes, Ballyalla, Ennis, on December 8th. Mr. Murphy went to bed in excellent health